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NEWPORT

# Historical Magazine.

VOLUME 1, 1880-1.

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# THE NEWPORT HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

No. 1.

JULY, 1880.

VOL. 1.

## INTRODUCTORY.

BY THE EDITOR.

A few words of introduction to our patrons may be, probably is, expected from the management of this enterprise ; but we hope to commend our work, rather by avoiding anything of a declamatory or argumentative character, and confining ourselves as closely as possible to the preservation and diffusion of such matters of history, and such genealogical data, as are founded on irrefragable evidence, and especially such as may otherwise be eventually lost. We propose, first, to publish the record of births and marriages in each town in Newport County, by itself, in chronological order, as near as may be, but alphabetical, inasmuch as each name will be in a list under its appropriate initial. The marriages will be duplicated, so the females as well as the males, will be in their proper list.

Second, these town registries will be supplemented by all the church records obtainable, and by burial-ground inscriptions, and by the obituary and marriage notices from old newspapers, all arranged, as far as possible, on the same general plan. In the case of Newport, this supplementary department of our work is especially valu-

able, as, besides the deficiencies arising from the fact, that until 1850 the registry of births and marriages was purely voluntary, most of the records of Newport are very defective from having been submerged in Long Island Sound, during the Revolution, and only recovered, after considerable lapse of time, in a wasted and progressively perishing condition. Many years ago, Miss Howland, daughter of Mr. B. B. Howland, with great industry, deciphered and transcribed all that was possible, relating to the births and marriages, and very much more than could now be accomplished in their constantly decaying condition. This copy by Miss Howland is the basis of our work. Of course, there are many deficiencies, possibly some inaccuracies, which the student will be enabled to fill up and correct, by the aid of the supplementary lists referred to. In many cases, also, there will be duplications and reduplications of the same entries. We propose to give the full lists, exactly as they are, varying in nothing, except in their systematic arrangement, which we believe to be essential to their usefulness.

In the lists of births, we have, as far as possible, grouped families together, giving the first birth in a family its place, in order of time, believing that this method will facilitate enquiries more than the more ordinary mode of precise, alphabetical arrangement. Our method has involved about as much labor as any other would have done, and we trust will meet the approval of our friends.

We do not propose to confine our exertions to Newport County, but if their results meet with favor, to extend them to the other counties of Rhode Island, on the same general plan, always selecting such matter as has not already been given to the public.

About half of each number will be devoted to the purpose above described ; the balance will be open to contributions of such documents of a historical character, as

have not previously been published, or only in newspapers, to notes and queries, notices of publications, and miscellaneous matter pertinent to history and genealogy.

Finally, we ask the generous forbearance of our readers, in behalf of any defects in our first number, on the ground of inexperience, hoping that we may hereafter be able to avoid them.

## THE IMPORTANCE OF HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS.

BY H. G. BARROWS, M. D., BOSTON, MASS.

None can better appreciate the importance of preserving historical records, or the great benefits to be derived from historical publications, than those who are engaged in antiquarian studies, or who are devoted to genealogical researches.

It is to be regretted that records, pertaining to the early histories of many of our towns, were not kept more elaborately and with closer attention to days and dates. It is a frequent complaint among historians, that the imperfection of records is a great obstacle in their historical progress; and the lack of fulness and completeness in many of the published histories is wholly attributable to this cause. Every town has a history, and that history involves persons, localities and incidents which in after years it may be highly important to know; and for the want of some portions of which it is impossible for any writer, however industrious he may be, to complete the historical chain. A town's history is to be sought for in, and gathered from, sources more varied than strikes the imagination of the casual observer. A portion of its history lies in the ancient graveyards, where sleep in silence, and forgetfulness even, those who have figured largely in the affairs of the town. Sometimes a portion of the historical record may be gathered from the antiquated and crumbling gravestone, which facts may throw light upon other facts, and thus snatches of history may be brought to view.

A portion of history may also be brought to light sometimes through following back the line of ownership in a piece of land. Its present ownership of course is well

known, and it may be traced by memory even to a previous generation ; but by going still further back, even to the original proprietary, we not unfrequently come upon a sun-burst of history as it were, which clears up the darkness and obscurity that have so long involved the subject we have in hand. But the amount of advantage to be gathered in this direction greatly depends upon the fidelity with which the original records have been made, for it may sometimes occur that important facts are lost, or else cannot be satisfactorily eliminated, because of the careless manner in which the facts desired have been recorded.

Many persons in every community hold in their private possession portions of old records which they do not regard, because they do not, nor cannot, know their value ; and they have considered them as only so much lumber, of no use to themselves or any one else. This is a great, and often a fatal, mistake, for acting under such an impression important historical events may be forever lost. If there are any who possess such scraps of old records, the value of which they do not appreciate, let them be persuaded to hand them over to the antiquary of the town (and almost every town *has* an antiquary), with the assurance that although the record “be dumb to you,” it will “speak to him.”

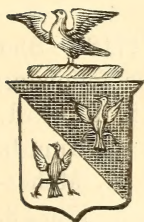
Let those of the present day whose duty or pleasure it is to make records of the passing events around them, be impressed with the important fact that they are living for the future as well as the present ; and when they *do* make records, let them be distinguished by that fulness and correctness which shall relieve the antiquaries of the future from those disadvantages under which the antiquaries of the present labor. As to the importance and benefits of a publication containing valuable historical matter, there can be but one opinion. Every town has an *unwritten* history ; a history which is in some degree traditionary ;

it having passed from fathers to children down through a series of generations, and which has thus been preserved, as many portions of the history of ancient nations have been preserved.

It is from all these varied sources that history is eliminated, and when such histories are published, they become, as it were, permanently preserved; and such publications become stable works of reference for the genealogists and antiquaries of succeeding generations.

The public cannot place too high a value upon such historical publications. They require great labor and research to prepare them, and almost unparalleled studiousness and devotion to sustain their interest; and those who bestow material aid in carrying forward and sustaining such a publication, bestow a double blessing; they not only bless themselves, but the generations coming after them, by aiding in collecting the dim and dusty records of the past, and placing them before the public in a manner that shall subserve the happiness and interests of coming generations.

## GENEALOGY OF THE REDWOOD FAMILY.



*The earliest record that we have of any member of the Redwood family is that of*

ABRAHAM REDWOOD [1],

who was born in Bristol, England, in 1665. He commanded a ship employed in the trade between London and the Island of Jamaica. He went to the Island of Antigua in 1687, where he married Mehetable Langford, daughter of Jonas Langford, through whom he came into possession of a valuable sugar plantation on the island, called the Cassada Garden, with a great number of slaves. He then relinquished a seafaring life. He remained in Antigua until 1712. His wife, by whom he had ten children, died in 1715; and he then removed with his family to Salem, Massachusetts, where he resided seventeen years. From there he went to Newport, Rhode Island, at which place four of his children died. He finally married a widow, Mrs. Patience Phillips, a native of Rhode Island, daughter of Joseph Howland, of Duxbury, Mass., August 14, 1716. He died at Salem, January 17, 1729, aged 64 years. His second wife, Patience, died at Newport, R. I., December 11, 1745. Abraham Redwood's children by his first wife, Mehetable Langford, were:

I. WILLIAM, died October 31, 1712, aged 16.

II. JONAS LANGFORD, who was thrown from his horse and killed, near the windmill at the north end of Newport, R. I., on October 27, 1724, aged 18. At his death the estate of the Cassada Garden in Antigua devolved to his brother Abraham.

III. ABRAHAM, of whom more hereafter.

IV. MARY, married Daniel Lawrence, of Flushing, Long Island, in 1716, and had several children.

V. ANN, m. John Wanton, of R. I., June 10, 1718. She died July 17, 1742, aged 41. She left the following children: 1. Mehetable, b. Sept. 6, 1719, 2. Edward, b. April 8, 1721, 3. John, b. January, 1723, 4. Ann, b. July 25, 1728, 5. William, b. March 9, 1730, 6. Mehetable, b. Nov. 1, 1732, 7. Edward, b. Sept. 9, 1733, 8. Mary, b. January 10, 1736, 9. Mehetable, b. March 8, 1738, died 1839, 10. Jonas Langford, b. May 25, 1740, d. Nov. 20, 1827, 11. Sarah, b. May 3, 1742, m. Feb. 4, 1768, Latham Thurston, and had the following children: 1. John Wanton, m., first, Nancy Anthony, second, Elizabeth Anthony, 2. Nancy R., m. Robert Babcock, of Providence, 3. William W., m. Sarah Jack, 4. Mary, m. John Snow, of Providence, 5. Latham, m., Abby Wanton, 6. Sarah, m., George C. Tew.

VI. SARAH REDWOOD, m., first, Joseph Whipple, March 1, 1721, and had the following children: 1. Sarah, b. June 28, 1723, m. Matthew Borden, Oct. 19, 1749, 2. Joseph, b. July 3, 1725, 3. Elizabeth, b. July 27, 1727, 4. William, b. March 22, 1731. She married, second, Benjamin Bagnall, of Boston, Sept. 28, 1752, and had no children.

Four of Abraham Redwood's children by his wife Mehetable died in infancy. His children by his second wife Patience, were:

VII. PATIENCE, b. in Salem, Mass., Aug. 24, 1719. She

married John Easton, of R. I., son of Stephen, great-grandson of Governor John Easton, April 17, 1735, died in Philadelphia in 1772. She had the following children:

1. Mary, m. Joseph Thurston, May 27, 1773, died Nov. 10, 1777, 2. Patience, b. Nov. 18, 1743, 3. Rebecca, b. March 10, 1745, m. James Davis, 4. Sarah, b. June 23, 1749, 5. Patience, b. April 4, 1751, 6. Nicholas, b. July 4, 1752, m. Abigail Earl, 7. John, b. July 21, 1741, m. Mary Easton; and had the following children:

1. Peleg, 2. William Redwood, 3. James, 4. Peter, 5. Elizabeth.

VIII. REBECCA, b. in Salem, Mass., Aug. 24, 1719, m., 1st, Doctor Walter Rodman, April 5, 1739, m., 2d, Joseph Clarke, Oct. 31, 1754, and had the following children: 1. Mehetable, m. John P. Mann, 2. Mary, m. Robert Lawton, 3. Charles Handy.

IX. MEHETABLE, b. in Salem, Mass., Sept. 16, 1722, m. Benjamin Hazzard, Sept. 13, 1739, and had the following children: 1. Redwood, b. June 18, 2. Hannah, m. James Tanner, July 7, 1771, died May 8, 1801, 3. Thomas, called Nailer Tom.

X. LYDIA, b. in Salem, Mass., Dec. 14, 1724, died in infancy.

XI. WILLIAM REDWOOD, b. in Salem, Mass., Dec. 21, 1726, died January 16, 1815, of whom more hereafter.

ABRAHAM REDWOOD [2],

son of Abraham Redwood and Mehetable Langford, came, when young, with his parents, to reside at the healthy and beautiful spot of Rhode Island. He was educated chiefly at Philadelphia, agreeably to his future and expectations in life. He married Martha Coggeshall, of Newport, R. I., before he was twenty years of age, and lived at Newport until he was eighty,

in a style of opulence becoming his fortune, mixed with the elegant simplicity of the Quaker.

His town-house and country-house indicated the riches and taste of the owner. The latter, now called the Redwood Farm, was owned in the year 1639, by John Coggeshall, of Newport, one of the first settlers of Rhode Island. It descended to his son, Joshua Coggeshall, and from him to Daniel Coggeshall, who in the year 1743 conveyed the said farm to Abraham Redwood, of Newport, for the sum of 6500 pounds current money of New England. The deed is dated Nov. 2, 1743, and is on record in the Town Clerk's Office in Portsmouth, R. I. [5th Book, No. 4 of Land Evidence, Page 368]. The Redwood Farm is now owned by the heirs of Mrs. Elbert J. Anderson, a lineal descendant of Abraham Redwood.

Mr. Redwood's botanical garden was stored with curious foreign, as well as valuable indigenous plants, in either hot-houses, green-houses or the open grounds. While he indulged himself and friends in these rational amusements, he was not unmindful of the indigent and unfortunate. Industrious young men, struggling on to obtain a comfortable livelihood for themselves and parents, were objects of his peculiar regard. His munificence was not confined, however, to the scenes of ordinary life; but took so wide a range as to rank him with the Harvards, Yales, and Berkeleys.

When Mr. Redwood had attained the middle age of life, there were but two colleges in New England, one at Cambridge, and one at New Haven; for a college in Rhode Island was not then contemplated.

In this state of New England education, Mr. Redwood conceived the judicious design of founding a Public Library, for the benefit of the inhabitants of Rhode Island. The "Redwood Library" was founded in Newport in 1747. This elegant building still exists, a beautiful monument

of the correct taste of Mr. Harrison, the architect. When the building was completed, Mr. Redwood ordered that five hundred pounds sterling (a large sum in that day) be expended in London for books. This commission was judiciously and faithfully executed, so that, after receiving some donations from certain individuals, it was deemed the second best collection of English books in New England. The reverend and learned Dr. Ezra Styles was the librarian for nearly thirty years; and he has often declared that he owed his great attachment to literature to that fine collection.

It was the "Redwood Library" that rendered reading fashionable throughout the little community of Rhode Island during 70 or 80 years. It diffused a knowledge of general and particular history, geography and ethics. It opened to the youth of both sexes an acquaintance with antiquity; it gave them a knowledge of Greece and Rome, with Asia, modern Europe, the English classics and belles lettres generally. It sowed the seeds of the sciences, and rendered the inhabitants of Newport, if not a more learned, yet a better read, and more inquisitive people, than those of any other town in the British colonies; and this was owing to the kind liberality of Abraham Redwood.

Truth compels us to record the fact, that when a British army occupied Rhode Island, it, in a manner, destroyed the Redwood Library, by carrying off and giving away all the books of entertainment, such as English poetry, voyages and travels, and all the books on medicine, leaving behind little else than folios on serious subjects.

When the establishment of a college in Rhode Island was first contemplated by certain persons of the Baptist society, Mr. Redwood was applied to for aid, when he offered to give a thousand pounds sterling on condition

that it should be erected on Rhode Island ; but an association of wealthy individuals in the town of Providence offered still more, which fixed its location there.

When Mr. Redwood gave a well chosen library to the use of the Rhode Island public, he scattered seed on a soil prepared to nourish it, for this pleasant island has ever been distinguished as the residence of learned and able men.

Abraham Redwood and his wife, Martha Coggeshall, had the following children :

I. ABRAHAM [3], b. January 8, 1728, d. 1788, m. Susan Honeyman, and had the following children : 1. Langford William, m. Eleanor Williamson, May, 1811, d. at Flushing, without leaving any children, 2. Abigail, 3. Martha, m. Baron Jean Conrad Hottinguer, and had the following children : 1. Anna Elise Marthe, m. Farquhar Jamieson, of Paris, and had two children : 1. Jean Conrad, and Christine Adele, who m. M. Berard. 2. Adele Hottinguer, m. Christian Alexandre Becker, and had two children : Emilie and Lucie. Emilie, m. Leon de Bussiere, and had Frederic, Valentine, Maurice, and Etienne. Lucie Becker, m. Felix de Mimont, and had one child, Helene. 3. Melanie Hottinguer, m. M. Bourbon de Sarty, and had Albert Henry Conrad, Anna Elise Marthe, and Elizabeth. 4. Jean Henri Hotttinguer, m. Caroline Dellesert, and had Jean Francois, Rudolphe, Philippe, who m. Louise de Bothman, and had Henri, Maurice, and Lucie. Amelia m. Marquis de Montbrison and had Jacques, Henriette and Marie. 5. Philip Hottinguer, m. Mrs. Bosc, a widow, and had Jean Conrad, Joseph and Paul Philippe.

II. Jonas Langford Redwood b. June 16, 1730, d. 1779 or 80, m. Abigail Godfrey, and had the two following children :

1. Abraham Redwood [4], b. April 7, 1764, d. July 28,

1833, m. Miss Eleanor Fetts, and left no children. On the death of his grandfather, Abraham Redwood [2], in 1788, he went to England, settled there and never returned to his native place. He died at Brighton, in the county of Sussex, in the 75th year of his age. His portrait, painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, in 1791, was presented to the Redwood Library, by his executor, John Purssord, of England, who also sent out the Redwood coat-of-arms.

2. Jonas Langford Redwood, of whose descendants we know but little, married Miss Holman, of Virginia, and had a son, Holman, who married Martha Christian, of Middlesex Co., Virginia. Their son was William Holman, born in Kent Co., Virginia.

III. MEHETABLE REDWOOD, b. June 27, 1731, d. 1794, m. Benjamin Ellery, and had two children: 1. Martha Redwood, b. March 13, 1772, d. Feb. 23, 1847, m. Christopher Grant Champlin, and had no children.

2. Abraham Redwood Ellery, b. in Newport, R. I., May 22, 1773, died of yellow fever at the Bay of St. Louis, Nov. 1, 1820, m. Sarah Charlotte Weissenfels, of N. Y., July 24, 1802. He had the following children: 1. Martha Maria Ellery, b. Dec. 2, 1803, m. in Newport, R. I., Elbert Jefferson Anderson, Oct. 3, 1825, d. at Redwood, April 22, 1880, and had the following children: 1. Sarah Charlotte Anderson, b. in Newport, R. I., July 18, 1826, m. George Ferdinand Gorrisen, Oct. 7, 1844, and had three children: Marie Antonia Adela, b. Nov. 20, 1845, m. Hermann Meister, of Hamburg, Germany, March 31, 1863, and had one child: Elbert Carl George. Elbert Charles Gorrisen, b. May 11, 1848. Theodore Gorrisen, b. May 9, 1852, m. Martha Meyer, Feb. 12, 1876, and had two children: George Max Elbert, b. Nov. 20, 1876, and Edward Theodore, b. March 11, 1878. 2. Elbert Anderson, b. Dec. 9, 1827, m. Mary Helen Hoffman,

March 28, 1855, and had no children. 3. Martha Maria Anderson, b. in New York. 4. Orleana Ellery Anderson, b. in New York, m. John Boker, Nov. 15, 1851, and had five children: Marie Helene, b. Oct. 15, 1852, d. July 7, 1861, John Godfrey, b. Nov. 24, 1853, d. May 16, 1856, Edward Walter, b. July 17, 1855, Orleana Ellery Redwood Weissenfels, and Gertrude Elbertina. Abraham Redwood Anderson, b. Aug. 27, 1835, d. Nov. 17, 1841. 6. Rosalie Redwood Anderson, b. at Mamaroneck, Westchester Co., N. Y., m. Thomas George Ford, June 4, 1879.

2. Charlotte Weissenfels Ellery, m. Marius Panon, of Marseilles, France, and had no children. 3. Abraham Redwood Ellery, b. January 11, 1809, d. Aug. 15, 1822. 4. Orleana Redwood Ellery, m. Walden Pell of New York, and had no children.

5. Charles Fr  deric Ellery, b. Oct. 3, 1812, d. March 10, 1819.

IV. MARTHA REDWOOD b. 1733, d. 1734.

V. WILLIAM REDWOOD, b. June 1, 1734, m. Sarah Pope d. at Philadelphia, and had no children.

VI. Elizabeth Redwood, b. 1735, d. 1735.

#### WILLIAM REDWOOD,

son of Abraham and Patience (Howland) Redwood, b. in Salem, Mass., Dec. 21, 1726, died January 16, 1815. He married, 1st, Hannah Holmes, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Holmes, of Newport, R. I., Nov. 7, 1754, and had the following children:

I. SARAH, b. Dec. 18, 1755, died August 14, 1847. She married Miers Fisher, in Philadelphia, Feb. 17, 1774, and had the following children:

1. Thomas, b. Oct. 21, 1776, died August 19, 1798, 2. Miers, b. March 1, 1778, died Aug. 1, 1778, 3. Esther, b. Oct. 26, 1779, d. July 8, 1780, 4. Jabez M., b. April

4, 1781, d. Sept. 23, 1793, 5. Redwood, b. Aug. 18, 1782, m. 1st, Miss Griffin, 2d, Miss Wells. 6. Sarah, b. April 24, 1784, d. Oct. 20, 1784, 7. Miers, b. July 3, 1785, d. Nov. 23, 1785, 8. Lydia, b. Feb. 9, 1788, d. Jan. 5, 1850, 9. Samuel R., b. Sept. 4, 1789, d. August 9, 1812, 10. Sarah R., b. May 14, 1792, d. Sept. 7, 1827, 11. Hannah W., b. July 8, 1793, d. May 25, 1850, 12. Sarah R., b. Feb. 10, 1791, d. March 13, 1791, 13. Octavius, b. Oct. 12, 1794, d. Oct. 26, 1794. 14. Rebecca, b. Nov. 3, 1795, d. March 28, 1796, 15. Jabez M., b. April 30, 1801, m. Nancy Andrews, and was living in 1874.

II. HANNAH REDWOOD, b. at Newport, R. I., Sept. 25, 1759, d. at Philadelphia, April 11, 1796. She married Charles Wharton in Philadelphia, Oct. 13, 1784, and had the following children: 1. Joseph b. Aug. 17, 1785, d. June 27, 1803, 2. William, b. Nov. 27, 1787, d. March 8, 1788, 3. Sarah R., b. June 1, 1789, m. Wm. Craig, 4. Charles, b. Sept. 20, 1792, m. Anne M. Hollingsworth, 5. Hannah R., b. Nov. 15, 1794, m. Thomas G. Hollingsworth, 6. William, b. June 27, 1790, m. Deborah Fisher, June 4, 1817, and had the following children:

1. Hannah, b. March 6, 1818, m. Robert Haydock, 2. Rodman, b. Jan. 26, 1820, m. Susan D. Parish, 3. Sarah, b. Dec. 10, 1821, m. Abraham Barker, 4. Charles Wm., b. Dec. 23, 1823, m. Mary Lovering, 5. Joseph, b. March 3, 1826, m. Anne Lovering, 6. Mary, b. Jan. 17, 1828, m. Joseph Thurston, 7. William, b. May 19, 1830, m. Anna Walter, 8. Samuel Fisher, b. Aug. 11, d. Feb. 22, 1843, 9. Anna, b. March 30, 1834, d. Nov. 20, 1863, 10. Esther Fisher, b. Jan. 20, 1836, m. Benjamin R. Smith, June 8, 1859, and had the following children:

1. Robert Morton, b. Sept. 8, 1860, d. Oct. 16, 1864, 2. William Wharton, b. Aug. 29, 1861, 3.

Anna Wharton, b. Jan. 25, 1864, 4. Esther Morton, b. April 23, 1865, 5. Deborah Fisher, b. July 5, 1869, d. Aug. 25, 1877, 6. Edward Wanton, b. Jan. 18, 1875.

III. SAMUEL HOLMES REDWOOD, b. at Newport, Dec. 13, 1765, d. at Philadelphia, May 20, 1790.

IV. ELIZABETH REDWOOD, b. at Newport, July 18, 1767, d. Oct. 9, 1767.

WILLIAM REDWOOD married the second time, Sarah Saunders, Jan. 18, 1776, and had the following :

V. MARY, b. at Philadelphia, Nov. 18, 1776, d. Aug. 14, 1777.

VI. WILLIAM, Jr., b. at Philadelphia, April 23, 1778, died Nov. 22, 1838.

REDWOOD.

## MRS. ALMY'S JOURNAL.

SIEGE OF NEWPORT, R. I., AUGUST, 1778.

[The following paper was written by Mrs. Mary (Gould) Almy, wife of Benjamin Almy, of Newport, who was, at that time, with Sullivan's besieging army before Newport, while his wife and children were in the beleaguered city. She entertained ultra-Tory sentiments, as will abundantly appear in her narrative. She was a daughter of James and Mary (Rathbun) Gould, granddaughter of James and Catherine (Clarke) Gould, and great-granddaughter of Governor Walter Clarke. Her sister Patience was the wife of Augustus Johnston, who was prominent in the days of the Stamp Act, as an adherent of government, and became a Tory refugee. Mrs. Almy, during and after the Revolution, was well known as the landlady of the prominent boarding-house in Newport, and General Washington was once her guest. A very elegant silk spread under which General Washington slept, is still preserved as a sacred relic by Mrs. Almy's grandson, Conrad C. Ellery, Esq., of Providence. It is in splendid condition; in fact, we believe, it was never used but on that occasion, certainly never since. It was made by Miss Anstiss Ellery, who married John Almy, and was the mother of Benjamin. The dates of Mrs. Almy differ a little from those of authors, but we did not feel at liberty to change them. We publish this with the kind permission of Mr. Ellery. ED.]

## ENDORSEMENT BY MRS. E. TROWBRIDGE ELLERY:

"My blessed mother, Mrs. Mary Almy's account of the cannonading of the French fleet, Count D'Estaing, on Newport, R. I., while in possession of the British army, July 29, 1778."

NEWPORT, September the 2d, 1778.

Once more, my dear Mr. Almy, I am permitted to write you. Great has been your disappointment, and great has been my sorrow, grievous to bear because it came from my friends, but I beg not to dispute at so great a distance. By your desire and my own inclinations, I am to give you an account of what passes during the siege; but first let me tell you, it will be done with spirit, for my dislike to the nation that you call your friends, is the same as when you knew me, knowing there is no confidence to be placed in them, and I foresee that the whole will end, as this manœuvre did, in taking this island, to the discredit of the Americans. You will not be surprised at my warmth when you will find how I suffered, nor wonder at my freedom when you find this comes sealed and wrote for your perusal alone. Now to be brief.

*Wednesday, July 29.*

At nine in the morning a signal was made for a fleet in sight; at ten o'clock was discovered the number to be eleven large ships, a fine breeze of wind and very fair. Each spoke as they wished, it must be Lord Howe. One half hour more threw us into the greatest consternation, the word rang through the streets—it's the French fleet. All was confusion in a moment, no time for preparation, a lively emblem of the poor soul that is called out of the world of a sudden, the great work he came to do was not begun. Our fortifications to keep off shipping were to have been put in readiness this week. The merchant looks upon his full store as nothing worth. The shopkeeper

with a distressed countenance locks and bars the shop, not knowing what is for the best. At eleven o'clock they all drop anchor off Brenton's Neck, as was supposed, there to wait until the people of your side of the water were ready to attack the lower part of the island. Heavens! with what spirit the army undertook the old batteries; with what amazing quickness did they throw up new ones; the night did not retard them, so earnest were they to give the Count a proper reception. With a distressed heart, I endeavor to comfort my poor children by saying, that they would not come in till morning, and then began to secure my papers and plate in the ground, which I effected by two o'clock, and then lay down to contrive what method to take next day.

*Thursday, July 30.*

Nothing remarkable happened during the day; the fleet all at anchor, an amazing preparation on all the hills, the pavements almost all torn up with the swiftness of the light-horse, momentary intelligence; every idle person that loved news, this was his day. As every ear was open to the marvelous, when night came my heart ached with the many falsehoods that my ear had paid attention to the day long; the fault of our sex in general, repent when it is too late.

*Friday, July 31.*

By daylight up and upon the house; a thick fog prevented our sight; all in terror till it clears off; about eight when we perceive the King Fisher, at Coddington's Cove, and the two galleys to be on fire; then new agitations took fast hold of us; trembling, crying, hiding, to take the true comfort of trouble that had no remedy. At ten o'clock the fog being quite gone, two large ships of the line were discovered up the Seaconnet passage, which was

the cause of our ships setting fire to themselves, and setting all the people ashore.

*Saturday, August 1.*

All the fleet in motion ; everything in consternation ; the inhabitants much distressed ; the batteries all spirited ; all warlike preparation ; the streets filled with carts and ordnance stores ; every busy soul harnessing, tackling and load with comb[ustible] matter, to supply every deficiency that their former negligence had made necessary, and by night they were so ready, that the foolhardy part would wish for nothing more than a movement of the French fleet into the harbor. But I lay down, earnestly praying they would never come so near.

*Sunday, August 2.*

The morning fine and clear ; upon the house when the sun arose, and found the Lark, Juno, Orpheus, Cerberus, frigates, all coming down the river. Then new perplexities arose, new fears stared us in the face, till we were informed that three large French ships of the line had gone up Conanicut passage, and as they were not strong enough to cope with them, took advantage of the dawning day and a fine breeze to run from them, who, if they had been half their strength, would never have let them tell an American their boastful tale, of four British frigates running from their stations. At sight of eleven sail of the line, my heart bounded with fright, and then would recover with anger and disdain—a most excellent remedy for a woman ; indeed, by turns, it was the saving of my life. The day passed on with stillness ; every person conjectured the meaning of the ships going up the river was to cover the landing of the troops, which we could see had gathered.

*Monday, August 3.*

Early was the sound of joy proclaimed ; a small boat

came express from New York; as soon as she was seen every ship in the French fleet had the honor of giving her a salute. A bold, daring Briton had the command. He ran her upon Sachuest beach; all lay flat about the bottom of the boat and never a man was hurt. All in high spirits. Lord Howe hourly expected a great force. All the frigates ordered to their old stations, to be made a sacrifice, I am afraid. The whole town in some great confusion, not knowing what they would be at, some moving their goods out to the lines, the officers all bringing their baggage into the town. Constant fatigue for men and horses and oxen, no rest by day or by night; still intrenching, weariness and painful watching, the portion of the thinking person. The tedious day gave way for the more tedious night. Every man ordered to be in readiness, the [American] troops were landing at Howland's Ferry. Oh! what a sound! When I look over the list of my friends on both sides of the question, my heart shudders at the thought, what numbers must be slain, both so obstinate, so determined. Well may we say, what havoc does ambition make. Cursed Frenchman, they would not have come, had it not been for you.

*Tuesday, August 4.*

In the morning all a perfect calm; the French ships before the harbor, the French ships up the river; all riding it out with colors flying. Insolence never known before, for them to reign lords of the sea. What a shocking aggravation to hundreds in this garrison, but everything waits the coming of Lord Howe. An order is given out this day, from the agent, to have all the transports ranged in the harbor, after unloading them, with all preparations ready for sinking them the moment they discovered the fleet in motion. The night coming on, the express was ordered by the Commodore, to take

advantage of the night, and go to New York with despatches. Tired of myself, I have said in my wrath, if I live till morning, I will take a part of Church's house in the Neck for my mother and children, to take off part of the heavy burden that is upon me.

*Wednesday, August 5.*

The first news in the morning. The three large French ships up the river made sail, the others at the mouth of the harbor made signals of unmooring, which threw the frigates into confusion. They ran as near the land as possible, and took to their boats, first setting fire to their ships, and they blew up immediately without saving themselves a shirt. At night they ordered all the sailors into town, if possible to keep some order with them. Never was there a more curious sight. In spite of myself, I, who in the morning was almost distracted with apprehension of every kind, at this sight laughed most immoderately. Every sailor was equipt with a musket that could get one; he that could not, had a billet of wood, an old broom, or any club they could find. They all took care to save a bottle of spirits, which they call *kill grief*; some fiddling, some playing on jewsharps, all in high spirits, though they had not a second shirt. Damning their eyes, they had fun, John Frenchman. By dark the bottles were exhausted, and they so unruly that we were obliged to be safely housed that night.

*Thursday, August 6.*

Exceeding foggy morning; all terrified with apprehension that when the weather cleared, our destiny would be known; all the shops still kept shut, no business of any kind done, only carting and fortifying; the sound of a cannon, most distressing to women and children, an order given out to drive all the stock within the lines.

The wretched inhabitants, how are they hurt by every party. My heart aches for the worthy ones.

*Friday, August 7.*

A solemn silence reigns ; no one could tell you any news ; the fog was very thick ; the people all tired out ; the fatigues of body and mind with a thousand perplexities that attend such an uncommon care, made them ready to meet their fate, let it be for life or death. As all the infernal combinations have, in these latter days, been left for Saturday night, so we begin to think to-morrow night would be the very crisis, and propose to go early to bed, to be able to stand the shock ; but at eight o'clock, in came some of my distressed relations into town, to get assistance to move their furniture inside the lines, as the order is given to burn all the houses and every building within three miles of the town, the moment they see any force landing, to prevent their making barracks of them. Unhappy victims, they know not what to do ; to come into town they are undone ; to go back, they are entirely ruined if they stay. Heavens ! what a scene of wretchedness before this once happy and flourishing island. Cursed ought, and will be, the man who brought all this woe and desolation on a good people. Neither sleep to my eyes, nor slumber to my eyelids, this night ; but judge you, what preparation could I make, had I been endowed with as much presence of mind as ever woman was ; six children hanging around me, the little girls crying out, "Mamma, will they kill us ?" The boys endeavor to put on an air of manliness, and strive to assist, but slip up to the girls, in a whisper, "Who do you think will hurt you ? Ain't your papa coming with them ?" Indeed this cut me to the soul. After three years a lost wanderer, and could not meet a welcome. But I was roused from my stupidity by a violent firing. I call out for my chil-

dren to run; we sally forth in the street; there was a scene, men, women and children, all in as great a consternation as myself, which sight brought me to myself. I directly order my little ones to make the best of their way along, each with a large bundle, while I step in to know what my mother would do. She told me to follow my children, that sister Carr and Sukey would lead her along. I then ran with as great violence as a creature could, till I overtook them. By this time, the ships fired continually, the women shrieking, the children falling down, crying. Gracious Heavens! It will ever be in my remembrance. I told you before, I had taken part of Church's house, and we were making the best of our way there. Every body told us we were wrong, but I thought best to go where we had beds, and provisions were prepared, but as the ships came round the Point, we had every shot whistling over our own heads; and we passed two bars that were more dangerous. The boys had Billy in their arms; the others had such heavy bundles, my heart ached for them. I seldom spoke unless to encourage or to scold them, according as I saw it most necessary, till the largest ship came round and gave such a broadside, as I really thought would have sent us all to another world. There we all lay, flat in the hollow, just before we came to Jemmy Coggeshall, till that ship passed, and then jump up and run again. Cousin Coggeshall seeing our movements for a long way ventured to come to our assistance, being firm in the faith, that every shot has its direction from the Almighty, and I am almost of his opinion, for if the Devil had the ordering of the shot, as he had of sending them here, there would not have been a soul left to tell the tale.

*Saturday, August 8.*

Long before the appearance of day, was I in readiness to rise, nothing but frightful dreams and broken

slumbers, listening to the noise of a fly, or a mosquito, as they hummed around the candle; in this horrid way did I spend the night. The morning gun of the French Admiral had like to have frightened me to death. The first news that was told was, twenty thousand men, all landed without interruption. The king's troops all ordered within the lines and to leave the lower part of the island. About twelve o'clock they set 16 buildings on fire, which to me ever will appear like cruelty and wantonness, as it answers no end. We endeavor to have dinner as soon as possible, knowing that every calamity can be easier borne with, that takes us on a full stomach. At one o'clock, signals for unmooring throughout the French fleet, a brisk gale blew, and entirely fair. One hour, the longest time that could be thought, then we should all be prisoners. Heavens! what distress! what consternation seize me! where to fly for shelter! The cellar was determined on; then should they burn the town, I dare not attempt it; while I was pausing, he was preparing to kindly shelter us under his large rock where all his family had fled for safety. Then that precious comforter to the female, came to my relief, a silent shower of tears behind the haystack, for my poor friends in town, who never were in half the danger as myself, and cousin C.'s cherry rum being brought, I grew more and more enabled to bear my sorrows. In a few minutes a chaise brought my mother, sister and Sukey. they took the care of all the brood, and proceeded to the house I had taken. This charge being off me, I became myself. The ships had all gone by the batteries without silencing one, and dropped anchor at the north end of Conanicut. Then came on a most horrible sight, all the ships that were not sunk were set fire to and the wind being high, the town was in the greatest danger. I then set out with as much eagerness for home, as I had left it, and got safe to my own house, fatigued and tired

beyond all conception. To attempt to describe the horrors of that night, would pronounce me a fool, for no language could put it in its proper colors. Fire and sword had come amongst us and famine was not afar off, for the want of bread was great. About twelve at night the fire was deadened ; all was still, only the sentries answering the few vessels that were left, they in town, to the guard boat's "all's well." As to me, from a large family I am reduced to none. All the gentlemen took refuge under cover of the troops. Ben. is in New York, Jacob at Long Island getting wood—my children in the Neck ; what an agony was I in, when I had time to recollect my scattered thoughts. Heaven that ever has been kind to me, sent the captains of the transports to see me. They pitied and sympathized with me, and sent me two truly valuable sailors, for my safeguards, whose kind care I hope I never shall forget. The night was spent in watching the fire, and at day I lay down to recruit my worn-out feet, and indeed my whole frame. Thus ended the tedious Saturday.

*Sunday, August 9.*

Early in the morning, our gentlemen came home to know how it had been with us ; my trusty, careful William brought us all the news, took care of the cows and hogs, and carried messages to the children, whom he was very fond of, a long time before. He was very unhappy, that he could not make me believe, that we should never fall a sacrifice to a Frenchman, and all his stories savored much of the strength of the lines, that it was impossible for the Americans to force them. About ten o'clock he came to tell me a fleet in sight ; it must be Lord Howe. A strange revolution, such a turn in affairs in a few hours. The officers of the navy, who a few hours before looked disconsolate and wretched, now mounted any

horse they could catch, and rode with all speed to see those ships, that three days sooner would have saved theirs. The officers of the army that could be spared from duty a quarter of an hour, came with great speed, to say to their friends that Lord Howe was come. Nothing transpired more during the day, only great numbers went aboard; every soul in high spirits. The sailors' joy was so great as to tear all their tents, and play fury with everything in their reach. Towards evening, they carried great numbers of sailors to man the fleet. Nobody knew what they intended. Various conjectures, everybody turns politician forming and planning schemes for Lord Howe, to make this naughty French Count repent his having joined the subject to rebel against the true and lawful Sovereign. Night came, we went quietly to bed and slept like tops.

*Monday, August 10.*

All hands up early, great expectations from this day; about eight o'clock, the French fleet all drew up in a line of battle. Lord Howe made every preparation for unmooring, the hours then seemed to creep, so anxious were we for retaliation. At nine o'clock the English fleet were seen to stand out; it surprised us, but still it was thought it was only done to have sea room enough. What Count D'Estaing thought, Heavens knows, for his haste was great. He cut all his cables, and came firing through the harbor, as if the very Devil was in him, and our batteries returned his favors with a vengeance, one half the town went in the Neck, to see a grand sea fight, but returned exceedingly disappointed, in a few hours. Then it was told, Lord Howe's strength was not sufficient to cope with such a fleet. At night, there was no appearance of either of the fleets, but happy were we, to get clear of Monsieur. For my part, I had grown so bold, as not to quit my house, on the second firing; for my young men

had insisted on my going down cellar, that I should be very safe; and I was so exceedingly lame, occasioned by my Saturday flight, that to have gained a kingdom, I could not have run half the distance; and the great and heavy burden of a troop of children being taken off, I contented myself down cellar, behind an ashes hogshead, till the heaviest firing was over. But what was very remarkable, by all the hundreds of shot that came into the town, not a soul was killed or wounded.

*Tuesday, August 11.*

This morning a violent storm [called the continental storm] came on, before day and continued thundering and lightning most terribly all day. The wind blew a perfect hurricane, and it never rained harder since the flood. The tents were all blown to pieces, the soldiers and sailors were all like drowned rats. They were ordered into town to recruit a little, a few in a party, and to be ready in a moment. I ordered a good fire in the kitchen and something good to eat and drink, to comfort the poor souls, that had comforted me formerly, with their cash in the shop. After a word of thanks and many blessings, they went to take the remainder of the storm. Night came on, and we repaired to bed, not afraid of any movements that night.

*Wednesday, August 12.*

The storm still continues and with as much violence, as though it had just begun. My children are still in the Neck, the house really looks melancholy. No business going forward; all the shops still kept shut, nothing is to be seen in the streets, but carts and horses and some old worn-out drivers, who care not who was king, or who rebelled against him. It was enough for them to know, if somebody did not conquer soon, they and their horses must soon die, and as the men were the heads of large families, so the horses were of equal consequence, their labor was

to support the whole ; and let who would reign, their services must be paid for ; indeed the man and the brute both claim our pity. The night looks gloomy and very dark.

*Thursday, August 13.*

The rain has a little subsided, the fog has entirely cleared away, by which we soon discover that your people had entrenched themselves much nearer. A vast number of people are at work. The town much distressed for bread ; but rice being plenty, nobody could suffer. There is great looking out for one fleet or the other. Although I am brought as low as death, believe me, my dear Mr. Almy, I am not like the driver I mentioned yesterday, who, if he could be quiet, cared not who governed ; I am for English government, and an English fleet ; I care not who takes the Frenchman.

*Friday, August 14.*

This morning, three prisoners were taken, all gentlemen, volunteers from New Hampshire ; who were reconnoitering the ground, unluckily for them, too near the lines ; they were carried to the Provost, but treated well. The day was fine and clear, exceedingly hot. Nothing remarkable happened, the prisoners afforded conversation for the day, as human nature is ever pleased with everything that happens a little marvelous. No tidings of the fleet, no business going forward. My mother and children still in the Neck and there I intend to keep them till things are altered. Tedious days, melancholy nights, I wonder what keeps me alive.

*Saturday, August 15.*

I am early awake, but all things look quiet ; scarcely a soul is to be seen from one end of the street to the other, and when chance or inclination brought any of my friends, the anxious look, the distressed countenance, the melan-

choly tale, which every poor soul had to tell, made me more unhappy, than when I sat brooding over my own peculiar situation. For I will acknowledge, that sometimes I saw a gleam of comfort, speaking in the still small voice, you will once more be happy. Then with what spirit would I go through fatigues and difficulties, which at another time, I should have looked upon as an impossibility, and having the gentlemen that boarded with me, at home, I was as easy as a person in my situation could be. For indeed there never were better men than our roof covered. Mr. Amory, of Boston, was one, whose kindness I never must or shall forget. I am almost ashamed that I have never mentioned him before, in the many sheets this letter contains.

*Sunday, August 16.*

No church, no appearance of the day kept up. Still carting, still fortifying; your people encroaching nearer, throwing up new works every night. Our people beholding it every morning, with wonder and astonishment. And really, Mr. Almy, my curiosity was so great, as to wish to behold the entrenchment that I supposed you were behind; and a good young man by the name of Dr. Hussillon, took me in a chaise to the hospital, which was formerly owned by Mr. Cozzens. There we had an excellent view of Vars' orchard, and all the encampments around it. Believe me, my dear friend, never was a poor soul more to be pitied, such different agitations as by turns took hold upon me. Wishing most ardently to call home my wanderer, at the same time, filled with resentment against those he calls his friends, so that I returned home more distressed, my spirits more sunk than when I went out. Great enquiry was made at my return, to know the reason of my distressed countenance; but others who knew I had my share of sensibility, let me enjoy my sorrow that had

no remedy, till night came on, I hid myself from the world.

*Monday, August 17.*

Nothing happened worth notice, every moment expecting the French fleet; every body tired out with fatigues of every kind, and the apprehension of what was to come rendered us truly unhappy. About twelve they opened a new battery upon us, and the day was spent in exchanging shots; in the evening they entertained us with throwing shells. It would have been an agreeable sight, had we not been sure it was meant to carry death along with it. I sat upon the top of the house till twelve, beholding and admiring the wonderful contrivances of mankind to destroy one another.

*Tuesday, August 18.*

Awake early, the night one continual dreading, you ever the subject; sometimes you were before me all pleasantness, your countenance like yourself when happy; then again, all was distress; fighting, firing and every horror that my heart foreboded, when awake. Oh! that it was at an end! that I knew the worst! At eight o'clock the word was, that Col. Bruce of the 55th with a party, had brought in the picket guard at Southwest beach, an ensign, a sergeant and 12 men; they were taken upon surprise. Never was more amiable conduct than the colonel showed when he delivered up his prisoners, to go to the provost. He very politely asked the young ensign, if he would accept of 10 guineas, as he supposed he had no money that would pass. Oh! Mr. Almy, you must allow it was a noble deed. Were all prisoners treated like these, there would not be such a general murmuring. The day passed on without anything more which afforded conversation for the public. They keep up an incessant firing from their batteries, this afternoon. In the evening, dull, melancholy and almost

alone, I soon went to bed, to contemplate on what had passed during the day.

*Wednesday, August 19.*

Little or no sleep, my mind exceedingly agitated, distressed for my friends, that I soon thought would be prisoners ; forming a thousand different plans, to extricate them from their unhappy prospects, but all in vain. The morning came and I had to drag on another day ; nothing remarkable happened during it. Every one's expectation is high, looking for the return of the French fleet, with English colors, which we imagine, would soon procure us a happy and lasting peace. Heavens, with what joy would I receive the glad tidings, what welcomes, ten thousand welcomes, to the long lost wanderers. Parents receiving their children from loathsome prisons, wives their partners, long banished from all they held dear. Brothers and sisters kindly meeting, after tedious absence. The idea of which must remind us of the joys of Heaven.

*Thursday, August 20.*

Early up ; my family small ; the children still in the Neck ; my careful William seeking every little piece of intelligence to raise my depressed spirits. About seven o'clock he came to tell me there was a fleet in sight, and he hoped Lord Howe had given them a quieting dose ; but my heart foreboded something worse. All the horrors that had seized me at their last firing, now returned with double violence. But in the midst of all this confusion of thought I boldly determined to keep possession of my own house, and now await the impending blow with as much fortitude as in my power. Looking back on my former conduct in life, and my own heart justifying me with this truth, I have ever done to others as I wish they may do to me. This thought comforted me, and I heard it was a French fleet, without such visible emotion as I had shown. They

all came to anchor in the old place, down the Neck. It was very soon discovered that they were in a shattered condition, had lost their topmasts, and had one ship less than when they went out. The boats were continually flying from every shore around. All were in some agitation that we knew not our destiny, it was approaching very fast. Our apprehensions tortured us, and the ten thousand lies which we heard, rendered us incapable to stand the shock. We were worn out with the fatigues of this dreadful day, but dared not take any rest, for fear we should be caught asleep; never did I so dread the night; and yet so grieve to see the morning light. But as soon as we could see the Neck I was determined to be upon the house.

*Friday, August 21.*

To my great astonishment, I went upon the house and no ships were to be found; where they could be gone was a matter of wonder. Soon, very soon, it was reported through the town, that they had quitted. There were various conjectures. The wise ones stood astonished. The people on the island still at work, every thing wore the face of some perplexity; the poor soldiers were worn out with constant duty, and the great and mighty men just ready to sink under their burdens. But this news gave a new face, every thing wore a different aspect. Not, let me tell you, were they afraid of a Frenchman. But that fleet of ships they knew must surrender. The day passed on with swiftness, and at night I was forced to call to my assistance, my poor scattered reason and endeavor to compose myself to sleep.

*Saturday, August 22:*

All is peace and quietness in the town. The first news was the provincials had moved their encampment, carried off all their artillery, stores and provisions, and gone to

the lower part of the island to secure their retreat. Gen. Piggott gave orders for the 43d and 22d regiments, and the Hessians and Auspachers to pursue them by day-light. In a few hours, a heavy firing was heard; he then gave orders for Fannings' regiment to go to their assistance and two hours after gave orders for the 38th to march directly and for Fannings' to return within the lines, and at eleven o'clock sent a light horseman to call the 38th back. All was horror and confusion. The Hessians overtook a party in the West road, near the Redwood farm; they pursued with violence, the others retreated with prudence, leaving the roads strewn with dead bodies. The East road was a scene of blood and slaughter, from cousin Almy's down to the foot of Quaker hill. All the cross roads were filled with them and they kept up a smart firing till two o'clock, and then they began to bury the dead and bring in the wounded. Oh! How many wretched families were made that day. It would have softened the most callous heart to see the cart loads of wretched men brought in, their wives screaming at the foot of the cart, in concert with their groans. Fine youths with their arms taken off in a moment. In short it's too far beyond my power of description. The horrors of that day will never be quite out of my remembrance. I quitted company and hid myself to mourn in silence, for the wickedness of my country. Never was a heart more differently agitated than mine. Some of my good friends in the front of the battle here; and Heaven only knows how many of the other side. Instead of enquiring the news, or asking after a soul, a stupidity took hold of me. At last I shut myself from the family, to implore Heaven to protect you, and keep you from imprisonment and death. Every dejected look, and every melancholy countenance I saw, I trembled for fear they would say, your husband lies among the slain, or that he is wounded and a prisoner. Think you what a life I

live, knowing your proneness to get into danger.  
*Sunday, August 23.*

The provincials are encamped on Windmill hill, there is little or no firing from either party. More regiments are ordered out. Something great is intended, if you should not slip away too soon. Constant riding from Quaker hill. Every hour we are expecting a general battle, my whole heart is sick with melancholy stories. Every hospital is crowded with wounded men. No church, no appearance of anything but horror and distress. The country people all plundered. In the midst of all the confusion, some were going into eternity, while others were robbing the innocent farmers' houses; death and destruction were before their eyes from every quarter, until the officers heard of their doings, they directly ordered guards to every house, whose kind protection was the saving of them. And to do justice to the British, their humanity and lenity were beyond all conception, to the wounded prisoners. There was a hospital on purpose for them. Nurses were chosen amongst the inhabitants, that they might have every indulgence that their unhappy situation needed. Doctors, whose goodness, understanding and compassion ought never to be forgotten. And whenever justice is done, at the end of the war, I hope this instance will be in your records. Night coming on, every thing as I suppose will be left for daylight.

*Monday, August 24.*

By day-light the trampling of horses, the different sound of voices, brought to her thoughts a poor creature, who had scarcely had sleep enough to compose her distracted brain, but had brought herself willing to hear the worst. At seven o'clock a light horseman with news; they are retreated, quite gone over Howland's Ferry. At eight o'clock, a messenger; they began to decamp early in the evening

and before day, their artillery, baggage, wounded men and part of the army were over. At ten o'clock Thos. Hill came in and told me he saw you on Friday and that you desired him to let me know by day-light on Monday morning, you should be at home at breakfast, with a number of gentlemen. Oh! Mr. Almy, what a shocking disappointment to you! Can you keep up your spirits? Heaven, I hope, will support you, so positive, so assured of success, and remember in all your difficulties and trials of life, that when the All-wise disposer of human events thinks we have been sufficiently tried, then our patience in waiting will be amply repaid by a joyful meeting.

[On the fly-leaf:]

“Sukey, for your life, take care of this, let no eyes peruse it, but yours and Mr. Carr’s.”

## THE BARKER ANCESTRY.

"They have their exits, and their entrances."

*As You Like It.*

COMMUNICATED BY J. O. AUSTIN, ESQ., OF PROVIDENCE,  
RHODE ISLAND.



As may be seen from the title, this is not to be a genealogy in the sense of following all the branches from the first ancestor, but will take a particular line, being for the most part that of the eldest son. Collateral branches can trace to the common ancestor by following back through their own line. I judge that the chief interest of the descendants will be in their early ancestors, and degrees of relationship between the hundreds of descendants now living can be ascertained by consulting records (when duly tabulated) of births, marriages and deaths in Newport and adjacent towns. It is understood that this most important work of tabulating and printing records referred to, is about to receive the attention of one excellently qualified in every way for this very important and arduous task. It is vital that these records should be printed and if neither by the towns voluntarily, nor by the State making it mandatory on them, then it can be done only by individual effort.

The plan adopted by me, it will be seen, is to give the name with the number of the generation from the first ancestor over it, birth, marriage, death, remarks, names of children with their marriages, and the particular child in line of descent as followed here is in italics, to indicate

which will be brought forward for the next generation. Without further preface or explanation I proceed.

“BARKER, a tanner.”—*Dictionary of Family Names.*

“What craftsman art thou, said the king;

I pray thee tell me trowe ?

I am a Barker, sir, by trade,

Now tell me what art thou.”

*The Tanner of Farnworth, Vol. II., Percy's Reliques.*

### JOHN BARKER.

Date of birth and death unknown.

Married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hill.\* She was sister of Sir Rowland Hill, the first Protestant Lord Mayor of London in 1549. John Barker and Elizabeth, his wife, had a son EDWARD<sup>2</sup>, whose son was ROWLAND<sup>3</sup>, to whom a coat-of-arms was granted as per family manuscript—“coat-of-arms, *five escalop shells in a cross*, was conferred by Robert Cooke, 17th Dec., 1582, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to Rowland Barker, of Wollerton, in the county of Salop, son and heir of Edward Barker, eldest son of John Barker and Elizabeth, his wife, sister and co-heir to Sir Rowland Hill, Lord Mayor of London.” There are some 20 or more coats-of-arms and 10 or 11 crests of different Barker families in England, but the one just alluded to is distinctive in this, that it was *conferred*—not wrongfully assumed as were and are now hundreds—by the King's appointed “clarenceux,” Robert Cooke, on one of his

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\*Thomas Hill was son of Humphrey and Agnes (Bird) Hill. Humphrey Hill lived in the time of Henry V. (1413-1422) at Buntingdale, Co. Salop (otherwise Shropshire), England. The residence of the Hills in Salop can be traced to a period antecedent to the reign of Edward I, (1272-1307); name, originally Hull, or De la Hull. Humphrey's eldest son William is ancestor of the present Hills of “Court of Hill,” England. Ralph was the ancestor of the Hills of “Hawkstone Park,” Salop, England, whose present representative there is Viscount Rowland Hill. Sir Rowland Hill, son of Thomas, died 1561, leaving no issue. Agnes, wife of Humphrey Hill, was the daughter of John Bird.

regular "visitations." Such coats-of-arms are registered in an official book, as are the Herald's Visitations, and the principal hereditary coats-of-arms are borne under authority of these records. The last visitation to confirm and endow coats-of-arms was about 1683, when the wholesale assumption by those with no right, and the want of power to furnish, led to their discontinuance. Robert Cooke's jurisdiction was over the south-eastern and western part of England. Wollerton, alluded to as the home of Rowland Barker, is a hamlet one mile from Hodnet and quite near "Hawkstone Park," where live the Hills as before stated. Rowland Barker had one son,

I. *James*<sup>4</sup>.

JAMES BARKER<sup>4</sup>,

who died 1634, on ship Mary and John ere she reached New England. He is called, in family manuscript, "a legal descendant of Rowland Barker." The ship Mary and John, of London, Robert Sayres, master, left Southampton, March 24, 1634, for New England. Nicholas Easton came in her with his two sons Peter and John, and so, it would seem by family manuscript, did James Barker and his son James, the father dying as stated above. He is called, in the family manuscript, "James Barker, of Harwich, County Essex, England." His daughter Christianna had come over before with her husband Thomas Beecher. They came in 1630. Christianna had previously been married to Thomas Cooper, of Wapping, England, who left her a freehold estate in Harwich, England. After Beecher's death, she married, in 1638, Nicholas Easton for his second wife. She died Feb. 20, 1665. James Barker, as will be seen above, had two children.

I. CHRISTIANNA<sup>5</sup>.

II. *James*<sup>5</sup>.

JAMES BARKER<sup>5</sup>.

Born about 1617 ; died Newport, R. I., 1702.

Married about 1644 to Barbara, daughter of Thomas and Frances Dugan. He was first in care of his sister Christianna and her husband Thomas Beecher. This Thomas Beecher had been captain of the Talbot in 1629, bringing passengers to America ; the next year he came with his wife Christianna to Charlestown, Mass. He was a freeman in 1632, one of the first selectmen of Charlestown, Rep. to first Gen. Court of Mass., and for seven following sessions, "Captain of the Castle," 1635 ; died 1637 ; inventory, £405 16s. Christianna mar. Nicholas Easton in 1638 ; so that James was thus associated again with the Eastons. Their movements were probably his, and by memorandum found on the margin of a copy of "Morton's Memorial" owned by Peter Easton (and who made the notes), we trace as follows : He says, "Came ashore in New England, 14th of May. 1634 ; wintered at Ipswich ; thence Newbury in 1635 ; Hampton, 1638, and built there first English house." From here, in consequence of the Antinomian controversy, they removed to Pocasset [Portsmouth,] R. I.," and about this time it must have been that James rejoined them, "1639, 1st of May, in the morning." Peter Easton says, "Gave the name, 'Coaster's Harbor Island,' when on the way by boat from Portsmouth to Newport." He speaks of building the first windmill, 1663, and says, 1645, "came to live at east end of beach." It is probable that James Barker was of the Easton family till he attained something more than his majority. Family manuscript makes him in the care first of Thomas Beecher and then of Nicholas Easton till he came of age, which was about 1638, when his sister married Nicholas Easton. The Peter Easton from whom we have quoted, died 1693, Dec. 12, 71 years old, leaving large estate and numerous posterity.

Two of his children, as will be seen, married two of James Barker's children. Doubtless Peter and his brother, John, who was Governor for a time, were intimately associated through life with James Barker, being of the same age nearly and early brought together in one family. The Eastons and Coddingtons became Quakers, while James Barker and John Clarke were Baptists. A manuscript calls James Barker, "a teaching brother amongst the Baptists many years." We have now seen James fairly started into the world, and will follow him briefly from what notes we have.

1644, "James Barker, Corporall," in a list of officers for Newport. Same date, "ordered that ysland called Aquethneck henceforth be called Isle of Rhodes or Rhode Island."

1648, Member of General Court of Elections, Newport.

1653, May 18, "Two men sent to demand of Mr. Coddington ye statute books," &c.; "ye messengers, Mr. James Barker and Mr. Richard Knight."

1655, "The Roule of ye Freemen of ye Colonie of every towne"; in the Newport list appears the name of James Barker. (Newport had 83, Portsmouth 52, Providence 42, Warwick 38.)

1655, 1661, 1663, Member of Court of Commissioners.

1661, One of a committee to receive contributions as free will offerings to the amount of £200 for the agents to England. These agents were Roger Williams and John Clarke, and their visit to England was in relation to the charter. "Of the towne of Newport are appointed and desired our honored President, [Wm. Brenton]; as also Benedict Arnold, Capt. John Cranston, Mr. James Barker, Joseph Torrey, Mr. Richard Tew."

1661, James Barker and others petition regarding taking

up a tract of land in "furdest or remotest corner of the colonie's jurisdiction," called Assonicut (also Misquamicut), what is now Westerly. Forty proprietors divided it into 18 shares. James Barker had  $\frac{1}{2}$  share. Not many proprietors actually made settlement there. "Ordered that all the affairs of Misquamicut be left to a committee of Trustees—one of them James Barker.

1663, Royal Charter from King Charles II. Named in the charter—Gov. Benedict Arnold, Deputy Governor Wm. Brenton ; Assistants—William Balston, John Porter, Roger Williams, Thomas Olney, John Smith, John Green, John Coggeshall, James Barker, William Field, Joseph Clarke.

1663-4-5-6, Assistant.

1669, Deputy.

1670, June 20th, a commission given to "Mr. James Barker, Leift. Joseph Torrey, Mr. Caleb Carr, and Richard Bailey in regard to an entrance made into our jurisdiction by some of Conecticot, and of their carrying away some of its inhabitants prisoners." June 30th, "there is allowed to Mr. James Barker for his voyage to Narragansett to the Conecticot commissioners, 4 s."

1676-7, Deputy.

1676, April 4th, voted, "that in the troublous times and straits in this Collony [King Philip's war], the Assembly desiringe to have the advice and concurrence of the most juditious inhabitants, if it may be had for the good of the whole, doe desire at their next sittynge, the company and counsel of Mr. Benedict Arnold, Mr. John Clarke, Mr. James Barker [then follow 13 other names], and the Generall

Sergeant, to inform the several persons the Assembly's desire therein."

1678, Assistant.

1678, 1679, Deputy Governor after death of Gov. Codrington.

1681-3-4-5-6, Deputy.

1690, 1696, Deputy (possibly son of James, as he was now aged).

1696, May 17, James Barker, Thomas Ward, and Philip Edes made oath to inventory of John Clarke's estate as £1080 12s.

James Barker and Frances (Dugan) his wife had eight children. One account says: "Children all born about one mile from Sachuest beach, where their father lived."

I. ELIZABETH<sup>6</sup>, m. Nicholas Easton, son of Peter and grandson of first Nicholas.

II. *James*<sup>6</sup>, of whom more hereafter.

III. MARY<sup>6</sup>, m. first, Elisha Smith; second, Israel Arnold, of Warwick.

IV. WILLIAM<sup>6</sup>, m. Elizabeth Easton, daughter of Peter and granddaughter of the first Nicholas.

V. JOSEPH<sup>6</sup>, m. Sarah Read.

VI. Peter m. daughter of Major. Bliss.

VII. CHRISTIANNA<sup>6</sup>, m. William Phillips.

VIII. SARAH<sup>6</sup>, died single.

JAMES BARKER<sup>6</sup>,

Born 1647; no record of his death.

Married about 1673 to Sarah, daughter of Wm. Jeffries.

1675, Admitted Freeman.

1678, Deputy.

1698, Assistant, "Captain" James Barker.

1703-5-6-8-9, Deputy, Captain James Barker.

1707, Captain James Barker, with others, chosen and

empowered "to proportion and affix rates of grain and other specie" to be received as pay for a tax. "They having considered the premises, do hereby appoint one bushel of corn to be accepted at two shillings; barley, 1s. 8d; rye, 2s. 6d; oats, 4d; wool, 9d; wheat, 3d."

James Barker and Sarah (Jeffries) his wife, had eight children:

- I. *James*<sup>7</sup>, of whom more hereafter.
- II. WILLIAM<sup>7</sup>, died unmarried.
- III. NICHOLAS<sup>7</sup>, married ——— Rogers.
- IV. MARY<sup>7</sup>, married Joshua Winsor.
- V. ABIGAIL<sup>7</sup>, m. John Work, of Long Island.
- VI. PRISCILLA<sup>7</sup>, m. Robert Lawton.
- VII. JANE<sup>7</sup>, married Thomas Lawton.
- VIII. JEREMIAH<sup>7</sup>, m. Penelope Hicks.

#### JAMES BARKER<sup>7</sup>,

Born December 4, 1675; date of death unknown.

Married 1699 to Mary Cook. He was admitted a free-man in 1704, and from 1709 to 1717 was a deputy to the General Assembly. He had nine children.

- I. *James*<sup>8</sup>, of whom more hereafter.
- II. JOHN<sup>8</sup>, m. Rebecca Hoar.
- III. ROBERT<sup>8</sup>, m. first, Phebe Smith; second, Sarah Hoar; third, Frances Sanford.
- IV. PELEG<sup>8</sup>, m. Rhua Grinman.
- V. MARY<sup>8</sup>, m. first, W. Green; second, Job Mason, of Swanzev.
- VI. PRISCILLA<sup>8</sup>, m. John Clarke.
- VII. PHEBE<sup>8</sup>, m. William Peckham.
- VIII. DEBORAH<sup>8</sup>, m. Hezekiah Hoar.
- IX. SARAH<sup>8</sup>.

JAMES BARKER<sup>8</sup>,

Born December 30, 1700; no record of death.

Married first, 1723, Mary Peckham; second, Margaret Weeden, who died 1785, aged 84 years.

1743-6, Member of Town Council of Middletown, R. I.

1758, Deputed to enlist soldiers.

1758-9-61-62-63-64, Deputy to General Assembly.

1768-9, 1772-3, Assistant. [Some of the above offices may have been held by his son James].

1764. Bills issued in 1750 called Ninth Bank, were this year redeemed. Opposed by James Barker in the following rhyming protest:

"I do beg leave for to protest  
Against this bill, which doth transgress  
Against our sovereign Lord the King,  
Likewise injustice is therein,  
For I can't see, upon my soul,  
Why two-fifths should discharge the whole."

By his first wife, James Barker had one child:

I. *James*<sup>9</sup>, of whom more hereafter.

By his second wife he had one child:

II. JOHN<sup>9</sup>, b. Aug. 30, 1732. He married Lucretia Newhall and had 12 children. His son Gardner Thurston<sup>10</sup> had a son John V.<sup>11</sup>, b. March 14, 1807, who is now living in Pittsfield, Mass., as is also his son James M. Barker<sup>12</sup>, b. Oct. 23, 1839. John<sup>9</sup> and his brother James emigrated to Lanesboro, Mass., in 1773.

JAMES BARKER<sup>9</sup>,

Born, Dec. 12, 1725; died Cheshire, Mass., Feb., 1796.

Married Jan. 5, 1748, to Anne, daughter of Isaac Peckham, 1755-6-7-8-9, 60, -5-6, Member Town Council, Middletown, R. I.; 1771-4, Town Treasurer (Middletown set off from Newport, June 16, 1743.) [Part of these offices may have been held by preceding James.] He moved in 1773,

with his brother John and all of their children except Isaac, to Lanesboro, Mass., in Berkshire county. After removing there became one of the Judges of Court of Common Pleas, was first Town Clerk of Town of Cheshire and first Register of Deeds for Northern Reg. Dist. His will was proved March 1, 1796, his son Ezra being named as executor and residuary legatee; will was dated May 18, 1793. He made various bequests as therein set forth. Previously, Feb. 18, 1775, he had deeded 50 acres of land in Lanesboro to Isaac. When he first went up in 1773, deeds show purchases of land amounting to £422.

James Barker and Anne (Peckham,) his wife had eight children.

- I. JAMES<sup>10</sup>, m. Rhoda Mason of Swanzey, Mass.
- II. *Isaac*<sup>10</sup>, of whom more hereafter.
- III. SILAS<sup>10</sup>, m. Martha M'Connell, of Swanzey, Mass.
- IV. EZRA<sup>10</sup>, m. Betsey Howard, Lanesboro, Mass.
- V. PAUL<sup>10</sup>, m. Mary Middleson, Lanesboro, Mass.
- VI. HENRY<sup>10</sup>, m. Priscilla Mason, Lanesboro, Mass.
- VII. PECKHAM<sup>10</sup>, m. Amey Carpenter, Lanesboro, Mass.
- VIII. MARY<sup>10</sup>, m. William Brown.

ISAAC BARKER<sup>10</sup>,

Born May 21, 1752; died 1834.

Married first, Dec. 2, 1775, to Sarah, only daughter of Stephen and Amey Peckham, 2d to Wealthy Peckham, widow. It will be noticed that the direct line of eldest son in descent has now been for the first time changed for the second son Isaac. Isaac was the only one of his father's or uncle's family who staid in Rhode Island, and it is that branch that we will follow. He is not down in the census of the State for 1774, so it seems probable that he was for a time with his father and brothers at Lanesboro. He probably joined in the exodus in 1773, but in 1775 he was in Rhode Island, and married in that year, and only went to

Lanesboro on occasional visits, thereafter, probably. In "Spirit of '76 in Rhode Island," the author gives an interesting account of an interview with and a statement by Isaac Barker; statement in form of application for pension was sworn to in open court, Oct, 15, 1833. Supported by affidavits of Nicholas Ward, aged 73 years, and Gideon Barker, 82 years, who were knowing to facts below stated; Also depositions from Hon. William Hunter and Dutee J. Pearce fully sustaining the high character and respectable standing of Isaac Barker. The declaration was to the effect, that in 1778-9, the British having possession of the island, and a British officer being quartered at his house, he, by pretended Toryism, having the confidence of said officer, and being allowed passes, at imminent danger of his life, kept up a correspondence with Lieut. Chapin, in command of the American troops stationed in Little Compton, for fourteen months, from August, 1778. Correspondence was in this wise: Letters were deposited by Isaac Barker in a cleft in a rock on east shore of Rhode Island, near North Point, notice of them being then communicated by an ingenious system of signals (stone wall, stake, and bars), from the top of a hill near Isaac Barker's house, plainly to be seen through Chapin's spy-glass. The shore was guarded by British troops, but Chapin's men would seek their opportunity, under cover of the night, to come to the "post office" for letters, when Isaac Barker had signaled. Gen. Gates mentioned this service as of great importance. For a full and graphic account see "Spirit of '76 in R. I." 1794-5, 1805-6-9-14-15, Deputy to Legislature, 1803-4-5-6-7-8-11-14-15-16, Member of Town Council, Middletown. Said to have been the first in America, or the only one, to make a suit of clothes from silk that came from worms of his own raising. The avenue of Buttonwoods formerly leading to "Paradise," Middletown, (but

now nearly all destroyed), is attributed to his care and efforts, and the name of "Paradise" was given to the locality in his day, if not by him.

Isaac Barker by his wife Sarah (who was b. 1764, d. 1832), had nine children. No issue by second wife.

- I. ANNA<sup>11</sup>.
- II. STEPHEN<sup>11</sup>, m. Martha, daughter of Joshua Peckham.
- III. JOB<sup>11</sup>.
- IV. DORCAS<sup>11</sup>, m. John, son of David Barker.
- V. JAMES<sup>11</sup>.
- VI. *Cyrus*<sup>11</sup>, of whom more hereafter.
- VII. IRA<sup>11</sup>, died unmarried.
- VIII. JAMES<sup>11</sup>, m. first, Ruth, daughter of Abner Wilcox, second, Fally Barker.
- IX. HIRAM<sup>11</sup>, m. first, Ruth, daughter of Solomon Searle, second, Maria, daughter of John Snow, third, Hannah Snow, sister of Maria.

#### CYRUS BARKER<sup>11</sup>,

Born August 20, 1786, at Middletown, R. I., died July 28, 1870, at Providence, R. I.

Married, March 13, 1808, to Anna Lockwood, daughter of Joseph Arnold, of Providence. He came to Providence when a child of 7 years, to his kinsman, William Peckham, subsequently of firm of Peckham & Barker, and was for many years a merchant of Providence. He had the following children :

- I. JOSEPH ARNOLD<sup>12</sup>, unmarried, Providence, R. I.
- II. ANN SARAH<sup>12</sup>, m. William Peckham, Middletown, R. I.
- III. HARRIET ELIZA<sup>12</sup>, unmarried, Providence, R. I.
- IV. FRANCES MARIA<sup>12</sup>, m. Isaac Barker, Middletown, R. I.
- V. EMMA LOUISE<sup>12</sup>, m. William Whitaker, Providence, R. I.

- VI. JAMES MUNROE<sup>12</sup>, died at sea, aged 17.
- VII. WILLIAM FREDERICK<sup>12</sup>, died at sea, aged 2.
- VIII. EDNA SOPHIA<sup>12</sup>, m. Oliver Stanley Curtis, East Providence, R. I.
- IX. WILLIAM CYRUS<sup>12</sup>, m. Hazard Russell, Providence, R. I.
- X. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS<sup>12</sup>, m. Lucinda E. Louis, Pawtucket, R. I.
- XI. LAURA ANTOINETTE<sup>12</sup>, m. Isaac Barker, Middletown, R. I.

There are possibly some mistakes in dates, and errors unwittingly made in statement, though it has been the intention to guard closely against them. It was not originally intended to publish the matter here contained, but it has been suggested that it might not be without interest to many of the name, and to those if any there be who feel such interest, I can only say such as it is, it is yours.

I wish to acknowledge my obligations to the many who have contributed information. In particular to Dr. Henry E. Turner, of Newport; Mr. R. H. Tilley, of Newport; Mr. Joshua M. Addeman, of Providence; Mr. Abiel C. Davis, of Providence; Mr. James M. Barker, of Pittsfield, Mass.

There have been references made to R. I. Colonial Records, Savage's Gen. Dictionary, R. I. Historical Society Collection, Mass. Historical Society Collection, Arnold's History of R. I., Peterson's History of R. I., Middletown Town Records, Tymms's Family Typographer, Bull's Memoirs of R. I. in Newport Mercury, Drake's Researches, Burke's General Armory, Burke's Peerage, Book of Family Crests, and Fairbairn's Crests, Clarke's Book of Heraldry, British Gazetteer, Arthur's Dictionary Family Names, Family Manuscripts, Farmers' Register, N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register.

## NEWPORT TOWN RECORDS.

*From Settlement to 1850.*

## BIRTHS.

Arnold, Mariky	of Benedict and Mary,	1670-1
Arnold, Godsgift	of " " "	1672
Arnold, Sion	of " " "	1674
Arnold, Mary	of " " "	1678
Arnold, Content	of " " "	1680
Almy, Sarah	of Christopher & Mary,	Jan. 26, 1706-7
Almy, Christopher	of " " "	June 10, 1711
Atwood, Elizabeth	of Charles & Mary,	Dec. 20, 1709
Ayrault, Anthony	of Daniel & Mary,	Jan. 15, 1711
Ayrault, son	of " " "	— — —
Ayrault, son	of " " "	— 14, 1713-14
Ayrault Judith,	of " " "	Sept. 8, 1716
Ayrault, Francis	of " " "	" 23, 1718
Ayrault, Samuel	of " " "	Mch. 22, 1720-21
Ayrault, Susannah	of " " "	June 29, 1723
Almy, John	of John & Anstice,	July 9, 1718
Almy, Anstice	of " "	Aug. 7, 1720
Almy, Mary	of " "	Feb. 3, 1721-22
Almy, Benjamin	of " "	Dec. 16, 1724
Arnold, Oliver	of Oliver & Elizabeth,	May 26, 1719
Arnold, Abigail	of " "	Dec. 21, 1721
Arnold, William	of " "	Feb. 4, 1723
Arnold, Elizabeth	of " "	Feb. 9, 172-
Allen, Rowland	of Rowland & Miriam,	Jan. 25, 1723-4
Almy, Deborah	of Job and Bridget,	Mch. 21, 1723-4
Anthony, Elizabeth	of Albro & Susanna,	Apr. 27, 1728
Anthony, Sarah	of " "	Nov. 23, 1730
Anthony, John	of " "	Oct. 2, 1732

Anthony, William	of	"	"	Sept. 14, 1734
Anthony, Samuel	of	"	"	July 23, 1736
Anthony, Joseph	of	"	"	Dec. 18, 1738
Anthony, Mary	of	"	"	June 30, 1743
Almy, John	of	John and Mary,		July 24, 1741
Almy, Elisha	of	John and Mary,		April 15, 1743
Almy, Jonathan	of	John and Mary,		Nov. 1, 1746
Ash, Susan	of	Thos. & Hannah,		June 23, 1744
Almy, John	of	Benj. & Sarah,		Mch. 2, 1752
Almy, Sarah	of	"	"	May 26, 1754
Almy, Sarah	of	"	"	Feb. 22, 1756
Almy, Benjamin	of	Benj. and Mary,		
		[2d wife],		Aug. 31, 1763
Almy, Susannah	of	Benj. and Mary,		Jan. 2, 1765
Almy, Samuel }	of	"	"	Dec. 9, 1766
Almy, Walter }	of	"	"	Dec. 9, 1766
Almy, Anstis	of	"	"	Oct. 21, 1769
Almy, Katarine	of	"	"	April 7, 1771
Almy, James	of	"	"	Mch. 14, 1772
Almy, Elizabeth	of	Benj. & Martha,		Jan. 14, 1753
Almy, William	of	Jonathan and		
		Elizabeth,		May 19, 1771
Almy, Mary }	of	"	"	June 7, 1774
Almy, Elizabeth }	of	"	"	June 7, 1774
Almy, Elizabeth, 2d,	of	"	"	Sept. 4, 1776
Almy, Ann	of	"	"	Mch. 6, 1780
Almy, Jonathan T.	of	"	"	Jan. 20, 1782
Almy, Wm. Perry	of	Jonathan & Eliza-		
		beth [2d wife],		Nov. 18, 1796
Almy, Frances	of	Jonathan and		
		Elizabeth,		Dec. 16, 1798
Anthony, James	of	Jas. & Elizabeth,		Oct. 28, 1770
Anthony, Elizabeth	of	Jas. & Elizabeth,		— 17, 1773
Anthony, William	of	William & Alice,		Jan. 10, 1773
Anthony, Albro	of	"	"	Aug. 17, 1775

Anthony, Elizabeth of	"	"	Dec. 17, 1777
Anthony, Alice of	"	"	Mch. 15, 1781
Anthony, Hannah of	"	"	July 4, 1783
Anthony, James of	"	"	— — —
Albro, Geo. Waite of	Benj. & Abigail,		
	at North Kings-		
	town,	July 12, 1779	
Anth'y, Coggeshall of	James and Eliza-		
	beth, Rehoboth,	June 12, 1779	
Anthony, Welcome of	"	"	Aug. 23, 1782
Anthony, James of	"	"	June 18, 1787
Anciaux, Nicholas of	Nicholas & Lydia,	Dec. 17, 1781	
Anciaux, Lydia of	"	"	Sept. 19, 1783
Almy, Leonard of	James & Martha,		
	at Nassau,	Sept. 2, 1793	
Almy, Katharine			
Matilda of	"	"	Sept. 29, 1795
Almy, Jas. Gould, Jr. of	"	"	July 2, 1798
Allen, Abigail of	William and Ma-		
	hitable,	June 20, 1806	
Amboyneau, Francis of	Julius & Catha-		
	rine,	Sept. 27, 1807	

## MARRIAGES.

Arnold, Sion of	Benedict to Mary Ward of		
Thomas,		Feb. 7, 1700	
Arnold, Capt. Josiah,	Jamestown, to Mrs.		
Mary Brinley,		Feb. 12, 1704	
Arnold, ———	to Patience Coggeshall,	Jan. 23, 1705	
Almy, Christopher, Jr.,	to Mary ———	— — 8, 1705	
Almy, Job, of Job,	Portsmouth, to Bridget		
Sanford of	Peleg, Newport,	Dec. 6, 1705	
Almy, Ann to Joseph	Whipple, recorded	Feb. 27, 1710-11	
Allen, Sarah to Joseph	Peabody,	Dec. 27, 1711	

Arnold, Oliver to Elizabeth Card, of Joseph,	June 15, 1715
Almy, John to Anstis Ellery,	Aug. 30, 1716
Almy, Christopher of Job, to { Almy, Elizabeth of Tiverton, }	April 30, 1720
Allen, Rowland to Meriam Bull,	Oct. 30, 1722
Almy, Anstis to Thomas Coggeshall,	— 30, 1735
Austin, Esther to John Barney,	Aug. 12, 1739
Almy, John to Mary ———,	Dec. 6, 1739
Allum, Elizabeth to Peleg Clarke,	Sept. 25, 1740
Arnold, Elizabeth to John Thompson,	Mch. 26, 1742
Almy, Job Jr., to Alice Slocum, of Holder, Dartmouth,	Jan. 27, 1742-3
Askbrook, Elizabeth to William Savery,	May —, 1743
Anthony, Alice to { Allen, Timothy, }	June 17, 1744
Alden, Lydia to James Rem——	Aug. 19, 1745
Axton, John to Ruth Foster,	June —, 1746
Austin, Thomas to Niobe Moss,	Aug. 14, 1746
Arnold, Abigail to James Rogers,	Sept. 28, 1746
Allen, Susanna to John Davis,	Aug. 20, 1747
Allburm, Patience to Samuel Corbitt,	June 15, 1748
Allen, Mary to Edward Morse,	Sept. 15, 1748
Armstrong, John to Abigail Thomas,	July 13, 1749
Arnold, Elizabeth, to Nathaniel Taylor,	June 7, 1750
Atwood, Edward to Mary Phillips,	July 13, 1750
Amy, Joseph to Mary Bassett,	— — —
Ayres, Esther to Benjamin Clarke,	Mov. 19, 1750
Almy, Benjamin, of John and Anstiss, to Sarah Coggeshall, of Thomas and Sarah,	May 22, 1751
Allen, ——— to Hannah Hammond [re- corded May 28, 1751],	— 16, —
Ash, Thomas to Hannah Vickray,	— —, 1749
Anthony, Sarah to Remembrance Simmons,	Sept. 20, 1751

Andrews, Thomas to Hannah Williams,	Aug. 18,	1751
Ash, Mary to Sylvester Johnson,	Nov. 3,	1751
Allen, William to ——— Franklin,	—— 23,	1752
Armstrong, Elizabeth to Peter Bowdin,	Mch. 15,	1753
Atkins, Elizabeth to John Chilson,	Apr. 26,	1754
Atkinson, Ann to Carry Dunn,	Nov. 1,	1754
Acforth, Mary to Samuel Crapon,	Feb. 20,	1755
Alsworth, Mary to Phillip Haynes,	May 25,	1755
Ash, Elizabeth to William Exceen,	Sept. 13,	1755
Allen, Robert to Elizabeth Ballard,	Dec. 28,	1756
Arnold, Eliphat to John Smith,	June 30,	1757
Arnold, Thomas to Eliphat Wyatt,	Sept. 16,	1757
Almy, Anstiss to ——— ———,	—— —,	1758
Arnold, Joseph to Penelope Bennett,	July 24,	1759
Allen, Comfort to Miriam ———,	Aug. 19,	1759
Allen, Christopher to }	Feb. 10,	1760
Arnold, Martha }		
Austin, Daniel to }	Aug. 3,	1760
Austin, Ann }		
Anderson, James to Ann Champlin,	Oct. 20,	1760
Anthony, Joseph to Elizabeth Sheffield,	Mch. 11,	1761
Arnold, Mary to John Carr,	July 19,	1761
Almy, Benjamin to Mary Gould [2d wife],	Oct. 22,	1762
Allen, Benjamin to Sarah Hookey,	Mch. 24,	1763
Anthony, Mary to Benjamin ———,	May 3,	1763
Atwood, Mary to Eleazer Read,	Oct. 11,	1763
Arnold, Mary to Samuel Spooner,	—— —	176[3 to 5]
Allen, Elizabeth to John Shaw,	June 21,	1764
Albro, Samuel to Rebecca Weeden,	Sept. 30,	1764
Aldridge, Mary to George Simkins,	Aug. 25,	1765
Atkinson, John to Hannah Clarke,	Dec. 26,	1765
Allison, Elizabeth to William Dykes,	Jan. 8,	1766
Allen, Ann to Richard Hinyard,	Aug. 18,	——
Anthony, James to Elizabeth Cornell,	Aug. 15,	1768
Almy, Jonathan to Elizabeth Hammond,	Mch. 14,	1770

Almy, Phebe to Paine Hammond,	Dec. 31, 1772
Aikins, Josiah, of New Bedford, to Rachel Mulder,	July 20, 1779
Allen, Joseph to Mary Taggart,	Jan. 21, 1780
Anciaux, Nicholas, Treasurer of the Royal Dea Ponts Regt., to Lydia Richardson, of Thomas,	May 19, 1781
Signed, ye Suchet, Sirjacquir,	

THOS. RICHARDSON LASSAGE.

Almy, Sarah of Benjamin and Sarah, to Nicholas Paris Tillinghast,	May 20, 1782
Allen, William Samuel, Newton, to Abigail Westgate,	June 27, 1784
Almy, James Gould to Martha Matilda Bowles, of North Providence,	Aug. 4, 1792
Adams, John of Samuel, Barrington, to Catherine Burdick, of James,	May 10, 1795
Almy, Jonathan to Elizabeth Perry [2d wife],	Jan. 20, 1796
Almy, Elizabeth of Jonathan to Daniel W. Barker,	Aug. 9, 1797
Almy, Mary to Henry Downing,	Aug. 11, 1799
Allen, William to Mehitable Church,	June 15, 1806
Albro, Sarah of Henry N. to Benjamin Downing of Nicholas, N. Y.,	Nov. 9, 1809
Auchmuty, Harriet Burton to Julius Frederick Heilman, U. S. A.,	May 10, 1814
Almy, Mary to Dr. William Richardson, of Smithfield,	May 4, 1815
Anthony, Mary of Peckham to Robert C. Sisson,	Oct. 31, 1830
Almy, Frances R. to Alexander Barker [2d wife],	Dec. 1, 1831

Albro, John T. to Elmira Burden, Pawtucket,	Sept. 26, 1833
Almy, Gideon to Abby B. Freeborn of George and Phebe,	Oct. 12, 1834
Armstrong, Alice H. of George to Stephen Champlin, of Glastonbury, Conn.,	Nov. 4, 1838
Anthony, Elizabeth of Benjamin to Johnathan Sherman,	Nov. 7, 1838
Ambrose, Eliza M. to William D. Boss,	Dec. 29, 1839
Allen, Clarissa R. .A to George Kenyon,	March 3, 1839
Albro, Caleb, Portsmouth; to Martha S. Taylor,	June 27, 1839
Almy, Caroline A. to Richard Bush,	July 3, 1839
Allen, John N. to Rosannah R. Dickens,	Nov. 5, 1839
Anderson, Harriett to Peter Hazard,	May 26, 1840
Angell, Samuel M. of Cranston to Mary A. Bates,	Jan. 6, 1841
Albro, Rhoda J. to Oliver Dawley,	Feb. 7, 1841
Anthony, Henry to Ann A. House,	Aug. 28, 1842
Arnold, Lewis Golden to Julia Murdock Loiod,	June 27, 1843
Ashley, Joseph, of Providence, to Lydia Waterman of Mason,	Oct. 24, 1843
Albro, Silas to Nancy Murphy,	Aug. 20, 1844
Asher, Ann to James Graham,	Nov. 26, 1845
Asher, Mary to James Monkhouse,	Nov. 26, 1845
Anthony, Catharine B. of Nicholas to Benjamin H. Peckham,	Dec. 25, 1845
Armstrong, Thomas to Mary Milburne,	Feb. 8, 1847
Anderson, Andrew to Margaret Doyle,	May 4, 1847
Allen, Eliza to Thomas Read,	July 6, 1847
Atkins, Daniel, of Touro, Mass., to Caroline M. Thurston,	March 19, 1848
Atkinson, James Henry to Sarah D. S. Denham,	Oct. 23, 1848

Allen, Caroline M., Portsmouth, to Thomas Champlin, South Kingstown,	Dec. 12, 1848
Allna, William of John J. to Jane R. Sharpe,	June 14, 1849
Albro, Samuel of Peleg to Mary C. Moul- ton of Sidney S.,	Nov. 15, 1849
Anthony, Elizabeth C. to George A. Brown,	Dec. 3, 1849
Almy, Thomas S., Middletown, to Frances Barker of Restcome,	Mar. 17, 1850
Allen, Jeremiah, New Shoreham, to Phebe R. Simmons of James,	Mar. 5, 1854

*(To be continued.)*

## MIDDLETOWN TOWN RECORDS,

FROM 1691 TO 1800.

Middletown, R. I., formerly part of Newport, was incorporated August 24, 1743. The first Town Meeting was held August 30, 1743, at which time the several town officers were elected. Edward Easton was the first Town Clerk. The following is a copy of the record of births, marriages and deaths in Town Clerk's office of Middletown :

## BIRTHS.

Allen, John	of ——— ——— ———,	Nov. 6, 1691
Peleg	of John & Elizabeth,	Mch. 21, 1734
Rowland	of Samuel and Mary,	Oct. 15, 1746
Noel	of “ “	Mch. 25, 1749
Joseph	of “ “	Feb. 4, 1752
John	of “ “	Dec. 2, 1758
Thomas	of “ “	Sept. 9, 1759
Hannah	of Peleg & Elizabeth,	Oct. 16, 1765
Elizabeth	of “ “	Feb. 27, 1768
Susannah	of “ “	Mch. 11, 1770
Abigail	of “ “	Aug. 1, 1772
Martha	of “ “	July 22, 1774
Rachel	of “ “	Mch. 20, 1778
Anne	of “ “	Mch. 4, 1781
Phebe	of “ “	Apr. 3, 1783
Noel	of Joseph and Mary,	May 12, 1780
Samuel	of “ “	Nov. 4, 1781
Thomas	of “ “	July 25, 1783
Mary	of “ “	June 6, 1785
Ruth	of William and Lucy,	Nov. 2, 1781
Clarissa	of William and Lucy,	June 6, 1784

Naomi	of William and Lucy,	Aug. 11, 1787
Selina	of William and Lucy,	Jan. 9, 1790
George	of William and Lucy,	Sept. 22, 1792
William	of William and Lucy,	May 13, 1794
Mary	of William and Lucy,	June 4, 1797
Hannah	of William and Lucy,	Apr. 11, 1799
Peleg	of William and Lucy,	April 6, 1803
Thos. Cornell	of William and Lucy,	Sept. 29, 1807
Benjamin	of Elisha and Lydia,	Feb. 18, 1784
Robert Taylor		
Stanton	of Elisha and Lydia,	July 17, 1885
Deborah	of John and Hannah,	July 7, 1784
Thankful	of John and Hannah,	Nov. 27, 1785
Samuel	of John and Hannah,	July 28, 1787
Anthony, Jonathan	of Gould and Abigail,	Dec. 26, 1785
Elam	of Jonathan & Lydia,	Oct. 5, 1790
Jacob	of Jonathan & Lydia,	Mch. 20, 1792
Asa	of Jonathan & Lydia,	Feb. 2, 1794
Ruth	of Jonathan & Lydia,	Jan. 26, 1796
Silas	of Jonathan & Lydia,	Apr. 4, 1798
Josiah	of Jonathan & Lydia,	Aug. 28, 1800
Albro, Alice	of David Jr. & Phebe,	Aug. 7, 1797
Peleg	of " "	Dec. 6, 1799
Lydia	of " "	Nov. 26, 1802
Anthony, Jacob G.	of Gould & Bathsheba,	Mch. 6, 1799
Barker, James	of James & Mary,	Dec. 30, 1700
Phebe	of " "	Feb. 17, 1702
Mary	of " "	Apr. —, 1705
Mary, 2d,	of " "	May 9, 1706
Priscilla	of " "	July 26, 1708
John	of " "	Dec. 18, 1710
Robert	of " "	June 2, 1712
Sarah	of " "	Dec. 30, 1714
Peleg	of " "	July 11, 1716
Phebe, 2d	of " "	Nov. 14, 1717

Deborah	of	"	"	Jan. 17, 1720
James	of	"	"	Dec. 12, 1725
John	of	James & Margaret,		Aug. 30, 1722
Sarah	of	Jere. & Penelope,		Apr. 5, 1725
Caleb }	of	"	"	Nov. 1, 1726
Joshua }	of	"	"	Nov. 1, 1726
Barker, Priscilla	of	Jere. & Penelope,		Nov. 24, 1728
Mary	of	"	"	Oct. 3, 1730
Jeremiah	of	"	"	Feb. 24, 1732
Edward	of	"	"	Apr. 13, 1736
Penelope	of	"	"	Apr. 22, —
Susannah	of	"	"	June 29, 1744
Bailey, Sarah	of	Samuel and Alice,		Feb. 14, 1727
William	of	"	"	Jan. 14, 1730
John	of	"	"	June 7, 1733
Samuel	of	"	"	Feb. 20, 1734
Ruth	of	"	"	May 24, 1739
Barker, Edward	of	Robert and Phebe,		June 25, 1734
Hezekiah	of	John and Rebecca,		Aug. 24, 1736
Mary	of	"	"	May 19, 1738
John	of	"	"	Aug. 8, 1741
Elisha	of	"	"	June 27, 1744
Brown, Alice	of	Nicholas and Mary,		June 20, 1737
Mary	of	"	"	Apr. 26, 1739
Tobias	of	"	"	Sept. 22, 1741
Nicholas	of	"	"	Nov. 1, 1743
Benjamin	of	"	"	May 1, 1746
Ruth	of	"	"	Nov. 9, 1748
Ruamy	of	"	"	Aug. 19, 1751
Barker, Robert	of	Robert and Sarah,		Jan. 7, 1738-9
George	of	"	"	Oct. 7, 1744
Phebe	of	"	"	May 14, 1746
Sarah	of	"	"	Aug. 4, 1748
Robert,	of	"	"	Jan. 13, 1750
Brown, William	of	William and Judith,		July 1, 1743

Priscilla	of	"	"	Aug. 24, 1744
Gideon	of	"	"	Sept, 18, 1745
Elizabeth	of	"	"	Jan. 25, 1746
Ruth	of	"	"	June 6, 1748
Sarah	of	"	"	Mar. 26, 1752
Brown, Pardon	of	William and Judith,		Nov. 8, 1754
Peleg	of	"	"	Apr. 28, 1757
Lydia	of	"	"	Feb. 23, 1759
James	of	"	"	Jan. 5, 1761
Barker, Patience	of	William, jr. & Mary,		Aug. 31, 1745
William	of	"	"	Sept. 29, 1746
Joseph	of	"	"	Feb. 12, 1748
Ann	of	"	"	Mar. 21, 1749-50
James	of	James and Ann,		Nov. 1, 1749
Isaac	of	"	"	May 21. 1752
Silas	of	"	"	Jan. 6, 1756
Ezra	of	"	"	Nov. 4, 1759
Paul	of	"	"	Aug. 20, 1762
Henry	of	"	"	Jan. 31, 1766
Peckham	of	"	"	Dec. 28, 1767
Mary	of	"	"	Feb. 24, 1770
Bliss, Elizabeth	of	William & Barbara,		June 25, 1750
Barbara	of	"	"	Oct. 20, 1751
Anne	of	"	"	Jan. 16, 1753
Arnold	of	"	"	July 16, 1754
Mary	of	"	"	Jan. 15, 1757
William	of	"	"	July 20, 1758
John	of	"	"	Jan. 7, 1760
Thomas W.	of	"	"	June 2, 1761
George	of	"	"	Oct. 19, 1763
Sarah	of	"	"	Oct. 15, 1765
Josiah	of	"	"	Dec. 30, 1767
Jeremiah	of	"	"	Mar. 4, 1770
Bailey, Mary	of	James & Abigail,		April 6, 1752

(To be continued.)

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

## NOTES.

A FEW EXTRACTS FROM THE TOWN RECORDS OF NEWPORT.—“Feb. 14, 1755. Powder House ordered to be built, and a committee to build, and to be built eight square, 20 feet diameter and 20 feet high in Gallows field.” [This powder house was used by the Town and City of Newport until Feb., 1871, when a new one was built near Easton’s beach.]

“July 22, 1756. The meeting called to set a military watch in town and building a guard house. Voted that a ward house be built and a committee appointed to wait on Jahleel Brenton for liberty to build where the ward house formerly stood and, in case he grants liberty, one to be built of stone and lime, and a shed to be attached to put horses in of those who ride down there to ward.” [Can any of our readers give us any information respecting this ward house?]

“Town Meeting, July 26, 1756. Mr. Brenton agreed that a ward house be built as aforesaid, the Town paying 3 pepper-corns a year for the use of the land.”

“It being proposed to build a look-out upon Mr. John Banister’s stone mill, he agreed they should build the same, they paying 10 pepper-corns a year, and to have the use of it while the war lasts and make a way by fencing to it, and leave it in good order when given up.”

“The meeting voted to call a town meeting to-morrow, to consider it and also of building a watch house at Castle Hill or elsewhere.”

“Town Meeting, August 21, 1756. Voted, that ye Sunday constables have liberty to take up any negro or negroes who are out of their master’s houses on Sundays, except they can give a good account of themselves, and to commit them to goal until ye next day that they may be dealt with according to law.”

“Town Meeting, Jan. 25, 1758. It appearing that the upper market, standing a little west of the town school house, is erected in a wrong place, and it being considered that the space between Queen street and Ann street should be kept open for military parades and the proprietors of the Long Wharf having granted a piece of land at the South side of the wharf on the conditions in said grant.”

“Town Meeting, June —, 1758. Many of the freemen being dissatisfied with the vote passed January for removing the Market House on the land granted by the proprietors of Long Wharf, it was voted—*It shall not be removed on the conditions proposed by the proprietors.*”

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THE SLOCUM FAMILY.—Charles E. Slocum, M. D., Ph. D., of Syracuse, N. Y., has been engaged in gathering genealogical facts concern-

ing the names Slocum and Slocumb with the view of publishing them at an early day. All persons of these names who have not already done so, are advised to furnish him with the records of their own families and other information which they think will be useful.

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A VALUABLE MS.—Horace G. Barrows, M. D., of Boston, Mass., has recently presented to the Newport Historical Society of Newport, his MS. of “American Annals,” compiled from the most authentic sources and from his private diary and papers, employing some forty years in their collection. These annals commence with New England, embracing its earliest records (1620), and are brought down to June, 1880. It is hoped they may be published as a paragraph history. It would fill a place now vacant and serve as a most valuable book of reference.

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OUR FRENCH ALLIES, 1778-1782.—We take pleasure in copying the following notice from the Providence (R. I.) *Bulletin*, and congratulate our readers on the prospect of receiving, from so able and faithful a source, a work which will undoubtedly be very useful and entertaining to the public and highly creditable to the bibliography of R. I.:

“A New Work.—Some years ago Rev. Edwin M. Stone, of Providence, prepared a paper on the French Army in America, which was read before the R. I. Historical Society. Following out the request then made by vote of the society, his later researches extended the paper to a desirable volume, which is soon to be printed under the title of ‘Our French Allies, 1778-1782,’ elaborately illustrated with engravings. The work will have special interest for the citizens of Newport and Providence, where the gaiety of the French officers gave increased vivacity to social life during the season of their sojourn in the State capitals. Mr. Stone will be grateful for any particulars relating to the army and its officers, during the period above referred to, by which his narrative can be made more complete. They may be sent to him at Providence, R. I.”

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THE PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.—No. 2, of Vol. 4, of this magazine if received; as usual its columns are filled with many interesting papers relating to the early history of Penn. It is very handsomely printed and should be in every public and private library. Published by the Historical Society of Penn., 820 Spruce street, Philadelphia, \$3 per year.

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#### QUERIES.

1.—On Dr. Styles’ map of Newport, 1754, and Blaskowitz’s, of 1777, a ropewalk, 150 feet long, is laid down near the North Baptist Church on Farewell street. By whom was it built and occupied?                   MAC.

[In 1772, the ropewalk above mentioned was occupied by Lewis Buliod; perhaps some of our readers can tell us who built it.]

2.—Capt. W. Turner, of Swanzev, received a grant of land, in Deerfield, from Mass. Colonial Legislature, about 1740, as grandson of Capt. Wm. Turner, of Boston, who commanded the expedition at Great Falls on the Connecticut river, May 18, 1676, and was killed on the retreat. Can any one give information concerning the generation intervening or any collateral branches and oblige,  
HENRY E. TURNER.

3.—The General Assembly of R. I., at its session in March, 1777, held at Providence passed the following :

“Whereas, our relentless enemies have possessed themselves of the towns of Newport, Portsmouth, Middletown, and Jamestown, whereby the freemen of those towns are deprived of the privilege of meeting at their usual places, for the choice of general officers and deputies, to represent them in General Assembly, and such town officers as they have chosen on proxing days;

“It is therefore, *resolved*, that those persons who were known to be freemen, in either of those towns, to the number of seven, at the least, from each town, respectively, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to meet at the places hereafter mentioned,” &c., &c., &c. Those of Portsmouth and Middletown voted at the house of W. Durfee, in Tiverton, those of Newport at the State House, Providence, and those of Jamestown, at the house of Matthew Allen in North Kingstown. Was any record of those votes and voters preserved and if so where can it now be found ?  
H. T.

4.—Over each of the six windows in the lower tier in the front of the State House, Newport, R. I., are to be seen the following initials, cut into the stone: Beginning at the left we find W. E., J. B., I. H., D. C., I. W., and I. L.; can any one tell the meaning? It has been suggested they represent, 1st. Wm. Ellery; but for J. B., there are 22 names of that period which would suit, for I. H., 13—for D. C., David Cheesborough and Daniel Coggeshall—for I. W., Joseph Whipple and 12 others—for I. L., Josias Lyndon and 4 others.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 26, 1880.

J. E. M.

5.—In the Seventh-day Baptist Memorial, Vol. I., p. 149, mention is made of a journal containing several hundred letters of Samuel Hubbard, of Newport, and also a history of all the principal events of the colonies from 1641 to 1688. This journal is said to have been in existence in 1830. Where is it now?

6.—Where can be found the files of the *Protestant Sentinel* for the year 1830?

FITCHBURG, MASS., June 30, 1880.

RAY GREENE HULING.

THE  
NEWPORT HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

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No. 2.

OCTOBER, 1880.

VOL. 1.

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DR. SOLOMON DROWNE'S JOURNAL.

The following account of a visit to Newport, and the adventurous voyage down the bay in 1767, was written at the time by the late Dr. Solomon Drowne, who afterwards served long and faithfully in the revolutionary army. In 1811 he was Professor of Materia Medica and Botany in Brown University. Dr. Drowne was well known and highly esteemed for his personal character and professional and literary accomplishments. At the date of this visit his age was fourteen years. It is chiefly of interest as a boy's picture of certain phases of colonial life :

TUESDAY, June ye 23d, 1767.

My Father and I set out [from Providence] for Newport in Rhode Island. We stept aboard the Packet-Boat, Thomas Lynsey, Commander in Chief, at about eight o'clock in the morning. We sailed as far as Saxafax [Sassafras] Point, then spoke with a Sloop from Newport bound for Providence, Captain Jackson, Commander. We sailed as far as Bristol. Then with a merry Trumpet spoke with a Schooner from St. Kitts, bound for Providence, Captain Burrough, Commander. We saw William

Gladding's Wind Mill and the Church Steeple. We had a very bad time, for the Wind was ahead, and tide; and were forced to run four miles in a Tack to gain half a mile. When we came at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, I was very sea-sick. We saw in our voyage many Islands, to wit: Starvegoat, Hog Island in Bristol Harbour, Prudence, Patience, Hope and Despair, Diers [Dyer] Island, Goat Island (on which is the Newport Fort), Rose Island, and Rhode Island. I was asleep when we first came to the wharf, which was about twelve o'clock at night. A very poor voyage indeed for thirty miles.

The next morning, June 24, we went up in the Street where we could see from the Liberty Tree to the lower end of the Town. First walked over to the Point to Elisha Clarke's House. There we saw a Liberty Pole where they hoist the Flag. From thence we advanced down to Mrs. Extine's and eat Breakfast; from thence we went up the Hill, where we saw Wind Mills enough. I was sick there for a while.

Then we come down to the Court House. We went into the Court House; went up Chamber, in a room, where we saw several Pictures, amongst which stood Liberty, the Daughter of Heaven, and our Sovereign King, George the Third (who was giving his consent to the repeal of the Stamp Act), and other great Men.

Right opposite from the Court House is the great Market built of Brick. From the Court House we went down Town to Mrs. Extine's, where we dined. Thence we went down Town to Mr. [W]right's Wharf. There is a great parcel of vessels in this Harbour. I forgot to tell you that right opposite the Court House is the Long Wharf. They call it half a mile from the Court House to the end of the Long Wharf. On the Long Wharf there is a Draw-Bridge. Josiah Gladding he was there. We went

about several streets. We took a walk up Town to [the] Liberty Tree, on which was a plate with these Letters in Gold:

THE TREE OF LIBERTY:

M. DCC. LXV.

The Stamp Act Repeal'd:

March XVIII, M. DCC. LXVI.

We went up to the Town Burying Place where we saw very many Graves and Tombs. There was one, one hundred years old we saw there, dated 1667; very old was the Tombs; we could hardly observe the figures.

From Liberty Tree we went down upon the Point to Elisha [Clarke's] House to see if he would take a walk down to the Beach with us, but he could not, for he was busy with his work. They were all well. \* \* \*

We went round the Point to the Long Wharf, to Mr. Gladding's, to see if he would go and take a walk with us. He accepted of the opportunity. We went up to Captain Laten's, where we got a Bowl of Punch. There was a Turtle Frolick at his house the same day. The Turtle's weight was above two hundred pounds. There was a terrible noise over our heads with them. From his house we went down to the Beach. There we saw the raging of the Seas, from the Ocean. We looked before us and could see no Land, nothing but Sea and Sky. We saw a vessel which looked as small as a mountain and as large as a little Canoe. There we saw the gallows where Shearman was hung upon the Beach. We got large Clam Shells on the shore. We saw Negroes dressing Fish in great plenty to Barrel, for there were large piles upon the shore. We came from thence up towards town, and saw four Wind Mills a-going, and one a-standing still.

We saw Mr. Redwood's Garden—one of the finest gardens I ever saw in my life. In it grows all sorts of West

India Fruit, viz : Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Pine-Apples, Tamarinds, and other sorts. It has also West India Flowers—very pretty ones—and a fine Summer House.

It was told my Father by a credible person, that the Garden was worth 40,000 Pounds, and that the man that takes care of the Garden has above One Hundred Dollars per annum. It has Hot Houses, where things that are tender are put in the winter, and Hot Beds for the West India Fruit. I saw one or two of these gardens in coming from the Beach.

We walked to Town, so down a Lane to Mrs. Extine's, at whose House we drank Tea. From thence we went up Town and so over the Point, after Cheese. John Extine went with us. When we came back it began to be towards evening. We went up to the Parade—the best place in Town—for we could see the Fort from the Court House.

We spent the evening at Mr. Jenkins' House, then went to our Lodgings and so to Bed.

The next morning, June ye 25th, 1767, we eat Breakfast at Mr. Laten's. \* \* \* I went to Mr. Jenkins' House and Father to Mr. Clarke's, the General Treasurer, to get some Notes for some Lawful Money.

Lewis Jenkins and I went up to Colonel Malbone's House—or the ruins of his House. There was a fine Garden and Summer House. There his House was built of Stone and marvel! had six Chimneys. In his Garden was a Fish Pond and a Duck Pond. The water was drawn out of the Fish Pond when his House was burnt. So we came Home to Mrs. Extine's. We got our things in readiness and set out for Home [Providence] at forty minutes after twelve o'clock. We had a fair Wind for us and Tide. I felt sea-sick a little as we were coming Home. We got Home at about fourteen minutes before four o'clock in the afternoon.

SOLOMON DROWNE, JUN'R.

WILL OF JOHN ROGERS, OF NEWPORT, R. I.

1747.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN, The Twenty-fifth Day of June in the twenty-first year of his Majesty's Reign George the Second, King of Great Britain, &c., Anno qz Domini 1747, I, John Rogers of Newport, in the County of Newport, in the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in New England, Gentleman, being well in Body and of Perfect mind and memory, Thanks be given unto God; but calling to mind the mortality of my Body and knowing that it is appointed for all men, once to die, Do make and Ordain this my last Will and Testament, That is to say, Principally and first of all, I Give and Recommend my Soul into the Hands of God that gave it, and my Body I commit to the earth, to be decently buried at the Discretion of my Executor hereinafter named, And as touching such worldly estate wherewith It hath Pleased God to bless me in this Life, I Give and Dispose of the same in the following manner and form :

IMPRIMIS. I will that all my Just Debts and Funeral Charges be well and truly Paid in some convenient Time after my Decease.

ITEM. I Will, order and Direct that a Highway of fifteen feet wide be laid out strait through the Lott or piece of Land belonging to me where I now live, situate lying and being in Newport aforesaid, from the Front or South Side to the North Side thereof, the Easterly Side or Line of said Highway to begin at a Point in the Front or South Side of said Lott, Just forty-five feet from the South East Corner thereof, and from thence to extend Northerly exactly strait to a Point in the North Side of said Lott just forty-five feet from the North East Corner thereof.

ITEM. I Give and Devise unto my Son James Rogers a Certain Lott of Land situate lying and being in Newport aforesaid (being part of my whole Lott above mentioned), being bounded with contents as followeth, viz. : Easterly on a Still House and Land in Possession of George Gardner and Ezekiel Burroughs, Fifty Eight feet. Southerly on a Street or Highway forty-five feet. Westerly on the Fifteen feet highway to be laid out as aforesaid, and Northerly on a Lott of Land hereinafter given to my Son Thomas Rogers, be that side thereof more or less, to be enjoyed by my said Son James Rogers, his Heirs and Assigns forever, Immediately after my Decease.

ITEM. I give and Devise unto my Son, Thomas Rogers, a certain Lott of Land situate lying and being in Newport aforesaid (being Part of my whole lot aforementioned), being bounded with contents as followeth, viz. : Easterly on Land of Nicholas Carr, fifty-eight feet, more or less. Southerly on the above mentioned Lott of Land given to my Son James, forty-five feet more or less. Westerly on the fifteen feet highway to be laid out as above, fifty-eight feet, more or less, and Northerly on Land of Samuel Holmes just forty-five feet, to be enjoyed by my said Son, Thomas Rogers, his Heirs and Assigns forever, immediately after my Decease.

ITEM. I Order and Direct my Executor, hereinafter named, to let out all the Rest and Remainder of my said whole Lott, viz., the whole of what lies to the Westward of the aforesaid Highway of fifteen feet wide, to be laid out as aforesaid, together with three Dwelling houses thereon and all other the appurtenances thereto belonging (excepting the two lower rooms in the Westward of the House, I now dwell in), and the Income or Profits arising by the letting out the said Premises, I give and Bequeath unto my wife Jane Rogers, for and during the term of her

Natural Life. And the aforesaid two Lower Rooms in the West End of my said Dwelling house where I now live, I give unto my wife, Jane Rogers, for and during the term of her Natural Life, for her to live in; and my Will is that my said wife, Jane Rogers, use and Improve all my household goods for and during her Natural Life.

ITEM. I give and Devise unto my Grandson, John Rogers, Son of my Son John Rogers, dece'd, a certain Lott of Land situate lying and being in Newport aforesaid (being part of my whole Lott aforementioned), with the two Dwelling houses thereon Standing, being bounded with contents as followeth, viz.: Easterly on the fifteen feet highway to be laid out as aforesaid, fifty feet. Southerly by Partly on Land hereinafter given to my Son Jonathan Rogers, seventy-six feet, more or less, and partly on Land late of Peleg Carr, dec'd, sixteen feet. Westerly partly on land late of Peleg Carr, dec'd, twenty feet, more or less, and partly on land of James Hastings, thirty-four feet, more or less. And Northerly on Land of Samuel Holmes ninety feet, more or less, to be possessed and engaged by my said Grandson, John Rogers, his Heirs and Assigns forever, immediately after the Decease of my said wife, Jane Rogers, he paying to his Brother Thomas Rogers one hundred Pounds old Tenor, and not to have the actual Possession of ye land and houses given to him as abovesaid, or ye Liberty of Disposing of the same, or any part thereof, until he has paid sd. one hundred Pounds to his Brother Thomas as abovesaid.

ITEM. I give and Devise unto my son Jonathan Rogers, a certain Lott of Land situate lying and being in Newport aforesaid (being part of my whole Lott aforementioned), together with the Dwelling House thereon standing, in which I now live, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, being bounded with contents as fol-

loweth, viz.: Easterly on the fifteen feet highway, to be laid out as aforesaid, sixty feet. Southerly, on a Street or Highway seventy-seven feet, more or less. Westerly, Partly on a Highway and Partly on Land late of Peleg Carr, dec'd, now in the Occupation of John Sheffield, sixty feet. And Northerly on the Lott of Land hereinbefore given to my Grandson, John Rogers, seventy-seven feet, more or less, to be Possessed and enjoyed by my said son, Jonathan Rogers, his Heirs and Assigns forever, immediately after the Decease of my sd. wife, Jane Rogers, he paying his Brother Thomas and his three sisters each one hundred pounds in manner as hereinafter mentioned.

ITEM. I give and Bequeath unto my said son, Thomas Rogers, one hun[dred Pounds goo]d and Payable Bills of Publick credit of sd. Colony \_\_\_\_\_ to him by my sd. son, Jonathan Rogers, immediately after my Decease.

ITEM. I give and Bequeath unto my Daughter, Sarah Gardner, wife of Benoi Gardner, One hundred Pounds, like Bills of Credit as above, said to be paid to her by my said son, Jonathan Rogers, immediately after the decease of my sd. wife, Jane Rogers.

ITEM. I give and Bequeath unto my Daughter, Martha Runnells, widow, One Hundred Pounds, like Bills of Credit, as aforesaid, to be paid to her immediately after the Decease of my sd. wife, Jane Rogers.

ITEM. I give and Bequeath unto my Daughter, Elizabeth Pike, One Hundred Pounds, like Bills of Credit as above-said, to be paid to her immediately after the Decease of my said wife, Jane Rogers.

ITEM. I give and Bequeath unto my Grandson, Thomas Rogers, son of my Son John Rogers, One Hundred Pounds, in like Bills of Credit as abovesaid, to be paid to him by his Brother, John Rogers.

ITEM. I give and Bequeath unto my three Daughters, Sarah Gardner, Martha Runnells and Elizabeth Pike, all my Household Goods whatsoever, to be equally divided between them as [soon] as their Mother's Decease.

ITEM. I give and Bequeath unto my Two Sons, Thomas Rogers and James Rogers, all my working Tools, to be equally divided between them.

ITEM. I give and Bequeath unto my three sons, Thomas Rogers, James Rogers, and Jonathan Rogers, all my wearing apparel, to be equally divided between them.

ITEM. I give and Bequeath unto my Granddaughter, Mary Russell, my maple Desk.

ITEM. All the Rest of my Estate I give to all my children, Sons and Daughters, in manner following, viz. : two thirds thereof, to be equally divided between my three sons, and the other third to be equally divided among my three Daughters.

LASTLY. I nominate and appoint said [son] Jonathan Rogers to be my executor of this my last Will and Testament, and I do hereby utterly disallow, Revoke and Disannull all and every other Wills, Legacies, Bequests and Executors by me \_\_\_\_\_ made, named, willed or Bequeathed, Ratifying, assuming and conforming this, and no other, to be my last Will and Testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this day and year first above written.

JOHN ROGERS.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered by the sd. John Rogers, to be his last Will and Testament, in Presence of us. The word Lott over ye nineteenth line of ye second side, first interlined.

GEORGE THOMAS,  
ESTHER TROT,  
JOHN INGRAHAM.

DEED OF SALE—ANN BULL TO NICHOLAS  
EASTON—1702.

KNOW all persons to whom these presents shall come that I, Ann Bull, of Newport on Rhode Island, and widdow of Henry Bull, late of Newport aforesd, Deceased, for good causes and considerations have given, granted, aliened, Bargained and sold, and doe by these presents, give, grant, Bargain and sell unto Nicolas Easton, son of James Easton, late of said Newport, deceased, a certaine lott or parcell of land situate and lyeing in the town of Newport aforesaid, containing about sixty foot square of land and Bounded on the Southward by the highway. On the Northward and Westward upon land I sold and is in possession of the society of Friends called Quakers. Eastward upon land of Mathew Borden, in his possession.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said lott of land, together with all privileges and apurtences thereto belonging or apertaining, to him the said Nicolas Easton, his Heirs and assigns forever, cleerly and absolutely for him and them, to possess and enjoy, without lett, trouble, hindrance or molestation, from or by me, or by or from any other, from or by my means or procurement forever, as witness my hand and seal in Newport aforesaid this                      day of ye fifth month, one thousand seaven hundred and two.

ANN BULL. { SEAL }

Signed and sealed in the presence  
of

WALTER CLARK,  
RICHARD HIGGING,

mark

the      E      ELIZABETH NEWBRY.  
          of

Acknowledged by Ann Bull, the  
subscriber before me.

WALTER CLARK.

[From Archives of Newport Historical Society.]

JEREMY CLARKE'S FAMILY.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE R. I. HISTORICAL SOCIETY,  
MARCH, 1879, BY H. E. TURNER.

I have had the honor heretofore of addressing you on the relations of the Greenes of Warwick, and of Governor William Coddington, of Newport, to the public affairs of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and more particularly from the settlement to the year 1700.

In so doing I have taken particular pains that every proposition made by me should be sustained by documentary evidence, quoted at full length, and with entire fullness and impartiality. And so far as I may be allowed to judge myself, I have divested myself of prejudice and arrived at the views which I have expressed, without bias.

The views of the colonists were various, as are those of men at all periods, one party being more or less reactionary, while the other was more or less disposed to extreme liberal, and in some cases, probably revolutionary, tendencies. I have treated Coddington as the representative of the former, the Greenes of the latter.

I propose now to pursue the subject by the introduction of a family, two generations of whom were emphatically and very prominently identified with every movement towards the strengthening of the popular element in their institutions, and the reduction of the predominant influence of the Court and the Parliament in colonial affairs, and toward resisting the aggressive spirit constantly exhibited by their more populous and powerful neighbors. I refer to Jeremiah Clarke, or Jeremy, as he is usually called in the records, and his descendants, of whom, as I

shall have occasion to show, very many, not inheriting his name, have been prominent and influential in our history.

I should here, perhaps, eliminate John Clarke, whose personal importance and influence, at the same period, are universally acknowledged, and are worthy of extended study, from this discussion, inasmuch as no connection is known or supposed to have existed between the two families, each of which became very numerous; John's, through his brothers, he leaving no children.

I have been able to find no account of the "locum tenens" of Jeremiah Clarke before leaving England, nor do the records of Massachusetts or Plymouth show that he made any settlement in either of those colonies, nor does his name appear among the signers of the compact at Pocasset [Portsmouth], March 7, 1638, but his name appears as being present at a general meeting at Portsmouth, Jan. 2, 1638-9, and next his name appears affixed to the following agreement which resulted in the settlement at Newport, viz., April 28, 1639:

"It is agreed

"By us, whose hands are underwritten, to propagate  
 "a plantation in the midst of the Island or elsewhere;  
 "and do engage ourselves to bear equal charges, answer-  
 "able to our strength and estates in common; and that  
 "our determinations shall be by major voice of judge and  
 "elders; the judge to have a double voice."

"Present:

"Wm. Coddington, Judge,	"John Clarke,
"Nicholas Easton,	"Jeremiah Clarke,
"John Coggeshall,	"Thomas Hazard,
"William Brenton,	"Henry Bull,
"William Dyre, Clerk."	

Mr. Clarke held the following offices:

Military—Lieutenant, 1642; Captain, 1644.

Civil—Constable, 1639; Treasurer of Portsmouth, 1644 to 1647; Treasurer of Providence Plantations, 1647 to 1649.

In May, 1648, Wm. Coddington having been elected Governor of Providence Plantations under the patent to which Rhode Island had subscribed the previous year, and having been suspended from the functions of the office until he should clear himself from certain charges, Mr. Clarke was elected to supply his place, and administered the government during that year, under the title of President Regent.

The particular charges against Governor Coddington are not of record, and therefore we are left to conjecture as to their precise character, but we have reason to suppose that they grew out of his declared hostility to the Gortonian settlement, and his disapproval of the union with Providence and Warwick, under the charter of 1643, which view is fortified by the pregnant circumstances of his visit to England in the winter following, and his return in 1651 with a commission constituting him Governor for life of the islands.

The active agency of Jeremiah Clarke in this affair is plainly shown by the significant fact, that he was selected to fill the place thus made vacant, but it is confirmed by the following quotation from Roger Williams' letter to John Winthrop, Junior (Winthrop papers, Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., Vol. 9, p. 278, viz.):

“Our poor colony is in civil dissension, their last meetings, at which I have not been, have fallen into factions, Mr. Coddington and Captain Partridge the heads of one; Captain Clarke and Mr. Easton the heads of the other faction. I receive letters from both, inviting me, &c., but I resolve, if the Lord please, not to be engaged, un-

“less with great hopes of peacemaking ; the peace makers  
“are the sons of God.”

The materials for a biography of Governor Clarke are very meagre ; they are chiefly to be derived from the public records, and in this case we have especial reason to deplore and condemn the unwise and unjustifiable action of the General Assembly, at the March session, 1656, the record of which is as follows (R. I. Col. Rec., Vol. 1, p. 332) :

“Whereas, there were certain transactions which were  
“done in ye time of Mr. Coddington his government, and  
“stood in our book of record, which might seem prejudi-  
“cial to himself or others. It being much considered in  
“ye case, this Court not thinking it fit to meddle with it,  
“ordered that it should be cut out of our book, which was  
“done, and then delivered to Mr. Coddington.”

As a result of this act, there is a hiatus in our colonial records as regards Newport and Portsmouth, from May, 1649, to May, 1653. This includes the period during which Gov. Clarke, as the acknowledged leader of what Roger Williams calls the faction against Gov. Coddington's schemes, must have been especially active and prominent, and doubtless the record so ordered expurgated, would have been very useful to our present purpose, and would have contributed very materially in illuminating a period exceptionally obscure.

After 1649, when he served his last term as Treasurer, Gov. Clarke held no colonial office. He died in 1661, at which time his wife was 50 years of age, and we may suppose that his age did not differ very much from hers.

His wife was Frances, daughter of Louis Latham, and widow of Thomas Dougan, by whom she had two daughters : Barbara, who married James Barker, and Margaret. After the death of Gov. Clarke she married a third hus-

band, Rev. Wm. Vaughan, the first pastor of the Second Baptist church in Newport. She died September, 1677, aged 66 years.

A fond delusion has fostered a romantic tradition that Louis Latham was a natural son of Charles I., but as Charles was born about 1600, and Frances Latham in 1611, we can hardly entertain much faith in a legend which makes him her grandfather.

The children of Jeremiah and Frances Clarke were :

- I. Frances,<sup>2</sup> born 1638, married Randall Holden.
- II. Walter,<sup>2</sup> born 1640, died May 22, 1714 ; married
  - 1st, Content ; she d. March 27, 1665-6, aged 30 yrs.
  - 2d, Hannah Scott ; she d. July 24, 1681, aged 39 yrs.
  - 3d, Freeborn Hart, daughter of R. Williams ; she d. Dec. 10, 1709.
  - 4th, Sarah Prior, of Matthew, widow of John Gould, married Aug. 31, 1711.
- III. Mary,<sup>2</sup> born 1641, died April 7, 1711, aged 69 years, m.
  - 1st, Gov. John Cranston ; he d. March 12, 1680, aged 54 years.
  - 2d, John Stanton.
- IV. Jeremiah,<sup>2</sup> born 1643 ; married Ann Audley.
- V. Latham,<sup>2</sup> born 1645, died June 1, 1719, married
  - 1st, Hannah Wilbour, of Samuel.
  - 2d, Anne Newberry, widow of Walter, Sept. 20, 1698 ; she died Feb. 19, 1732, aged 80 yrs. 6 m.
- VI. Weston,<sup>2</sup> born July 2, 1648, married
  - 1st, Mary Easton, of Peter, Dec. 25, 1668 ; she d. Nov. 16, 1690, aged 42 years.
  - 2d, Rebecca Easton, widow of Peter, Jr., daughter of Edward Thurston, Nov. 21, 1691 ; she died Sept. 16, 1737, aged 75 years, 4 months.
- VII. James,<sup>2</sup> born 1649, died Dec. 1, 1736, aged 87 yrs., m. Hope Power, of Nicholas, of Providence ; she died Feb. 27, 1717-8, aged 67 years.

VIII. Sarah,<sup>2</sup> born 1651, died — — —, married Gov. Caleb Carr, of Newport, 2d wife.

Two of Gov. Clarke's sons-in-law were governors of the colony, as also his son Walter and his grandson, Samuel Cranston. Among his descendants who have been honored by election as governors of Rhode Island, is the second Wm. Greene of Warwick, making six of his family who have filled that high position, as follows, viz :

Jeremiah Clarke, . . . . .	1 yr.
Walter Clarke, son of Jeremiah, . . . . .	4 yrs.
John Cranston, son-in-law of Jeremiah, . . . . .	2 yrs.
Caleb Carr, son-in-law of Jeremiah, . . . . .	1 yr.
Samuel Cranston, grandson of Jeremiah, . . . . .	29 yrs.
Wm. Greene, 1st, m. Catherine Greene.	
gr. gr. gr. daughter, . . . . .	11 yrs.
Wm. Greene, 2d, 5th generation in descent, . . . . .	8 yrs.
	<hr/>
	56 yrs.

Those of his family who have been Deputy or Lieut. Governors of Rhode Island, are six, viz :

John Cranston, son-in-law, . . . . .	3 yrs.
Walter Clarke, son, . . . . .	21 yrs.
John Gardner, married Frances Sanford,	
granddaughter, . . . . .	9 yrs.
Wm. Greene, 1st, married Catherine Greene,	
4th generation, . . . . .	1 yr.
Wm. Greene, 7th generation, . . . . .	2 yrs.
Samuel G. Arnold, . . . . .	3 yrs.
	<hr/>
	39 yrs.

The term of service of the 2d Gov. Greene closed in May, 1786, therefore, from the union of the towns in 1647 to 1786, one hundred and thirty-nine years, the seat had been occupied 56 years by members of this family, to which might properly be added the three years of the

Andros usurpation, when Walter Clarke being the incumbent, may be regarded as legally Governor, making 59 years; this leaves 80 years for others. During that period, not improbably, some of the more recent incumbents with whose families I am not familiar, are also of the same stock, for the extent to which the blood of Jeremiah Clarke permeated the community of native Rhode Islanders is a perfect marvel.

During the first 100 years, or from 1647 to 1747, this family held the governorship 44 years, including the suspension of the Charter, leaving 56 years for others to occupy it. During the same time they held the Deputy Governorship 27 years.

These facts show conclusively the paramount influence of the Clarkes and their connections in colonial affairs, and prove that they enjoyed in a pre-eminent degree, the confidence and respect of the people. I shall endeavor to present the facts my limited opportunities afford me, in such a manner as to prove that such confidence and respect were, in the main, well deserved.

At the May session of the Assembly, 1648, Captain Clarke and Mr. Barton were appointed to carry a letter to ye Bay (Massachusetts), and receive their answer concerning Warwick business.

Jeremy Clarke was a witness to the deed of Misquanacook, now Westerly, June 29, 1660.

Walter Clarke, the eldest son of Jeremiah, was born in 1640, and died May 22, 1714. He was Governor of the Colony in 1676-7, and from May, 1680, to June, 1686, "de facto," and from June, 1686, to February, 1690, "de jure;" also from May, 1695, to May, 1698. He was Deputy Governor from 1679 to 1686, and from 1700 to 1714, holding both offices 27 years, the latter at the time of his decease. He was a Deputy from Newport in 1672-3-4, and Assistant in 1675.

In October, 1672, on Auditing Committee.

In May, 1673, on committee to supervise the election.

In May, 167 , on committee to supervise the election.

Walter Clarke to Edward Randolph :—

“ Esteemed and courteous: Understanding by the  
 “ blessing of God, of thy landing at Boston, the 13th  
 “ instant, hold myself obliged to congratulate thy safe  
 “ arrival once more into these American parts, and to as-  
 “ sure thee that as I stand constituted in my present ca-  
 “ pacity, shall be glad to serve thee in any office of love  
 “ in my power, which, I presume, is the minds of all my  
 “ well beloved friends, and hope our practice will de-  
 “ monstrate the same, if time and opportunity offer.  
 “ Having a true regard to all such whom his Majesty, in  
 “ his princely wisdom, thinks meet to employ in his weighty  
 “ concerns, is all at present, and with dear respects to all  
 “ so immediately concerned,

“ Remain thy assured friend,

“WALTER CLARKE.

“Newport on Rhode Island, this 15th day, 3d mo., 1686.”

[R. I. Col. Rec., Vol. 3, p. 198, from Mass. Hist. Coll., Vol. 8, p. 179.]

In order to form any estimate of the character of Walter Clarke, we must bear in mind that he was a Quaker of the primitive type; that he was a personal disciple of George Fox; and that he derived his peculiar religious ideas from his own lips; and we must remember that the Quakers of those days were very rigid in the tenacity with which they adhered to their doctrines, and the discipline by which they were held to them, by their association, was very severe; and also that they had not begun to relay their discipline in any degree, so that any observations made in this generation, where we have seen the Quakers gradually relaxing in their ideas until they have almost

become homogeneous with world's people, can give very little aid in estimating the difficulties likely to arise from the conflict between their notions and those of other men.

The doctrine of non-resistance, which forbade any resort to violence, could not fail, in a peculiarly turbulent and stormy period, to occasion frequent complications difficult to disentangle, unless we keep constantly in view these circumstances.

From 1670 to 1698, except for one year, when Benedict Arnold was Governor, that office was held by members of that society, so that whenever any warlike measures were necessary to be taken, even by requisitions from the Crown, some subordinate officer took the matter in hand and issued commissions, as in the case of Deputy Governor John Greene.

The predominance of Quaker councils may explain the apparent readiness with which the Rhode Island authorities recognized the authority of Sir Edmond Andros, which their subsequent conduct showed must have been entirely repugnant to their views.

The first act of Walter Clarke, as Governor, which appears in the Colonial Records, is a commission with his signature to Captain Arthur Fenner, as "Chief Commander of the King's Garrison at Providence," which garrison was established in view of the Indian troubles, at May session, 1676, and consisted of seven men, with a commander, at six shillings a week money for the men, and twelve for the commander, two men to be added at the cost of the owner of the house occupied as the garrison house, making the whole number ten men. This garrison was ordered to be supplied with one great gun belonging to the owners of the ship Newport, with fifty pounds of

powder and one hundred weight of lead *et seq'r.*  
[R. I. Col. Rec., Vol 2, p. 546.]

Probably at this time Walter Clarke had not yet become a convert to the tenets of George Fox.

The next act to which his name appears affixed, is  
“An address from the Governor and Company of Rhode  
“Island, to James the Second, on the receipt of the Quo  
“Warranto as follows :

“To his most excellent Majesty, Our Sovereign Lord,  
“James the Second. The humble address of the Gover-  
“nor and Company of your Majesty's Colony of Rhode  
“Island and Providence Plantations, in New England, in  
“America :

“Most Dread Sovereign : We, your Majesty's most  
“dutiful and loyal subjects do, with all humble and due  
“submission, prostrate ourselves and privileges at your  
“Majesty's feet, humbly acknowledge your Majesty's gra-  
“cious favour. In your Royal letters of the 26th of June,  
“1685, in the first year of your reign, directed to our hon-  
“ored Governor, wherein you are graciously pleased to  
“signify ‘we shall, at all times, extend our Royal care  
“and protection to them, in the preservation of their  
“rights and in the defence and security of their persons  
“and estates, which we think fit that you signify unto the  
“inhabitants of that your colony’, we, your Majesty's  
“most dutiful subjects, humbly acknowledge the receipt  
“of your Quo Warrantos, by the hand of Edward Ran-  
“dolph, Esq., against the Charter of your Majesty's said  
“Colony, which we received the 22d June, 1686, requir-  
“ing our appearance before his Majesty, wherever he shall  
“then be, in England, to answer from the day of Easter  
“in fifteen days, which time had its period before the re-  
“ception of the same, which was the 22d day of June,  
“1686. Notwithstanding, in obedience to your gracious

“Majesty’s commands, your Governor and Company convened, and upon serious consideration thereof, saw cause forthwith to publish and declare, by open proclamation, that they would not stand suit with your Majesty, but to address themselves to your most excellent Majesty for favour and relief, praying and imploring your Princely bounty in our said Charter, contained both in religious and civil concernments; and the rather, that we are a people that have been and are real to the Royal interest, and despised by our neighboring Colonies. May it please your Majesty to know that before we received a Quo Warranto, or so much as a copy of your Majesty’s Commission to the honored President, Joseph Dudley, Esq., that the greater part of our Colony was assumed from us, called the King’s Province, which we did not oppose.

“And farther, we beg that in your Princely clemency, you will please to continue our privileges in *statu quo privis*, with respect to indulgence in matters of religious concernments, and forming of catches (oaths) and attestations.

“And farther, we humbly petition your Royal favour, that forasmuch as the port of Newport, on Rhode Island, lays in the heart of all your Majesty’s Colonies, it may be a free port for navigation and entries, paying duties.

“And farther, we beg your Majesty’s most gracious favour herein, that no persons may be imposed over us that suit not the nature and constitution of your Majesty’s subjects here, which our late Majesty of blessed memory was graciously pleased to indulge us in.

“And finally, we pray your gracious Majesty, that in all things wherein we have been weak or short, through ignorance, may be remitted and pardoned; and cannot but think that through the disaffection of some, many things have been misrepresented. All which is humbly sub-

“mitted, and we beseech your most Excellent Majesty to  
“accept hereof, prostrating our all at your gracious feet,  
“with our entire resolutions to serve our Sovereign with  
“faithful hearts, praying for your Majesty’s long life and  
“prosperous reign over us. And remain your Majesty’s  
“legal subjects and supplicants.”

(Signed) “WALTER CLARKE, Governor.

“Newport, on Rhode Island, the 3d of July, 1686.”

[R. I. Col. Rec., Vol. 3, pp. 193-4.]

This address may seem to us to have been couched in terms unnecessarily humble and submissive, and we should feel better pleased, perhaps, to have seen exhibited a more belligerent spirit on their part, but we must consider that the reign of James Second commenced with many evidences of strength. As Admiral of the British navy, he had been very popular, and his good natured brother, Charles Second, had kept up peculiarly friendly relations with this colony, and in fact his administration had been generally indulgent and kindly in its relations with all the colonies; that the claims of the colony to royal favor might have been seriously damaged by a contest with the crown, while the probability of an equitable and favorable adjudication before a court constituted by the adverse party for the specific object whose accomplishment they would be engaged in contesting, at very great pains and expense, was too limited for the indulgence of hope.

If the united colonies, Massachusetts, Plymouth, New Haven and Connecticut, with their combined power and influence, declined such a contest, we may readily conclude that little Rhode Island could ill afford to enter into a demonstration which, by no possibility, could result in anything but defeat and disaster. We are not, therefore, to suppose that the hearts of the colonists were fully in accord with their expressions, particularly as their subsequent acts show a sturdy resistance to the aggressions of

the Crown, upon the rights and privileges they believed to be guaranteed by the Royal Charter, which charter was, during the period of its abeyance, in the custody of Walter Clarke himself.

We are rather to admire the address with which they gained the good will of James and his courtly representatives, and the good sense and good faith they exhibited in their orderly behavior under the Andros administration, which was doubtless extremely distasteful to them. So acceptable was their carriage, that of seven members of the legislative council nominated by Sir Edmond, four at least were of the liberal party, to wit: Clarke, Greene, Coggeshall, and Newberry.

In response to Mr. Randolph's charges and specifications, an order in council was issued, of date July 15, 1685, as follows, viz. :

“COUNCIL CHAMBER, 15th July, 1685.

“His Majesty being graciously pleased to approve the same, is pleased to order and direct that the said Articles be, and they are hereby referred to Sir Robert Sawyer, Knight, his Majesty's Attorney General, who is forthwith to bring writs of Quo Warranto against the Governor and Company of the Colony of Connecticut, and the Governor and Company of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in New England.

“And it is further ordered, that Mr. Attorney General do forthwith consider of the several grants and proprietors (proprietaryies possibly) of East and West New Jersey, and of Delaware, and enter the like writs of Quo Warranto against the respective proprietors thereof, if he shall have just cause.

(Signed)

“WILLIAM BRIDGMAN.”

To this was appended the following, viz. :

“Mem: My Lord President is desired by the Right

“Honorable the Lords of the Committee for Trade and  
 “Plantations, to move his Majesty, that the directions to  
 “Mr. Attorney General, that the prosecution of several  
 “writs of Quo Warranto against the propriety of the  
 “Province of Maryland, and against the proprietors of  
 “East and West New Jersey, and of Delaware, in Amer-  
 “ica, may be renewed, and that the same may be prosecu-  
 “ted to effect.”

“Council Chamber, 21st April, 1686.”

[R. I. Col. Rec., Vol. 3, p. 177.]

This prosecution was ordered then, two months and one day before the respondents were required to answer to it, at a period when two months was the ordinary time for one passage across the Atlantic. This manner of dealing shows, emphatically, the utter disregard which the government meant to exhibit of any pretence of respect for the rights or wishes of the colonists.

[R. I. Col. Rec. Vol. 3, p. 177, from N. Y. Documents, Vol. 3, p. 362.]

In the Royal Instructions to Sir Edmond Andros dated Sept. 13, 1686, we read as follows :

“Whereas, we have been presented with the humble  
 “address of our Governor and Colony of Rhode Island  
 “and Providence Plantations, within our Territory and  
 “dominion of New England, bearing date the 3d day of  
 “June last, wherein they take notice of our writ of Quo  
 “Warranto against their Charter, and thereupon declar-  
 “ing their resolution not to stand suit with us, have sub-  
 “mitted themselves and their Charter to our Royal deter-  
 “mination. Our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby  
 “authorize and empower you, upon your arrival in those  
 “parts, to demand, in our name, the surrender of their

"said Charter into your hands, in pursuance of their said  
"declaration and address", &c.

[R. I. Col. Rec., Vol. 3, p. 218, from Mass. Hist. Coll.,  
Vol. 7, p. 162.]

In accordance with these instructions, on the 22d of December, 1686, Sir Edmond writes the Governor, Walter Clarke, as follows:

"BOSTON, Dec. 22, 1686.

"SIR: This is to acquaint you that I arrived yesterday, at which time his Majesty's Commission, bearing date at Windsor, the third day of June last, in the second year of his reign, appointed me Captain General and Governor in Chief of his territory and dominion of New England, and his Majesty having, upon the address and submission of the Charter, accepted thereof, hath commanded and authorized me, upon my arrival in these parts, to demand, in his Majesty's name, the actual surrender of the said Charter, and to take the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations into my care, as part of the Government", &c.

Under these circumstances we must infer that the Charter was delivered to the Royal Governor, and yet, on the 27th February, 1690, the General Assembly appointed a Committee to demand of Walter Clarke, the late Governor, the Charter, &c., which he declined to give up, unless they forced the chest in which they were kept, which they accordingly did.

The only explanation of which these circumstances are susceptible, is, that Sir E. Andros received a duplicate copy, and yet how could the existence of another copy have escaped the cognizance of the numerous and prominent members of the Charter Government who openly and actively abetted the encroachments of the Crown?

No elucidation of these somewhat mystical transactions

is necessary to satisfy us, that whether a pious fraud was perpetrated on the Hon. Viceroy, or a pertinacious and stubborn courage was exercised by the honored representative of Jeremiah Clarke, we are in either case deeply indebted to him for the preservation of the sacred instrument which enabled our ancestors to restore their own rights and liberties, and to reorganize the institutions under which they and we lived and prospered for a century and a half thereafter.

Another address was made by certain inhabitants of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, bearing date July 16th, 1686, thirteen days later than the submission by the Governor and Company, which, after making a similar submission, proceeds :

“ And whereas, the General Assembly of your Majesty’s  
“ aforesaid Colony, sitting the 29th of June, 1686, have  
“ made their public declaration that they will not stand  
“ suit with your Majesty, but will proceed, by their hum-  
“ ble address, for continuation of their privileges and lib-  
“ erties according to the Charter, and that many of the  
“ freemen did give in their judgment to the Assembly, and  
“ left the further proceedings to their judicious determina-  
“ tion, as by their declaration herewith sent, may appear.

“ We, your present supplicants and humble petitioners,  
“ declare that we know nothing of it, neither have we left  
“ the further proceedings with the Assembly, but pre-  
“ sent ourselves before your Majesty, by this, our early  
“ and humble address, desiring we may be discharged of all  
“ levies and contributions which they would expose us to,  
“ to defray the charges of an agent going for England,  
“ to which we cannot consent, and shall ever pray for  
“ your Majesty’s long and happy reign.

“ Your Majesty’s most loyal and obedient subjects,

“ Jno. Williams,

“ Thomas Coddington,

“ Josiah Arnold,  
“ Francis Brinley,  
“ Richard Smith,  
“ Edward Pelham,  
“ Nathaniel Coddington,  
“ Christopher Almy,  
“ Peleg Sanford,  
“ John Fones,  
“ John Odlin,  
“ Andrew Willett,  
“ John Greene of [Quidnesett],  
his  
“ John J. R. Rathbone,  
marke.”

[R. I. Col. Rec., Vol. 3, pp. 194-5, from J. Carter Brown's Manuscripts, Vol. 4, Nos. 207-8.]

The difference in the tone and spirit of this uncalled for address, from the dignified and self-respecting missive of the Colonial authorities, is too patent to escape the most superficial observation. It is, in fact, a repudiation of the Charter and the authority of those who acted under it, and an unreserved abnegation of all the muniments and benefits secured by it, and an abject renunciation of all the security to personal rights in which all true Englishmen had for centuries been striving to intrench themselves against the arbitrary exercise of the Royal authority.

As the name of John Greene appears among the subscribers to this document, I take leave to show that John Greene, of Warwick, afterwards Deputy Governor, was not, and could not be the person in question; first, because he was at the time one of the assistants; second, because he was one of the committee appointed to draw up and forward the legislative address, which committee was composed as follows, viz.:

“Our honored Governor and Deputy Governor for Newport; Mr. Joseph Jenckes for Providence; Mr. Peleg Tripp and the Recorder for Portsmouth; Major John Greene for Warwick.” [R. I. Col. Rec., Vol. 3, p. 192.]

Third, because he was, probably, the agent employed to carry and present the address, and he is known to have been in London in the following January.

Fourth, because the other names attached to the paper are those of the very men with whom he had been in lifelong conflict. They represent the party which supported Coddington in the warfare against the prevalence of the Patent of 1643, and his authority under his perpetual commission, that resisted the extension of Rhode Island authority over the King's province, with all the energy and persistence they could exert; and they afterwards abetted Earl Bellomont in all his efforts to extend the Royal prerogative. On the other hand, John Greene, of Quidnett, was always “art and part” with them, especially in the effort to procure the assignment of King's province to Connecticut. We may, therefore, consider the name of John Greene, of Warwick, as eliminated from this association, and that of his namesake substituted.

Our space is too limited to admit of any discussion of Sir Edmond's administration, suffice it; that it was regarded with unlimited detestation by all the colonists of liberal sentiments, not only in Rhode Island, but in all the other colonies under his government, that all public rights and claims were overruled for the aggrandizement of an army of place-holders, imported from England, to prey upon the resources of the colonists, and of such inhabitants of the country as were sufficiently abject in their sycophancy to conciliate the Viceroyal favor. We find, accordingly, that immediately on the announcement of the deposition of King James, Sir Edmond and his satellites were

seized at Boston and put under surveillance, and his authority renounced by all the colonies of New England, and the functions of government resumed under the original Charters by the colonists themselves.

Abundant authority for these strong expressions may be found in original papers published in Hon. J. R. Bartlett's *R. I. Colonial Records*, Vol. 3, and in the *Andros tracts* published by the Prince Society of Boston. These materials are worthy of laborious analysis and extensive elucidation.

Our present purpose is simply to give the facts, so far as they connect themselves with Walter Clarke, and to speculate on them, only in a very limited degree.

On the fourth of April, 1689, it was whispered in Boston, that a Protestant revolution had taken place in England. On the eighteenth, divers of the prominent citizens of Boston addressed Sir Edmond Andros, advising him that he had better surrender himself and his associates and the fortifications about Boston, in order to secure their own safety and obviate the impending effusion of blood. This was followed by the imprisonment of those gentlemen and the restoration of the Charter Government in Massachusetts.

The latest record which appears of acts in Rhode Island under the Andros administration, is as follows :

“At a General Quarter Sessions, held at Newport, for  
“Rhode Island, King's Province and Providence Planta-  
“tions, the 11th day of December, 1688.

“Justices Present,

“Francis Brinley,

“John Coggeshall,

“Peleg Sanford,

“Caleb Carr, Sen'r,

“Richard Smith,

“Arthur Fenner,

“John Fones,” &c.

[*R. I. Col. Rec.*, Vol. 3, p. 245.]

Five days after the grand demonstration in Boston, the following call was issued to the people of Rhode Island, emanating undoubtedly from Walter Clarke and John Coggeshall, the last Governor and Deputy Governor under the Charter, though only signed with their initials, viz. :

“Whereas, we have seen a printed paper dated from  
“Boston, the 18th of April last, which signifieth that Sir  
“Edmond Andros, our late Governor, with several others,  
“are seized and confined, so that many of the free people  
“of this place are bent to lay hold on their former privi-  
“leges :

“Neighbors and Friends, we therefore cannot omit to rec-  
“ommend unto you our present grievance, to wit : that we  
“are sufficiently informed that our late government, under  
“which we were subservient, is now silenced and eclipsed ;  
“we, under a sense of our deplorable and unsettled condi-  
“tion, do offer to you, whether it may not be expedient for  
“the several towns of this late Colony, the several prin-  
“cipal persons therein, to make their personal appearance  
“at Newport, before the day of usual election by Charter,  
“which will be the first day of May next, there to consult  
“and agree, of some suitable way, in this present junc-  
“ture, and whether our ancient privileges and former  
“methods may not be best to insist upon, which we leave  
“to your. judicious consideration, and that you may not  
“say you were ignorant, but had the most timeliest no-  
“tice that could be given at so little warning, is all at  
“present from your real friends and neighbours.

“W \_\_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_\_,  
“J \_\_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_\_.

“Newport, this 23d April, 1689.”

[R. I. Col. Rec., Vol. 3, p. 257.]

To this Mr. Bartlett appends the following note :

“The paper from which the foregoing copy is made,

"was received at Providence from Newport. It appears to be the original, and is in the handwriting of Walter Clarke. The letter itself is very cautiously drawn, and there is no notice of its reception upon the Town Records."

This paper was signed by Walter Clarke, and also is in his handwriting, and it expresses, in a very cautious manner, his wish that the people should reinstate the Charter Government, but for some reason to which the records give us no clue, he appears to have declined any very positive action under the restoration, of which the following papers furnish the only tangible evidence, until May, 1690, when he declined a reëlection. Perhaps his religious or conscientious scruples prevented his reassuming power after so long an interval, without a reëlection according to the call above transcribed, and there is no evidence of any such election having been held, or of any public record having been kept from the abdication of Sir Edmond Andros, April 18, 1689, until February 26, 1689-90, except as I shall hereafter show, more than ten months after, when a session of the General Assembly was held at Newport. At this session were present :

"Major John Coggeshall, Deputy Governor.

ASSISTANTS :

"Mr. John Easton,	"Mr. George Lawton,
"Mr. Edward Thurston,	"Major John Greene,
"Mr. Joseph Jenckes,	"Mr. Benjamin Smith,
"Recorder,	"General Serjeant,
"Mr. Weston Clarke,	"Mr. Thomas Frye."

These assistants are the same who were elected in May, 1686, and in the same order, except Mr. Benjamin Smith, who was elected June 29, 1686, in place of Samuel Stafford, declined, and omitting Messrs. Newberry, Fenner, and Richard Arnold. Mr. Newberry probably had scruples identical with Walter Clarke, being, like him, a prominent

disciple of George Fox, and having like him, accepted service in Sir Edmond Andros' Council, as appears by the record of the first Council of Andros, at Boston, Dec. 30, 1686, as follows, after the oath had been administered to the other members of the Council, among whom were John Coggeshall, Richard Arnold, and John Albro, from Rhode Island, viz. :

“Walter Clarke and Walter Newberry gave also their  
“express consent to the oath of allegiance, and the oath  
“for the administration of justice in the government, ac-  
“cording as directed in his Majesty's late Commission to  
“the President and Council, professing themselves obliged  
“in all good conscience before God so to do, and that,  
“under the utmost penalties of perjury in all respects, the  
“members of the Council, being severally asked their  
“opinion, did allow of their protestation. His Excellen-  
“cy, in short discourse, encouraged the members to free-  
“dom in debates. Walter Clarke and Walter Newberry  
“acknowledge the surrender of the Charter made to his  
“Majesty at Windsor, but fearing that surrender was not  
“effectual for avoiding all mistakes, they had presented  
“another humble address to his Majesty, under the public  
“seal of their Colony, and had sent over agents to pray his  
“Majesty's favor towards them, and W. Clarke further  
“added, the Charter of Rhode Island was in his custody  
“at Newport.” [R. I. Col. Rec., Vol. 3, pp. 220-1, from  
Mass. Hist Coll., Vol. 7, pp. 162-4-6, and Vol. 8, p. 180.]

*(To be Continued.)*

# NEWPORT TOWN RECORDS.

## BIRTHS.

[Continued from page 52.]

Bull, Jireh	of Jireh and Godsgift,	1682
[Benjamin]	of " " Sept. 5,	1685
[Benedict]	of " " "	1688
Burgess, Aaron	of Abraham and Sarah,	Apr. 23, 1684
Burgess, son	of Abraham and Sarah,	May 7, 1689
Bingham, son	of Thomas & Elizabeth,	Feb. 8, 1696-7
Bull, Elizabeth	of Ezekiel & [Elizabeth],	170-
Bull, Nathan	of " " "	Nov. 30, 1711
Barney, son	of Jonathan and Sarah,	Apr. 2, 1704
Belcher, Benj.	of Benjamin & Phebe,	Nov. 7, 1704
Belcher, Phebe	of " " "	June 11, 1708
Belcher, Edward	of " " "	Aug. 24, 1711
Barbut, William	of Wm. and Esther,	Mar.—, 1705-6
Brewer, Hannah	of John & Ann, Boston,	Aug. 19, 1706
John	of " " Newport,	Mch. 22, 1708
Rebecca	of " " " "	July 11, 1710
Ann	of " " " "	July 6, 1712
Thomas	of " " " "	Jan. 28, —
Mary	of " " " "	May —, —
Sarah	of " " " "	rec. Apr. 15, 1727
Bourse, Peter	of Peter & Bathsheba,	Sept. 27, 1707
Bassell, — son	of Henry and Sarah,	Mch. —, 1708
Brenton, Benj.	of Benjamin & Sarah,	Oct. 16, 1710
Barker, Robert	of Caleb and Ann,	Mar. 27, 1712
Blackwell, Sarah	of Nathaniel & Joanna,	June 9, 1712
Burgess, son	of James and Rebecca,	May 20, 1713
Bennit, son	of Joseph and Mary,	Feb. 6, 1713
Bennit, son	of " " "	— —, 1716

Brenton, Wm.	of Jahleel & Frances,	Apr. 3, 1716
Samuel	of " "	Feb, 4, 1717
Thomas	of " "	Nov. 4, 1719
Mary	of " "	July 10, 1721
Hart	of " "	Feb. 26, 1723
Martha	of " "	Jan. 12, 1726
Eliza	of " "	Feb. 3, 1727
Jahleel	of " "	Oct. 22, 1729
Frances	of " "	Dec. 31, 1730
Hannah	of " "	Mar. 19, 1731-2
Samuel	of " "	Nov. 10, 1733
Abigail	of " "	Apr. 18, 1735
James	of " "	Nov. 2, 1736
Benj.	of " "	Feb. 7, 1738
John	of " "	Oct. 21, 1739
Thomas	of Jahleel and Mary [2d wife],	June 5, 1745
Susanna	of " "	Apr. 2, 1747
Edward	of " "	Mar. 29, 1748
William	of " "	Jan. 24, 1749-50
Sarah	of " "	Aug. 27, 1751
John	of " "	Apr. 28, 1754
Mehit'ble	of " "	Feb. 15, 1756
Bull, Jireh	of Henry & Martha,	Jan. 23, 1720
Joseph	of Henry and Phebe [2d wife],	Sept. 29, 1722
Ann	of " "	— 25, 1723
Son	of " "	Dec. 10, 1725
Mary	of " "	Apr. 18, 1728
Peleg	of " "	Nov. 6, 1730
John	of " "	Sept. 8, 1734
Phebe	of " "	Sept. 22, 1736
Henry	of " "	Dec. 18, 1738
William	of " "	Oct. —, 1740
Bliss, John	of George and Sarah,	Mar. 17, 1720

Bayley, Elizabeth	of Thomas & Margaret,	Jan. 17, 1721-2
Susanna	of " "	July 26, 1727
Richard	of " "	June 25, 1732
Rebecca	of " "	Aug. 26, 1740
Brayton, Bathshe-	" "	
ba	of Israel and —	Sept. 7, 1722
Brayton, son	of " "	Mar. 11, 1723-4
Bissel, Hannah	of Job and Anna,	Mar. 2, 1728-9
Bissel, Sarah	of " "	Nov. 30, 1730
Bowcott, Mary	of Thomas and Mary,	April 2, 1729
Berkeley, son	of Rev. George, of Lon-	
	donderry,	May 6, 1729
Bryer, Joseph	of John and Elizabeth,	Nov. 14, 1730
Bryer, Jonathan	of " "	Dec. 5, 1732
Bradford, John	of Theophilus & Ruth,	Nov. 27, 1732
Bradford, Mary	of Theophilus & Ruth,	Sept. 5, 1736
Bissell Isaac,	of Job and Anna,	Sept. 18, 1732
Bissell, Job	of " "	July 14, 1736
Bissell, Susanna	of " "	Sept. —, —
Bissell, William	of " "	Jan. 24, 1741
Barney, John	of Israel and —,	July 11, 1734
Ballard, W. Hudson	of Wm. S. and Sarah,	Jan. 23, 173—
Ballard, John	of Wm. S. and Sarah,	Sept. 14, 1741
Bardin, Charles	of Charles and Ann.	— —, 1736
Amy	of " "	— —, 1737-8
William	of " "	May —, —
Ann	of " "	Sept. 13, 17[40]
Winckles	of " "	Mch. 7, 1742-3
Mary	of " "	Nov. 27, 1744
Stephen	of " "	— 15, 1748
Charles	of " "	Oct. 27, 1749
Freelove	of " "	Apr. 25, 1751
Barbara	of " "	June 12, 1752
Peleg	of " "	July 12, 1753
Richard	of " "	Mch. 8, 1757

Bardin, Elizabeth	of Charles and Ann	Nov. —, 1759
Bassett, Mary	of Wm. and Mary,	Aug. 31, 1737
Brown, Samuel	of Samuel & Sarah,	Oct. 8, 1738
Brown, Penelope	of Samuel & Sarah,	Dec. —, 17—
Brown, Sarah	of Samuel & Sarah,	Apr. 1, 17—
Brown, Daniel	of Samuel and Sarah,	—, —, 17—
Brown, William	of Samuel and Sarah,	Apr. 23, 1748
Bruff, Mary	of William and Mary,	Aug. 24, 17—
Beere, Sarah	of Charles & Hannah,	Apr. 16, 1740
Beere, Henry	of " "	Apr. —, —
Beere, Mary	of " "	May 10, 1743-4
Beebe, Daniel	of Daniel & Hannah,	— —, 1741
Beebe, Sarah	of " "	— —, 1743-4
Benson, Martin	of William and Sarah,	Oct. 2, 1741
W.Collins	of " "	Jan. 30, 1742-3
John	of " "	June 20, 1744
Gardner	of William & Frances [2d wife],	Aug. 15, 1747
George	of " "	Aug. 20, 1751
Burroughs, Wm.	of Samuel and Mary [1st wife],	Jan. 1, 1742
Burroughs, Sam'l	of Samuel and Mary [2d wife],	Nov. 6, 1746
Peleg	of " "	June 5, 1748
John	of " "	Apr. 16, 1750
Mary	of " "	Feb. 3, 1752
Bennet, Batchelor	of Cornelius and Ruth,	Apr. 10, 1742
Bennet, Philip	of " "	Apr. 10, 1745
Borden, —,	of Abraham & Martha,	— —, —
Elizabeth	of " "	Aug. 20, 1742
Joseph	of " "	Nov. 15, 1744
Sarah	of " "	Dec. —, 1748
Abraham	of " "	Dec. —, —
Daughter	of " "	June 2, 1753

Bonner, John	of Alexander & Sarah,		
	bapt.	Sept. 4,	1742
Alexander	of " "	Aug. —	1743
Elizabeth	of " "	Mch. 20,	1745
George	of " "	July 20,	1746
Barker, Jerusha	of Peleg and Ruamy,	Apr. 12,	174[4]
Barker, Richard			
Reynolds	of " "	July 7,	1746
Barker, Peleg	of " "	Feb. 11,	1748
Barker, Benjamin	of " "	Nov. 23,	1749
Barker, Charles	of " "	Jan. 1,	1752
Barker, Esther	of " "	Feb. 26,	1753
Brayton, Content	of Benjamin & Hannah,		
	Tiverton,	June 3,	1744
Brayton, Patience	of " "	Feb. 2,	1745
Brayton, Jas. W.	of " "	Oct. 7,	1747
Bull, Joseph	of Joseph and Sarah,	Oct. 11,	174[8]
Sarah	of " "	Apr. 19,	1750
Peleg	of " "	Aug. 1,	1752
Daniel	of " "	Sept. 16,	1753
Borden, Thomas	of Thomas and Mary,	Sept. 17,	1749
Buckmaster, Abiah	of William & Hannah,	June 29,	1753
Buckmaster, Eliza-			
beth Olive	of William & Hannah,	Sept. 26,	1755
Burroughs, Ezekiel	of James and Martha,	Sept. 30,	1753
Mary	of James and Martha,	Sept. 25,	1756
Martha	of James and Martha,	Sept. 25,	1758
Brooks, Thomas	of Thomas and Mary,	Nov. 22,	1756
Bell, Jennett	of John and Mary,	Nov. 24,	1765
Daughter	of " "	— —,	1767
Tongu	of " "	Mar. —,	1769
Son	of " "	Sept. —,	1770
Daughter	of " "	Mar. 29,	1772
Barker, Rob't Carr	of Peleg Jr. and Mary,	Mar. 18,	1766
Mary	of " "	Oct. 20,	1767

Barker, Peleg	of Peleg Jr. and Mary,	Jan. 28, 1769
Charles	of " "	Dec. 28, 1769
Daniel	of " "	Dec. 22, 1771
Daniel W.	of " "	Feb. 11, 1773
Ruamy	of " "	Mar. 20, 1776
Sally	of " "	Dec. 25, 1778
William	of " "	May 7, 1781
Borden, Mason	of Benjamin and —	Feb. 10, 1770
Borden, Haile	of " "	Apr. 24, 1772
Borden Wm.	of " "	May 4, 1774
Bliss, Eliza'h Eyres	of Thos. W. and Sarah,	Oct. 2, 1784
Bliss, Barbara P.	of " "	Mar. 14, 1786
Bliss, B. Thurston	of " "	Mar. 20, 1788
Bliss, Sarah T.	of Thomas and Sarah,	Sept. 11, 1790
Bliss, Thos. Ward	of Thomas and Sarah,	Nov. 13, 1792
Bliss, E. David	of Thomas and Sarah,	Dec. 29, 1796
Bretton, William	of Wm. & Elizabeth,	Mar. 6, 1786
Margarette	of Wm. & Elizabeth,	Apr. 15, 1787
Eliza	of Wm. & Elizabeth,	Mar. 9, 1790
Nath. M.	of Wm. & Elizabeth,	May 22, 1795
Eliza, 2d	of Wm. & Elizabeth,	Aug. 21, 1798
John H.	of Wm. & Elizabeth,	Jan. 15, 1803
John H. 2d	of Wm. & Elizabeth,	Sept. 15, 1805
Bliss, Henry	of Clarke and Abigail,	Feb. 13, 1791
Bliss, Charles S.	of Clarke and Abigail,	Oct. 13, 1792
Bliss, Mary	of Clarke and Abigail,	July 30, 1795
Bliss, Abigail	of Clarke and Abigail,	Mar. 31, 1797
Bliss, Peggy	of Clarke and Abigail,	Nov. 18, 1798
Bliss, Clarke, Jr.,	of Clarke and Abigail,	Feb. 7, 1800
Bliss, Margaret	of Clarke and Abigail,	Apr. 22, 1802
Bliss, Susanna	of Clarke and Abigail,	Apr. 25, 1804
Bliss, Susanna	of Clarke and Abigail,	Oct. 7, 1805
Bliss, Hannah	of Clarke and Abigail,	Oct. 4, 1807
Bliven, Joseph S.	of Henry and ———,	Sept. 1, 1793
Bliven, Sally	of Henry and ———,	Dec. 13, 1796

Barker, Daniel	of Dan'l W. & Elizabeth,	May 8, 1802
Mary Ann	of " "	Nov. 12, 1804
Elizabeth A.	of " "	Jan. 27, 1807
Peleg	of " "	May 18, 1808
William	of Abraham and Ruth,	Mar. 14, 1803
Eliza Ann	of Abraham and Ruth,	July 13, 1806
Brownell, Harriet	of Sylvester and Sarah,	Aug. 1, 1805
William	of Sylvester and Sarah,	Jan. 2, 1807
Henry M.	of Sylvester and Sarah,	June 19, 1808
Jon. Wilson	of Sylvester and Sarah,	May 2, 1810
Henry M.	of Sylvester and Sarah,	Apr. 28, 1812
Hannah W.	of Sylvester and Sarah,	Mar. 2, 1815
Sarah Willson	of Sylvester and Sarah,	Oct. 2, 1818
Britton, Mary Ann	of W. and Ann,	Sept. 26, 1805
W. Audley	of W. and Ann,	Apr. 8, 1811
John Price	of W. and Ann,	May 16, 1813
Brown, Sarah Ann	of John and Fanny,	Sept. 29, 1810
Jane	of John and Fanny,	Jan. 5, 1812
Louisa	of John and Fanny,	May 5, 1814
Frances	of John and Fanny,	May 12, 1816
Rebecca	of John and Fanny,	July 7, 1818
Eleanor	of John and Fanny,	Dec. 14, 1820
George	of John and Fanny,	Aug. 14, 1823
Burdick, Benj. L.	of Capt. Isaiah & Mary,	Oct. 9, 1822
Burdick, Amey E	of Capt. Isaiah & Mary,	Jan. 25, 1824

MARRIAGES.

[Continued from page 57.]

Brightman, Henry	to Elizabeth Lawton,	
	of George, Portsmouth,	Aug. —, 1694
Borden, Matthew	to Ann ———,	Dec. 1, 1699
Bailey, Sarah,	of Joseph, to Samuel Dunn,	
	of Richard, recorded	Oct. 16, 1702
Bourse, Peter	to Bathsheba Banks,	Jan. 6, 1704-5

Brinley, Mrs. Mary to Josiah Arnold of Jamestown,	Feb. 12, 1704
Brenton, Benjamin to Sarah Collins,	— 24, 170[8]
Barker, ——— of Scituate, to Ann Carr, of John and Waite,	Jan. 18, 1709
Bull, Benjamin to Content James,	Dec. —, 1710
Burgess, James to Rebecca Davis, of East Greenwich,	May 1, 1712
Brown, John to }	May 28, 1714
Brown, Mary, }	
Brown, Hope, of Capt. James, to Nathaniel Coddington, Jr.,	Mar. 20, 1718-19
Bayley, Thos. to Margaret Wrightington,	Jan. 20, 1719-20
Bourse, Bathsheba to John Hart,	Feb. 27, 1721-2
Bull, Henry to Phebe Coggeshall,	Feb. 1, 1721
Bull, Meriam to Rowland Allen,	Oct. 30, 1722
Bourse, Peter to Ann Fairchild,	June 16, 1723
Bowcott, Thomas to Mary Chadwick,	Aug. 18, 1726
Barker, Priscilla to John Clarke,	Aug. 29, 1728
Bridges, Robert to Hope Peckham,	Sept. 7, 1729
Bradford, Theophilus, late of Dorsetshire, England, to Ruth Goodspeed,	Feb. 24, 1731
Brayton, Charity to James Rogers,	Dec. 1, 1734
Barker, Phebe to Wm. Peckham, Jr.,	Jan. 22, 1735-6
Bardin, Charles to Ann Carr,	Sept. 18, 1735
Bassett, William to Mary Hammett,	Oct. 7, 1736
Brayton, Isaac to Mary Sanford,	Feb. 12, 1737-8
Borden, Matthew to Hannah Clarke, James- town,	Dec. 21, 1737
Brown, Benjamin to Rebecca Gorham,	Jan. 30, 1737-8
Br——, Priscilla to Nath'l Elderson,	July 2, 1738
Beere, Charles to Hannah Hookey,	Aug. 6, 1738
Babcock, Hezekiah of South Kingstown, to Mary Peckham,	Jan. 3, 1739-40
Benson, William to Sarah Willson,	[June] 5, 1739

Barney, John to Esther Hill,	Aug. 12, 1739
Bennett, Joseph to Mary Peckham.	Sept. 25, 1739
Byles, Josias to Hannah Little,	— 7, 1739
Borden, Ann to William Smith,	— 1, 1739
Bliss, Elizabeth to Christopher Clarke,	— —, 1739
Borden, Ruth to William Smith,	Nov. 1, 1739
Brightman, ——— — ——— ———,	— —, 1740
Barker, Peleg to ——— ———,	June 25, 1740
Brown, Clarke to Elizabeth Gardner,	Dec. 4, 1740
Burroughs, Mary to James Malling,	April 30, 1741
Boyd, Margaret to Joseph Pashley,	May 27, 1741
Bennet, Honorina to Daniel Kinnicut,	Aug. 25, 1741
Benson, Elizabeth to William Clarke,	Oct. 5, 1741
Burgess, Mrs. Rebecca to Arikam Pearse,	
Warwick,	Oct. 29, 1741
Bliss, Henry to Mary Clarke,	Nov. —, 1741
Bennet, Job to Mary,	— —, 1741
Bonner, Alexander to Sarah Kirby,	Dec. 17, 1741
Burroughs, Desire to Esek Hopkins,	Nov. 29, 1741
Beere, Rachel to Patrick Farrell,	Jan. 14, 1742
Bidder, George to }	
Bidder, Hannah, }	April 18, 1742
Bailey, Anna to Samuel Vaughn,	June 27, 1742
Burges, James to Elizabeth Exceen,	July 29, 1742
Belden, Thomas to ——— ———,	Aug. 26, 1742
Brayton, Francis to [Sarah Phillips],	Sept. 9, 1742
Burroughs, William to Elizabeth Sanford,	Sept. 16, 1742
Bennett, William to Bertha Gardner,	Jan. 16, 1742-3
Bennett, Frances to Benj. Nichols.	May —, 1743
Baley, Joseph to ——— Sanford,	May 26, 1743
Buckmaster, George to Abiah Franklin,	July 17, 1743
Burroughs, Samuel to [Mary] Green, Mid-	
dletown,	Nov. —, 1744
Brown, Joseph to Mary Caswell,	Nov. 29, 1744
Bassett, Mary to Joshua Almy,	[about 1745]

Billet, Jacob to	{ by Rev. Mr. Eyres,	Aug. 28, —
Barber, Mercy,		
Barker, Sarah to Joseph Howland,		July 14, 1745
Benson, William to Frances Gardner,		Oct. 3, 1745
Brown, Daniel to ——— ———,		Feb. 1, 1746
Brym, Michael to ——— Warren,		April 9, 1746
Burroughs, Amey to Robert Durfee,		May 1, 1746
Bull, Joseph to Sarah Nichols,		June 20, 1746
Brown, Ann to Minion Chaloner,		Mar. 14, 1747
Byrn, William to Jemima Jant,		May 11, 1747
Belcher, Edward to Lydia Howland,		June 22, 1747
Baley, Elizabeth to Latham Clarke,		Dec. 24, 1747
Baley, Burrillai to Elizabeth Sanford,		July 11, 1748
Borell, Mary to Thomas Crosby,		Sept. 5, 1748
Brastow, Michael to Elizabeth Wilson,		July 4, 1749
Burgess, Thomas to	{	Aug. 10, 1749
Barker, Desire		
Brown, Josiah to Susanna Coggeshall,		Nov. 1, 1749
Brayton, Mary to Jeremiah Ross		Nov. 27, 1749
Belcher, Joseph to Hannah Gladding,		Feb. 14, 1750
Bradford, Priscilla to Moses Norman,		July 26, 1750
Brown, Susanna to Solomon Mackay,		Aug. 16, 1750
Bennett, Anthony to Freeloove Coggeshall,		Aug. 16, 1750
Boss, Benjamin to Katharine Wightman,		Sept. 23, 1750
Burgess, Sarah to Philip Mosier,		Sept. 27, 1750
Burroughs, James to Martha Hall,		Nov. 21, 1750
Bryer, Elias to Mary Tillinghast,		Dec. 6, 1750
Brünk, Mary to Nicholas Long,		Aug. 1, 1751
Beere, Hannah to John Cahoon,		1751
Brightman, Henry to Ruth Southwick,		— 26, 1751
Bardin, James to Lydia Thomas,		Dec. 29, 1751
Bosworth, Daniel to Elizabeth Peckham,		1752
Bosworth, Peter to Amy Spencer,		May 31, 1752
Brown, Elizabeth to ——— ———,		July —, 1752
Belcher, Phebe to Henry Perkins,		Aug. 8, 1752

Baxter, Sarah to Peleg Moore,	Nov. 6, 1752
Blanchard, Caleb to Hale Little,	— —, 1753
Brattle, Mary to James Steward	— —, 1753
Brown, Elizabeth to Benjamin Clarke,	Jan. 28, 1753
Baxter, Alice to Robert Lillibridge,	Jan. 28, 1753
Boutin, John to Elizabeth Huffinger	Feb. 19, 1753
Bowdin, Peter to Elizabeth Armstrong,	Mar. 15, 1753
Brown, Abigail to John Woodous,	Mar. 14, 1753
Burgis, Benjamin to Hannah —,	Mar. 29, 1753
Brown, George to Amy Read,	May 17, 1753
Brown, William to Elizabeth Tear,	June 24, 1753
Burd, Heart to Thomas James,	June 24, 1753
Bennett, Penelope to Joseph Arnold,	July 24, 1754
Bonnoway, Katharine to Gottlieb Eck-	
stein,	Aug. 19, 1754
Burtis, Benjamin to Mary England,	Sept. 1, 1754
Barker, Patience to John Williams,	Oct. 20, 1754
Bennett, Anstiss to Benjamin Ingraham,	— —, 1754
Barber, Thomas, Exeter, to }	
Barney, Mary }	Oct. 22, 1754
Brink, Elizabeth to James Wady,	Jan. 1, 1755
Brown, Hepzibah to William Hall,	Jan. 21, 1755
Bryer, Josias to Ann Haix,	Jan. 26, 1755
Barstow, Elizabeth to Nathaniel Cogge-	
shall,	Feb. 27, 1755
Blake, Susanna to Moses Thompson,	Mar. 23, 1755
Bourke, Margaret to William Common,	May 25, 1755
Brown, Elizabeth to Benjamin Wilson,	Feb. 5, 1756
Baley, Elizabeth to Henry Clarke,	May 3, 1756
Buliod, Mary to ——— Jones,	July 8, 1756
Brickley, Henry to Sarah Weeden,	Aug. 17, 1756
Barker, Jeremiah, Jr., to Elizabeth Coombs,	Sept. 19, 1756
Bentley, William to Sarah Pitman,	Nov. 18, 1756
Ballard, Elizabeth to Robert Allen,	Dec. 28, 1756
Bliss, Sarah to Henry Lyon,	Dec. 30, 1756

Bosworth, Benjamin to [Frances] Nichols,	Feb. 14, 1757
Brown, Roger to Elizabeth Davis,	Apr. 10, 1757
Bennett, Job to Abigail Dyer,	April 10, 1757
Battey, Jane to Benjamin Tayer,	May 1, 1757
Burrill, Ebenezer to { Bennett, Lydia }	May 1, 1757
Bunker, Peleg to Elizabeth Cook,	May 11, 1757
Buckmaster, George to Rebecca Taylor,	June 19, 1757
Baley, Lydia to John Dunscombe,	July 17, 1757
Balch, Timothy to Sarah Rogers,	Nov. 29, 1757
Blackwell, Samuel to Chloe Dennis,	Oct. 25, [1758]
Bryant, Elizabeth to John Freeman, Tiver- ton,	— — —, 1758
Baker, Benjamin to Martha Simpson,	Jan. 28, 1759
Brown, Benjamin to Elizabeth Fryers,	May 6, 1759
Brand, Susanna to Sylvanus Greenman,	Sept. 10, 1769
Bassitt, Mary to William Gardner,	Dec. 5, 1759
Bulhard, Elizabeth to { Beere, Oliver }	[1758 or 1759]
Braidson, Paul to Jane Sabin,	Jan. 17, 1760
Borden, Peace to William Moore,	Mar. 16, 1760
Buliod, Lewis to Mary Fry,	Oct. 15, [1760]
Bridges, John to Elizabeth Gardner,	Dec. 13, [1760]
Bowers, Philip to Mary ———,	— — —, [1760]
Batty, John to Ann Daton,	Dec. 28, 1760
Bell, Edmond to Elizabeth Wady,	Jan. 4, 1761
Bardin, Amy to Samuel Goldthwaite,	Feb. 12, 1761
Basil, Philip to Susanna Moses,	Mar. 15, 1761
Barker, Jerusha to Jethro Spooner	Mar. 26, 1761
Billings, Samuel Little to Elizabeth Vinson,	Apr. 21, 1761
Bourk, James to Elinor Whiting,	June 25, 1761
Burdick, Jonathan to { Bliven, Patience, }	Aug. 2, 1761
Brooks, Thomas to Elizabeth ———,	Nov. 3, 1761
Brayton, Patience to Charles Young,	Nov. 20, 1761

Brown, Thos., N. Jersey, to Mary Pitman,	Nov. 19, 1761
Brown, George to Mercy Mortimer,	Dec. 13, 1761
Barnes, Benjamin to Asa Remington,	} [These three probably between 1755 and 1762]
Bennett, ———, to Thomas ———,	
Barker, Peleg to Mary Stevens,	
Brown, Thomas to Esther Humphries,	Sept. 16, 1762
Baggs, Phebe to Royal Lawton,	Sept. 23, 1762
B——, Abigail to John Carpenter,	[Perhaps 1763]
Baxter, Mary to Benjamin Wilson,	Jan. 4, 1763
Burroughs, Abigail to Wm. Hookey,	Jan. 17, 1763
Baxter, Thomas to Mary Gubbins,	Mar. 13, 1763
Bell, Phebe to Ezekiel Crandall,	May 6, 1763
Burk, Mary to Nathaniel Locke,	July 30, 1763
Beebe, Sarah to Job Howland,	Sept. 12, 1763
Brayton, Israel to Elizabeth Lawton,	Oct. 27, 1763
Blasin, Michael to Amy Greenman,	Jan. 8, 1764
Baker, Benjamin to Mary Pettis,	Feb. 4, 1764
Bissel, Job to Martha Stevens,	June 26, 1764
Bennett, John to }	} July 20, 1764
Bennett, Lydia }	
Burroughs, William to Katharine Gardner,	Nov. 11, 1764
Beardin Elizabeth to Thomas Weaver,	Jan. 27, 1765
Bourk, Deborah to Thomas Chadwick,	Aug. 11, 1765
Barker, Peleg [Jr.] to Mary Carr,	Dec. 25, 1765
Barron William to Ann Humphrey,	—— —, 1766
Bliss, John, of George, to ——— ———,	Jan. 24, 1766
Bennett, Meribah to John Clarke,	June —, 1766
Bridge, Ann to Jeremiah Fairbanks,	July 1, 1766
Belcher, Elizabeth to Thomas Cox,	Aug. 1, 1766
Bliss, Elizabeth Collins to Jas. Clarke,	Aug. 9, 1766
Brown, Sam'l, Jr., to Katharine Cranston,	Aug. 17, 1766
Baley, Richard to Hannah Shrieve,	Sept. 7, 1766
Biggs, Alexander to Elizabeth [Cornell],	Sept. 9, 1766
Brattle, James to Elizabeth Lawton,	Sept. 28, 1766
Bell, William to Sarah Thurston,	Dec. 15, 1766

Bliss, Benedict to Sarah Upham,	Dec. 24, 1766
Babcock, Robert to Elizabeth Tibbetts,	Jan. 8, 1767
Beebe, Daniel to Lydia Stanton,	Apr. 26, 1767
Billings, William to { Borden, Phebe }	May 3, 1767
Bennet, Job, son of Job, late deceased, to Burdick, Patience, widow [daughter of Edward Bliven], }	June —, 1767
Brown, Martha, of John and Ruth, to Wm. Pendleton,	June —, 1771
Bliss, Mary, of Wm., to Caleb Maxon, of Elder John,	Oct. 20, 1782
Burt, William to Mehitabel Fowler,	Apr. 14, 1783
Bliss, William, of Wm., to Abigail Lyndon, of Josiah,	Oct. 16, 1783
Bliss, Thomas Ward to Sarah C. Thurston,	Nov. 13, 1783
Bailey, Deborah to Daniel Sheldon,	Nov. 28, 1784
Burrill, Martha to Dr. Levi Wheaton,	— 2, 1785
Brinley, Elizabeth to Capt. William Lit- tlefield,	Mar. 10, 1785
Bliss, Sarah to Isaac Pearce, Swanzey,	Mar. 14, 1785
Bretton, William to Elizabeth Clarke,	May 22, 1785
Baptister, Michael to Betsey Clarke,	July 3, 1785
Belcher, Sarah to André Geoffroy,	July 24, 1785
Boss, Edward to Elizabeth Legrand,	Oct. 5, 1785
Burr, Ezekiel, Prov., to Lydia Yates,	July 9, 1786
Burrill, Ebenezer, of John, Lynn, to Phebe Cahoone, of James,	Aug. 3, 1788
Burdick, Clarke, of Ichabod, Charles- town, to Lydia Peckham, of Enos, }	Jan. 11, 1789
Bliss, Clarke to Abigail Spooner,	Dec. 13, 1789
Bowles, Martha Matilda, New Providence, to James Gould Almy, Newport,	Aug. 4, 1792
Bird, Clarissa to Christopher Ellery,	Oct. 22, 1792

Bailey, Thomas, of Oliver, Providence, to	
Burdick, Fanny of James, Portsmouth,	Sept. 24, 1795
Barker, Daniel W[ilcox] to Elizabeth	
Almy, of Jonathan, Esq.,	Aug. 9, 1797
Burden, Elizabeth to Peter Langley,	May 18, 1799
Brown, Penelope to Capt. Robert Lawton,	
Portsmouth,	Dec. 31, 1799
Bliven, Desire, of William, to Geo. Clarke,	
of George, both of Westerly,	Jan. 19, 1800
Bailey, Lemuel, of Oliver, Tiverton, to Amy	
Fry, of John,	Apr. 28, 1800
Burdick, Benjamin, of John, to Mercy	
Curry, of Joseph,	Nov. 1, 1801
Barker, Abraham to Ruth Fish,	May 16, 1802
Brown, Elizabeth, No. Kingstown, to Rich-	
ard Swan,	Oct. 29, 1803
Britton, Margaretta to John Cozzens,	Mar. 4, 1804
Britton, William to Ann Price,	Apr. 5, 1805
Borden, Hannah to Caleb Corey,	May 17, 1804
Brownell, Sylvester, of Wm., Little Comp-	
ton, to Sarah W. Wilson, of Jonathan,	Oct. 14, 1804
Bliss, Mary, of Henry, to Caleb Maxson, of	
Elder John,	Mar. 1, 1807
Barker, Mary to George Freeborn,	Aug. 20, 1808
Bours, Elizabeth to Perez Otis Richmond,	May 1, 1809
Brown, John to Fanny Ryan,	Dec. 21, 1809
Brayton, Sarah, Somerset, to Benj. Clarke	
Cornell,	Oct. 14, 1819
Burdick, Martha to Samuel Spencer, of	
Exeter,	Nov. 5, 1813
Bannister, Sylvia to Benjamin Johnson,	July 14, 1816
Battle, Ellen to Patrick Grier, Sligo, Ire-	
land,	Jan. 18, 1820
Burdick, Capt. Isaiah, to Mary Lake, of	
Benjamin,	Feb. 15, 1822

Burroughs, Samuel to Mary Sherman,	Sept. 15, 1822
Bliven, Emeline to Anthony Benjamins, of Constantinople,	Aug. 31, 1828
Babcock, Brenton E. to Rhoda Clarke,	Oct. 1, 1830
Barker, Alexander to Frances R. Almy,	Dec. 1, 1831
Burden, Elmira, Pawtucket, to John F. Albro,	Sept. 26, 1832
Bliven, Salina to Samuel Hunter,	Oct. 20, 1836
Braman, Elizabeth A. to Joseph J. French,	Nov. 30, 1837
Boss, Wm. D. to Eliza M. Ambrose,	Dec. 29, 1838
Bush, Richard O. to Caroline A. Almy,	July 3, 1839
Barker, David G. to Sarah M. Wiley,	July 11, 1839
Bates, John to Hannah I. Carr,	Nov. 7, 1839
Briggs, Catherine E. to Peleg G. Sweet,	Jan. 5, 1840
Briggs, Ebenezer to Mrs. Sarah Eldred,	Mar. 8, 1840
Bennett, Taber to Parnela Harrington,	Apr. 12, 1840
Babcock, Sarah to Wm. Henry Marsh,	June 21, 1840
Brown, Charles S., New York, to Julia H. Grinnell,	Dec. 10, 1840
Bates, Mary A. to Samuel M. Angell, Cranston,	Jan. 6, 1841
Brown, Benjamin to Caroline Spooner,	Mar. 4, 1841
Brown, Rebecca W. to Chas. Devins, Jr.,	Apr. 27, 1841
Budlong, William R., of Amos and Sally, to Ann B. Richardson, of John and Sally,	June 27, 1841
Burdick, Daniel to Margaret D. Crandall,	Sept. 19, 1841
Braman, William to Sarah Pearce,	Nov. 14, 1841
Bell, Mary M. to William R. Stanton, So. Kingstown,	Nov. 25, 1841
Bachelor, Thomas Gilmore, Boston, to Charlotte Vial Brown,	Mar. 8, 1842
Barber, Wm., New Shoreham, to Phebe R. Simmons,	Apr. 24, 1842

Burr, Ann Elizabeth to Samuel Phillips		
Crins, Providence,	July	5, 1842
Burdick, Clark to Rebecca R. Russel,	Nov.	6, 1842
Banks, ——— to John Smith, Pennsylvania,	Feb.	—, 1843
Banks, Ann N. to William Eustis, Ply-		
mouth, N. H.,	Mar.	—, 1843
Barker, Cynthia M. to George W. Friend,	May	28, 1843
Bassett, Susan N. to Henry Cullen, Fall		
River,	July	3, 1843
Brown, Lowell, Foxboro, to Eliza A. Miller,	Aug.	13, 1843
Ball, Elizabeth, New Shoreham, to Joseph		
J. Holmes, Easton, Mass.,	Dec.	7, 1843
Blackler, Charles to Mary Ann Pattison,	May	13, 1844
Brown, Ellen (of Daniel), to Charles Free-		
man,	June	24, 1844
Bones, Mary Jane to William Saunders,	July	1, 1844
Burdick, Martha A. to James J. Essex,		
Windham, Conn.,	July	16, 1844
Bryer, Stafford to Susan W. Gladding,	Aug.	18, 1844
Bryer, William to Ann Huddy,	Oct.	13, 1844
Burroughs, George to Susan Stevens [of		
Philip],	Oct.	24, 1844
Brown, Betsey A. to	Nov.	14, 1844
Brown, John C., of Mystic, Conn., }		
Brown, Martha A., New York, to Richard		
C. Carrigan, Nova Scotia,	June	23, 1845
Bradford, Ann A. to George E. Vernon,	June	25, 1845
Boss, Mrs. Abby [D'Wolf] to Wm. Guild		
[2d wife],	Aug.	4, 1845
Brown, George to Ann Hall,	Aug.	6, 1845
Brown, Caroline, Middletown, to Joseph		
Parkerson, Westerly,	Sept.	21, 1845
Block, Edward G., of Peter and Ann, to		
Susan A. Lawton, of Peleg & Susan,	Nov.	30, 1845
Burkinshaw, Jonathan to Grace Ingham,	Dec.	14, 1845

Booth, Mary to Joseph Openshaw,	Dec. 18, 1845
Barnes, Joseph to Eliza Marchington,	Dec. 25, 1845
Burdick, Hannah to Frederick Leuse,	Mar. 1, 1846
Bell, Jane to George Theobald,	Sept. 23, 1846
Brown, James Boon to Mary A. Handy,	Oct. 28, 1846
Brownell, Patience, Portsmouth, to Wm. Maynard, Boston,	Nov. 24, 1846
Burroughs, Martha B. to Wm. F. Lawton,	May 26, 1847
Barlow, Thomas to Mary W. Lawton,	Sept. 26, 1847
Burdick, Susan M. to John Myers,	Oct. 14, 1847
Burdick, Catharine to Uriah Ladd, Jr., Leb- anon, Conn.,	April 5, 1848
Bates, William Bailey to Harriett Simmons,	April 1, 1849
Brown, George A. to Elizabeth C. Anthony,	Dec. 3, 1849
Brophy, Bridget to Edward Geissert,	Dec. 16, 1849
Borden Malvina to Henry Hazelhurst, Fall River,	Dec. 16, 1849
Banks, Fanny, of Joseph, to Stephen C. Jack [of Alexander],	Dec. 23, 1849
Bowler, William T. to Esther Dodge,	Jan. 10, 1850
Bell, Richard Frederick to Jane Wiley,	Mar. 17, 1850
Barker, Frances, of Restcome, to Thomas S. Almy, of Middletown,	Mar. 17, 1850
Barker, Patience H. to Philip B. Smith,	Mar. 15, 1851
Barnes, Alphonso to Caroline M. Tuttle, Bristol, Conn.,	Aug. 5, 1851
Burrington, Charles B. of John, Ports- mouth, to Anna B. Peckham, of Job A. and Elizabeth,	Dec. 12, 1853

(To be continued.)

## MIDDLETOWN TOWN RECORDS.

## BIRTHS.

(Continued from page 61.)

Bailey, Mary	of James and Abigail,	April 6, 1752
Robert	of " "	July 6, 1753
Jermima	of " "	Oct. 17, 1754
Barker, Peleg	of Peter and Ruth,	Sept. 21, 1753
Sanford	of Robert and Frances,	Dec. 18, 1753
Matthew	of Peter, Jr., and —,	May 21, 1756
Bailey, Jonathan	of William and Hannah,	Sept. 7, 1757
Easton	of " "	Sept. 29, 1764
Sarah	of " "	Feb. 7, 1766
William	of " "	Aug. 26, 1768
Brown, Palmer	of William and Lydia,	July 9, 1762
William,	of William and Mary,	Aug. 16, 1766
Abigail	of " "	Nov. 27, 1767
Alice	of " "	Sept. 3, 1769
John C.	of " "	Jan. 12, 1771
Mary	of " "	Mch. —, 1772
Elizabeth	of " "	Feb. 12, 1774
Thurston	of " "	Dec. 2, 1777
James	of " "	Jan. 21, 1780
Barker, Benedict	of Edward and Alice,	Sept. 14, 1767
Brown, Mary	of Gideon and Sarah,	June 8, 1768
Ruth	of " "	Nov. 4, 1769
Gideon	of " "	Sept. 15, 1771
Elizabeth	of " "	May 15, 1773
Barker, Jethro	of Elizabeth & Phebe,	Mch. 6, 1769
Mary	of " "	Aug. 27, 1772
Nathan	of " "	Oct. 1, 1774

Barker, Arnold	of Elizabeth and Phebe	April 7, 1777
John H.	of Joshua and Hannah,	April 4, 1769
Anne	of " "	Feb. 9, 1772
Isaac	of " "	Aug. 1, 1773
Joshua	of " "	Sept. 16, 1775
Bailey, John	of Samuel and Mary,	Sept. 10, 1771
Barker, Cynthia	of James and Rhoda,	Nov. 6, 1771
James	of " "	April 9, 1773
John	of David and Eunice,	Oct. 1, 1773
Rebecca	of " "	Aug. 23, 1774
Christopher	of " "	May 28, 1776
John	of " "	Dec. 19, 1777
George	of " "	Mch. 1, 1779
Gideon	of " "	Aug. 1, 1780
Barker, Nancy	of " "	Aug. 2, 1782
David	of " "	May 23, 1784
Eliphaz	of " "	July 6, 1786
Rachel	of " "	Feb. 27, 1788
Sarah	of " "	Jan. 30, 1790
Simeon	of " "	July 9, 1791
Elijah	of " "	Aug. 31, 1793
Hezekiah	of " "	Dec. 20, 1796
Charles	of " "	Jan. 2, 1799
Anna	of Isaac and Sarah,	Oct. 28, 1776
Stephen	of " "	Oct. 26, 1779
Job	of " "	July 19, 1781
Dorcas	of " "	Dec. 14, 1782
James	of " "	Dec. 28, 1784
Cyrus	of " "	Aug. 20, 1786
Ira	of " "	Aug. 7, 1788
James	of " "	April 29, 1792
Hiram	of " "	Mch. 7, 1794
Brown, Thomas	of Peleg and Mary,	Jan. 8, 1779
Mary	of " "	Nov. 5, 1780
Joseph	of " "	Sept. 7, 1782

Brown, Judith	of	Peleg and Mary	May 21, 1784
Peleg, Jr.,	of	" "	Mch. 3, 1786
Palmer	of	" "	Dec. 8, 1787
Anne	of	" "	May 3, 1790
William C.	of	" "	April 11, 1792
Jas. Hale	of	" "	July 31, 1794
George C.	of	" "	Dec. 2, 1798
Pardon	of	" "	Dec. 24, 1801
Joshua C.	of	" "	Dec. 24, 1801
Robert D.	of	" "	Mch. 22, 1805
Barker, Arnold	of	Matthew & Eunice,	Mch. 4, 1780
Giles	of	" "	Dec. 20, 1781
Sarah	of	" "	Nov. 11, 1783
Ruth	of	" "	Oct. 1, 1785
Peter	of	" "	June 25, 1787
Mary	of	" "	May 2, 1789
Jonat'n P.	of	" "	Jan. 4, 1790
Nathaniel	of	Gideon & Elizabeth,	Nov. 14, 1782
Cynthia	of	" "	Feb. 10, 1787
Elizabeth	of	Samuel and Sarah,	July 8, 1783
Samuel	of	" "	Feb. 15, 1793
William	of	" "	Feb. 4, 1798
Catharine	of	Peleg and Mary,	May 20, 1785
Ruth L.	of	" "	Sept. 3, 1787
Abraham	of	" "	Jan. 4, 1794
Peleg, Jr.,	of	" "	Sept. 11, 1796
Eliphall	of	" "	Sept. 11, 1798
Benajah	of	" "	Feb. 10, 1801
Rhoda	of	" "	April 9, 1803
Bailey, John	of	Easton and Mary,	July 12, 1789
Patience	of	" "	Jan. 21, 1791
William	of	" "	Sept. 1, 1792
Patience	of	" "	May 10, 1794
Geo. Irish	of	" "	April 7, 1797
Isaac	of	" "	June 22, 1797

Bailey, Hannah	of William and Sarah,	Sept. 5, 1799
John	of “ “	May 4, 1815
Mary Irish	of “ “	Feb. 27, 1817
Isaac	of “ “	Mch. 20, 1825

(To be continued.)

## SOUL LIBERTY IN RHODE ISLAND.

The following from the Providence *Bulletin* is the third paragraph of an article, signed E. B. Chace, and dated April 28, 1880, viz., after allusion to the settlers of Providence :

“Another band of exiles from Massachusetts, settled in the year 1638, in Aquidneck (now Newport), and established a colony on a basis not quite so broad as that of the Providence Plantations; they opened their doors to all who bore the Christian name, giving them ‘liberty to worship God according to the dictates of conscience, untrammelled by written articles of faith, and unawed by the civil power.’ ‘The difference between them and the followers of Roger Williams on this point was, that the latter did not confine his principles of toleration to men professing Christianity, but allowed room for those of every faith, Jew or Gentile, Christian or Pagan.’ The doctrine of ‘soul liberty’ as established by Williams, went so far as to carry his premises to their logical conclusion, embracing the whole brotherhood of man.”

The two clauses in quotation marks are evidently from commentators, and possibly from two different ones, and not from original records; nor am I aware of the existence of any record evidence which sustains the position taken, that the settlement of Aquidneck was made on sentiments and designs other than those of the settlers of Providence.

An original agreement is extant, signed by thirteen residents of Providence, but not including Roger Williams, in which they agree “to be governed by the major consent of the present inhabitants, masters of families, incorpora-

ted together into a town fellowship, and others whom they shall admit unto them, only in civil things.”

This has no date, except August 20th, but is admitted to have been in 1636.

In a covenant dated July 27, 1640, and signed by thirty-nine citizens of Providence, is the following, viz :

“We agree, as formerly hath been the liberties of the town, so still, to hold forth Liberty of Conscience.” [Staples, Annals, page 411.]

This, so far as I know, presents the whole case, so far as Providence is concerned.

As far as Aquidneck is concerned, no record is known to exist until the union of Portsmouth and Newport, March 16th, 1640-1, when it was voted as follows, viz :

“It is ordered further, by the authority of this present court, that none be accounted Delinquent for Doctrine, Provided it be not repugnant to ye Government and Laws established.”

This provision was reiterated in September of the same year, in the following words :

“It is ordered, that the Law of the last Court, made concerning Liberty of Conscience, is perpetuated.”

At the Union of the four towns, Providence, Warwick, Portsmouth and Newport, in May, 1647, the code of Laws enacted at that time, begins and ends as follows :

“And now, to the end that we may give to each other (notwithstanding our different consciences, touching the truth as it is in Jesus,) as good and hopeful assurance as we are able, touching each man’s peaceable and quiet enjoyment of his lawful right and liberty. We do agree unto, and by the authority abovesaid, enact, establish and confirm these orders following,” &c.

The concluding clause is as follows :

“These are the Laws that concern all men, and these are the penalties for the transgressions thereof, which, by

common consent, are ratified and established throughout the whole colony. And otherwise than thus, what is herein forbidden, all men may walk, as their consciences persuade them, every one in the name of his God. And let the Lambs of the most high walk, in this Colony, without molestation, in the name of Jehovah their God, forever."

If the adjuration of the Saviour parenthetically, in the introductory clause, is to be construed as a reservation from the catholicity of the doctrine, as I think it is not; then the four towns are equally responsible.

I am unable to find less of breadth or depth or length, in the Aquidneck affirmations of the idea, than in those of Providence, and I have no desire to find more.

If there are any other authenticated enunciations of the principle, by Providence, or any contradictory declarations by Rhode Island, I have sought them in vain; and no legislation or jurisprudence of the early settlers is inconsistent with their fealty to the grand Rhode Island ideas.

HENRY E. TURNER.

P. S.—In a pamphlet, "Settlers of Aquidneck," lately published, I have gone into this argument more at length.

H. E. T.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

## NOTES.

ABSTRACTS OF WILLS, DEEDS, &c.—We propose, in view of the imperfect condition of the Newport Town Records, previously to 1780, to give a limited space, in each number of this magazine, to abstracts of Wills, Deeds, &c., giving the essentials and omitting the superfluous legal phraseology, with exceptions. Any persons having such papers, are earnestly appealed to, to furnish us with them, or copies of them. Credit, of course, will be given to such contributors, and the publishers will be much obliged.—ED.

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NEWPORT IN 1771.—The following memorandum, found among the papers of Ed. Thurston, of Newport, gives some interesting facts:—"The Town of Newport contains about 1040 dwelling Houses, besides Publick Buildings, Warehouses, Shops and other out Houses. Houses of worship, ten, viz: One Church of England, Two Congregational Ditto, Four Baptist do., One Moravian do., One Quaker Meeting House and one Jews Synagogue. Number of Inhabitants about 8000, of which nearly 6550 are Whites, and 1450 Blacks. Deaths upon an average for 11 years amount to 201 6-11 per annum. Number of Jews of all ages and sexes, 121. (Summer 1771.)

MEM. ED. THURSTON."

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EXTRACT FROM PETTY CASH BOOK OF WM. ELLERY.—"*Newport, R. I. Oct. 22, 1794. Borrowed of Mr. Samuel Vernon, often called Granby Samuel Vernon, on account of the deficiency of hair on the top of his head, which resembles the head of the Marquis of Granby.*" Mr. Ellery probably had in view the portrait of the Marquis hanging as a sign of a tavern in Newport, kept by John Fry about 1769.

J. E. M.

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WHY GRIFFIN STREET IS NOW CALLED TOURO STREET.—It is suspected the ancient family of Bulls of this town of Newport, solid "John Bulls," firm and headstrong as the beast whose name they bear, not satisfied with having one avenue called after their family, aspired to have still another; so, under the pretence of honoring the memory of two benevolent old Israelites, Abraham and Judah, they *bored* and

*goaded* the selectmen of the city till, for the sake of peace, the title of a neighboring street, Griffin, was changed to that of Touro, which is the Portuguese for *Bull*, alleging the old name was heathenish (though the new one smelled of the Pope), and that there was no such animal as a Griffin, but plenty of bulls.

LUB.

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EXTRACTS FROM AN INTERLEAVED ALMANAC, 1759.—“*East Greenwich* [R. I.] Sept. 14, 1759. Sundry men went out and hunted and shot a large bear, and brought it down here, for the inhabitants to see it.”

“Sept. 25. A bear hunting—no success, though a great company.”

“Sept. 26. At Potowomut, killed one bear and caught one alive, brought him to Newtown [Wickford], for a show, and killed another in Coventry.”

“March 12, 1760. A bear killed near Christopher Green’s.”

“April 1. Took in Tobacco, repacked 2 hhds. Tobacco.”

“August 12. This day the Two Pirates was hanged at Newport. I am told there was near, if not quite, ten thousand people to see it.”

“Nov. 17. This day sailed poor Ebenezer Simons, of Swansey, and off Man Togue [Montauk] Point, end Long Island, was, about 3 P. M., struck by a whale, which stove their vessel, so that she sank immediately. Out of seven men two was saved. Master and mates and 3 men lost.”

“Sept. 19. This day heard of the surrender of the French forces at Mountreal, to General Amherst.”

J. E. M.

[It is said a bear was killed in Bristol, R. I., on the Common at the time of the building of the Court House.—ED.]

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THE STATE DEBT.—Copy of a certificate of the State of Rhode Island, held by one of our subscribers, which was paid for in silver, by his grandfather in 1795, which still remains *unpaid*.

“State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations,  
No. 19.—General Treasurer’s Office, August 27, 1795.

I hereby certify that there is due George Champlin  
(of Newport) or bearer, from the State of Rhode Island, &c.——

————Sixty Dollars and Nine Cents————

being a Balance not provided for by the Transfer of the funded and deferred stock of the United States belonging to this State, agreeably to an act made and passed by the General Assembly of this State, at their January Session, A. D. 1795, which certificates, by order of the said Assembly, are to carry an Interest of Four per cent. per annum, from the first day of January, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-five, until paid.

H. Y. SHERBURNE, General Treasurer.”

An endorsement on the back shows that two years’ interest to Jan. 1, 1797, has been paid.

**THE AYLSWORTH GENEALOGY.**—Arthur Aylworth came to America previous to July 29, 1679, and settled in "The King's Province in Naragansett," near the present site of Wickford, R. I. His name has very generally assumed the form of *Aylsworth* among his descendants. Homer E. Aylsworth, A. M., M. D., of Roseville, Warren Co., Ill., is collecting the family history and family records of his descendants, for publication. All persons having in their possession genealogical facts, or other matter of interest, should forward the same to the above address.

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**DONATIONS TO THE NEWPORT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**—The Newport Historical Society acknowledge the receipt of the following, from the persons named, during the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1880:

July 1, 1880.—"American Annals 1620-1880." Ms. folio. from the author, Horace G. Barrows, M. D., Boston, Mass.

" " " Sketch of the Life of Richard Dobbs Spaight, of North Carolina by John A. Wheeler, Baltimore, 1880, 30 pp. from author.

Aug. 20, 1880.—13 copies Newport Mercury. Reprint Dec. 19, 1758, old copies, Dec. 5, 1768, June 9 and July 2, 1791, Jan. 5 and 12, 1796, Oct. 10, 24 and 31, and Nov. 14, 21 and 28, 1797, and June 5, 1798, nearly complete file of Newport Mercury from Dec. 30, 1794 to Dec. 25, 1798. Also 20 Nos. R. I. Museum of 1794. 1 copy Boston Cronicle May 11, 1769. 1 copy Prov. Gazette July 18, 1795. 1 copy Prov. Phoenix May 11, 1802, from Hon. Elisha R. Potter, Kingston, R. I.

" " " Ledger of Samuel Vernon 1738 to 1750, folio. Also the "Post Office" folio 1754, from Henry H. Swinburne.

" " " Freebody Invoice Book 1713 to 1728. Folio, from J. E. Mauran.

" " " "Lecture on Book of Mormon," by E. J. Adams, Boston, 1844. 22 pp.;

"The Duties of Children," by W. E. Channing, Cambridge, 1822. 12 pp.;

"Paul Jones," pub. by B. W. Bonadale, N. Y. 1823. 28 pp. from Rev. S. T. Livermore.

" " " "Address on Change of Civil Government at R. I.," by W. G. Goddard, May 3, 1843, Prov. 1843. Also proceedings in House of Rep. U. S. Congress on the presentation of the sword of Washington and the staff of Franklin, Feb. 7, 1843. Washington. 16 pp. From Miss Mary E. Powell.

" " " Newport Historical Mag. July, 1880.

A VALUABLE DONATION.—Mr. Theodore R. Helme, son of Capt. Wm. N. G. Helme of Newport, has presented to the Newport Historical Society, an old flag of the first company of the 1st Brigade R. I. Militia. A notice in the Newport Mercury supposes said flag to date from 1816. As it has 16 stars, it must date back of 1802, Ohio having been admitted as the 17th State in that year. Tennessee was admitted as the 16th State in 1796.

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EXTRACTS FROM EDWARD THURSTON, JR.'S ALMANAC, 1772.—  
 “Newport, R. I., *February*.—A parcel of molasses was seized on board the ship ———, George Nichols, Master, the 5th day, on account of his having made a false entry; the quantity reported and sworn to, was 50 Hogsheads, and the quantity found on board, at the time of the seizure, was upwards of 80 H'h'ds, although they had smuggled a large number of Hhds. before possession was taken by the Officers of the Customs. The night following, a number of persons (said to be in disguise) took away all the goods that there was on board said vessel, except a quantity equal to what was at first entered.—Brenton Wanton arrived from the Mole [or Hole] the 16th instant, and died the 19th.”

“*March*.—Conrad Flack was tried for the murder of his wife, the 7th day, and found guilty of manslaughter, not murder.—James Coggeshall sailed from New York the 3d day.—There was a very great flight of wild Geese on Sunday, the 29th.”

“*April*.—On Thursday, the 2d day, it began to snow, and continued snowing the remainder of the day, all the succeeding night and following day; the greatest quantity of snow hath fallen, this time, that has been known at the season.”

“*May*.—The same peach tree that bloomed in Daniel Russell's garden, the 6th of May, last year, began to show the bloom, in the same degree, this year, the 12th day.”

“*June*.—His Majesty's schooner Gaspee, commanded by Lieut. Dudington, was destroyed in the Narragansett Bay, on shore, at Namcut, the 10th day.—22d. Went upon a fishing frolic in Nat. and Ed. Coddington's vessel, catching mackerel and cod; at night lay off Block Island, near the pier.—23d. Went out to the S. E. ground and caught codfish, and returned to Block Island, afternoon.—24th. Mr. Jno. Paine furnished eleven horses and mounted the following persons upon them: Rouse J. Helme, Christopher Townsend, Jr., Peter Simon, William Ladd, William Bull, John Hunter, John Malbone, Jno. Paine, Benjamin Gardiner Sheffield, John Clarke, Jno. Sands, Edward Coddington, Nath. Coddington, Beebe and Edward Thurston, Jr. We rode round the great pond, and then dined at Mr. Paine's. After dinner Mr. Hun-

ter and myself, with Beebe and the two Coddingtons, went on board the sloop, on account of the appearance of bad weather approaching, where we lay the night. At twenty minutes after four in the morning of the 25th, we weighed and stood for Gardner's Island, for a harbour, where we arrived at 10 o'clock and lay that day and night following. On the morning of the 26th we weighed at a quarter past 4 o'clock, and stood for Block Island, where we arrived between twelve and one, afternoon. About 3 o'clock we took on board such of our companions as we had left at Block Island, with some other persons, and sailed for Newport, where we arrived between 8 and 9 at night."

"*July.*—His Majesty's Ship Swan, Capt. Ayscough, arrived here the 4th day, and the Beaver, Capt. Linzie, returned to his station on Saturday night.—The second class of King St. Lottery finished drawing the 15th."

"*August.*—His Majesty's Ship Mercury, Capt. Keeler, arrived here the 1st day.—On Tuesday, the 18th, I assisted in carrying a number of persons to Coaster's Harbour Hospital, who were sick with the small pox.—1st, 2d and 3d, several persons were inoculated (after the Suttonian manner) by Jonathan Easton, Jr. This was the first instance of inoculation being performed in the colony of Rhode Island."

"*November.*—His Majesty's Ship, Lizard, Capt. English, arrived here the 20th.—His Majesty's armed schooner, Halifax, Capt. Crispin, arrived here the 21st day.—His Honor Gov. Wanton received the King's Proclamation and the Earl of Dartmouth's letter concerning the Gaspee schooner, the 14th day.—The Proclamation was printed and posted up the 22d day.—I went to the Assembly at Providence the 14th and returned the 20th.—His Majesty's Ship Arethusa arrived here the 26th day, commanded by Capt. Hammond.—The Hon. Dant. Horsmander, Chief Justice of New York, and the Hon. Frederick Smyth, Chief Justice of New Jersey, two of His Majesty's Commissioners, for enquiring into the plunder and burning of the Gaspee schooner, &c., arrived here the 31st day."

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#### QUERIES.

7.—I would like to learn any facts about the following persons, and to correspond with any of their descendants:

(1). Benjamin Burdick, of Newport, who married Martha Huling, born, Nov. 23 1749. At one time his residence is said to have been on "Ferry Wharf Lane." His daughter Martha is said to have married a Spencer.

(2). ——— Clark, of Newport, who married Margaret Huling, born May 13, 1733, and had four daughters, one of these, Margaret, is said to have married a Cozzens, and to have had a son John; another, named

Elizabeth or Betsy, married Capt. Bretton and had by him, William, Nathaniel, Betsey and Henry.

RAY GREEN HULING.

Fitchburg, Mass., July 27, 1880.

[Benj. Burdick mar. Martha Huling, Newport, Jan. 23, 1772.

Wm. Bretton mar. Elizabeth Clarke, Newport, May 22, 1785, and had

I. William, b. March 6, 1786.

II. Margaretta, b. April 15, 1787, mar. John Cozzens, Newport, March 4, 1804, and had John Henry, b. Jan. 13, 1805.

III. Eliz. b. March 9, 1790; d. Aug. 23, 1791.

IV. Nathaniel Mumford, b. May 22, 1795.

V. Eliz. b. Aug. 21, 1798. Ed.]

8.—In the Genealogical Dictionary of Judge Savage, Vol. 1. p. 66, mention is made of the will of Capt. Josiah Arnold (Jamestown), one of the sons of Gov. Benedict Arnold, and of the probating of the same in the year 1724. No trace of such will or probating can be found on the records of Newport. Any person who knows where the original or an authentic copy of said will can be seen, will confer a favor by communicating the information to the publishers of this magazine.

A SUBSCRIBER.

[Probably this will was proved at Jamestown.—Ed.]

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9.—I find in an inventory taken Nov. 1, 1779, of the personal effects of Richard Lechmere, Esq., a refugee, "1 Picture of Gov. Wentworth, in the counting room." What has become of this portrait?

J. E. M.

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10.—In the archives of the Newport Historical Society is a bill of Southwick & Clarke, against Capt. Jonathan Rogers, dated 1761. Can any one give me information concerning this firm?

J. M. K. S.

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11.—Did the State of Rhode Island, at any time, forbid the trusting of any person, by inn-holders, or ale-house keepers, for liquors? If so where can such law be found?

T.

[On page 473, Vol. 4, R. I. Col. Records will be found the following, under proceedings of General Assembly, June, 1732: "Whereas, there was a petition preferred by several of the inn-holders or vintners in this colony, setting forth the many inconveniences that many persons in this government have labored under, by their extravagant expenses at taverns and other ale-houses: For preventing whereof, for the future, be it enacted by the General Assembly, and by the authority of the same it is

enacted, that if any inn-holder, retailer or ale-house keeper in this colony, trust any inhabitants of this colony for liquors above the sum of twenty shillings, all actions brought for the same shall be barred.--"ED.]

12.—What has become of the old "sextant" belonging to the State of Rhode Island, that was, previous to 1780, deposited in the Redwood Library at Newport, R. I.? T.

[By an act of the General Assembly, passed June, 1784, the instrument above mentioned was removed and deposited in Brown University, Providence, subject to the order of the Assembly.—ED.]

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13.—I have been told that the old fort on Goat Island, now known as "Fort Wolcott," was at one time called "Fort Washington." When was it so called? T.

[In 1785 the General Assembly of R. I. appointed a committee "to draught a bill for manning of the fort on Goat Island, *which is hereby named Fort Washington*, and for putting the same in a situation sufficiently respectable to enforce the regulations of trade."—ED.]

THE  
NEWPORT HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

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No. 3.

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VOL. 1.

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JEREMY CLARKE'S FAMILY.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE R. I. HISTORICAL SOCIETY, MARCH, 1879, BY H. E. TURNER.

(Continued from page 96.)

Without disparagement to Coggeshall, who had taken an oath to the same effect, we may not only excuse, but honor, the integrity of Clarke and Newberry, who, in the face of such an obligation and renunciation as this, refused to act three years later on their election of May, 1686, and the circumstances give no warrant for the expression of a distinguished historian, quoted by Mr. Bartlett, that Walter Clarke wavered. Had an election been held in May, 1689, as he proposed, and had he at that time been elected, he would probably have considered his difficulties removed. For what reasons he declined to act, ten months later, it is not necessary to enquire; it is somewhat to our purpose, however, that he was urged so to act in February, 1689-90, because it shows that his failure to act in the preceding year had not displeased the freemen, but that, on the contrary, he enjoyed their fullest confidence.

The papers above referred to as showing that Walter

Clarke did not act as Governor from May, 1689, to May, 1690, are these :

“From the Governor and Council of Rhode Island to their Majesties, William and Mary, of England :

“Most dread Sovereigns:—We, your Majesties’ most humble subjects and supplicants of your colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in New England, having received the joyful tidings of both your Majesties’ safe arrival in England, after your so great and hazardous undertaking for the good of the nation, to relieve them from Popery and arbitrary power, as also concerning your accessions to the Crown:

“The Governor of this, your Majesties’ Colony, by the advice of his Council, gave order for the proclaiming both your Majesties in each respective town in this your colony, which accordingly was done in most solemn manner, with all alacrity, beseeching the God of Heaven to continue your Majesties with a long and prosperous reign, not at all doubting but your Majesties will take care of all your subjects in this your dominion of New England, as opportunity shall present, that they may be not only freed from arbitrary power, but also may enjoy their lands and other ancient rights and privileges ; and therefore we humbly petition your Most Excellent Majesties’ grace and favor towards us, your most humble subjects and supplicants, that you would please, being *Pater Patrio Nostro*, to extend your fatherly care in the granting a confirmation to our Charter, which, although it was submitted to his late Majesty, nevertheless it was not condemned nor taken from us ; and therefore, since the late revolution, concerning Sir Edmond Andros, his being deposed from the government, we, your Majesties’ subjects, being destitute of government, saw cause, under grace and favor, to reassume the government, according to our

“ Charter, the first of May last past, being the Election  
“ day appointed by our said Charter, in which Assembly  
“ it was ordered: that the former Governor, Deputy Gov-  
“ ernor, and Assistants that were in place in the year of  
“ our Lord, 1686, before the coming over of Sir Edmond  
“ Andros, our late Governor, should be established in their  
“ respective places for the year ensuing, or further order  
“ from England, since which time Sir Edmond Andros  
“ made his escape from his confinement in your Majesties’  
“ Colony of Massachusetts, into Rhode Island, where he  
“ was speedily seized and secured until the Governor and  
“ Council of Massachusetts Colony demanded him, by  
“ Commissioners sent for that purpose. And accordingly  
“ we, the Deputy Governor and some of the Assistants,  
“ gave special order for his return, taking care that all  
“ moderation should be used in the conveyance of him;  
“ and we humbly conceive it hath been a great Providence  
“ of God, in this Revolution, to prevent New England  
“ from partaking in Ireland’s miseries.

“ May it please your Excellent Majesties, your trans-  
“ cendant love and favor extended toward us hath so radi-  
“ cated itself in our hearts never to be forgotten, that  
“ it obliges us to offer up ourselves, lives and fortunes  
“ to be at your Majesties’ service, beyond the power of  
“ any commands. And we beg the God of Heaven to  
“ give both your Majesties a long and prosperous reign  
“ over us, and we humbly desire that your Majesties will  
“ be pleased to cause us to be enrolled among your loving  
“ subjects.

“ Dated at Newport, on Rhode Island, your Majesties  
“ Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in  
“ New England, January the 30th, 1689-90. Subscribed  
“ by us, your loyal subjects, and most humble supplicants.

“ (Signed) “ JOHN COGGESHALL, Deputy Governor.

“ JOHN EASTON, Assistant.

“ EDWARD THURSTON, Assistant.

“ JOHN GREENE, “

“ GEORGE LAWTON, “

“ JOSEPH JENCKES, “

“ BENJAMIN SMITH, “ ”

[R. I. Col. Rec., Vol. 3, pp. 258-9.]

An abstract from a letter from Mr. Francis Brinley, merchant, dated the 22d February, 1689-90, to his son, Mr. Thomas Brinley, merchant, in London :

“ At New York, Jacob Leisler rules at his will and  
 “ pleasure, puts in prison whom he pleases, and there keeps  
 “ them. We are here in great confusion. John Cogge-  
 “ shall styles himself Deputy Governor, and John Greene,  
 “ of Warwick, calls himself Assistant (both being of the  
 “ Governor’s Council), intend next week to call a General  
 “ Assembly, and to rule by the sword. It is high time his  
 “ Majesty would settle a government over New England.  
 “ We can never govern ourselves with justice nor impar-  
 “ tiality. Unless there be a good government established  
 “ here, as in the other Plantations, I must remove.

“ 27th do. This day our Deputy Governor and Assist-  
 “ ant, within mentioned, with their Assembly, sat, and be-  
 “ cause Walter Clarke (their Governor) refused to act,  
 “ they chose another Governor, which was Ch’r Almy,  
 “ who, refusing, they chose Henry Bull, who accepts and  
 “ serves.

“ Three days since we heard that a town above Albany  
 “ was cut off by the French and Indians, where seventy  
 “ persons were killed, the rest carried captives.”

[R. I. Col. Rec., Vol. 3, p. 259, from J. Carter Brown’s Manuscripts, Vol. 5, No. 268.]

Again I quote from Prince Society’s Andros Tracts, Vol. 3, p. 99, a letter, undoubtedly to Gov. Bradstreet, though not superscribed :

“ ESTEEMED :—After due Respects, Wee Reseved yours,

“dated Boston, August the 4th, 1689, and doe signifie in  
“answer to yours, that Sur Edmund Andros is here under  
“Gard in Newport. And that I have somoned the Gen-  
“eral Counsell to Consult that affare, of which answer  
“will be sent, is all from yours to serve.

“WALTER CLARKE.

“Newport, this fifth daye  
“of August, 1689.”

The same day, John Coggeshall writes Gov. Bradstreet  
as follows :

“Newport, on Rhode Island, Aug. 5, 1689.

“HONORED SIR :

“Our Governor not being free to be active in the af-  
“fairs concerning Sir Edmond's confinement, or to wright  
“to you, eloaging many Reasons why he cannot be active,  
“I, having spoken with Captain Church, and read your  
“Letter, and finding you have no certaine knowledge  
“whether Sir Edmond Andros be secured, I takeing it to  
“be my duty (and as I judge this weighty matter concerns  
“us all) doe certainly inform you, that Sir Edmond An-  
“dros came into our Towne ye 3d day of August, 1689,  
“being Satherday, a little after noon, and after much Ag-  
“itation of ye Authority and People, it was Concluded by  
“ye majority, that it was most safe for ourselves and ye  
“whole Country that he should be secured, which was eme-  
“diately don (before sunsett) and conducted to Lif't  
“Colonel Peleg Sanford's house, the place concluded on  
“for his confinement, where he now is, having a consider-  
“able gard of soldiers about ye house, both night and day  
“ever since (which is noe little charge), expecting what  
“you and your Honored Councill will conclude concern-  
“ing hime. I suppose Capt. Church will wright more  
“large in particulars. I cannot enlarg, being in great  
“hast. My humble service presented.

“Your real friend and servant,

“JOHN COGGESHALL, Dep't. Gov.”

These papers give all the light which seems accessible, on the peculiar position of Walter Clarke, at this period. Evidently he had so far become "functus officio" as to leave all the responsibility to the Deputy, also apparently the Assistants, Newberry, Fenner and Arnold, had similar scruples to his, as their signatures are wanting to the address to their Majesties, as well as their presence at the session of the Assembly, February 26th following. In this address reference is made to an Assembly held May 1, 1689 (of which Assembly no record exists, unless as I shall hereafter show) and which continued in office the Governor and other officers, elected in 1686; probably the dissatisfaction on the part of the Governor and some of the Assistants grew out of the absence of the usual forms and the election by the freemen as required under the charter.

Mr. Brinley's letter of Feb. 22, 1689-90, is quite significant. He says: "John Coggeshall styles himself Deputy Governor, and John Greene, of Warwick, calls himself Assistant (both being of the Governor's Council)", meaning clearly Sir Edmond's council. Now there is no evidence that John Greene, though named of the council, ever accepted the position or acted in it, or took the oath under which Coggeshall and some of the others were bound; in fact, Coggeshall had generally been present at the quarter sessions for Rhode Island, as had Fenner.

Mr. Brinley also says: "We are in great confusion," they intend to rule by the sword, and "unless there be a good government established here, as in the other plantations, I must remove." Herein Mr. Brinley expresses the sentiments of his party, which had always had considerable strength on Rhode Island, and still more in King's Province, and which in all emergencies had inclination and power to embarrass and obstruct the growth and prevalence of popular ideas. With this party and these

views, Walter Clarke could by no means have any thing in common. Mr. Brinley being largely interested in Atherton lands, and a near relative of the Coddingtons, was always consistent in his conduct and views, and was very naturally one of the first to welcome the accession to power of Sir Edmond Andros, and was the prominent figure in his administration of Rhode Island affairs. No wonder he was annoyed and disgusted by the explosion of a scheme in which he was a principal actor.

In the matter of the recapture of Sir Edmond in Newport, we may suppose that he was induced to seek that place as his Zoar, from his knowledge of the importance and numbers of his friends and sympathizers in that community, and without doubt he was entertained by Major Peleg Sanford (whose house we may say, in passing, was the corner of Broad and Farewell streets, now standing opposite the State House), as an honored guest and friend, and not as, in any sense, his captor or jailer, he being, evidently, his warm partisan.

Walter Clarke, it seems, had received a letter from Gov. Bradstreet, and replies, without expressing himself in any very positive manner, that he will make his wishes known to the General Council. So far as we can judge, he took no further responsibility in the affair. Sir Edmond was delivered to the Massachusetts authorities chiefly through the Deputy Governor's agency.

The following extract from the records of the General Assembly, May Session, 1686, proves the existence of a duplicate copy of the Charter, at that time, and the disposition of it shows the jealousy with which they sought to guard it:

“ Voted, This Assembly having desired the late Deputy Governor, now our honored Governor, that, according to former order and practice in the colony, the duplicate of

“his majesty’s gracious charter be brought to this Assembly, and delivered to our present Deputy Governor, to which our honored Governor consented; and the duplicate sent for, and safely in folio and seal, under the yellow wax, no ways defaced, hath been received, and the same is committed to the care and keeping of our Deputy Governor, Major John Coggeshall, for which our present Governor is discharged thereof.” (R. I. Col. Rec., Vol. 3, p. 188.)

There is no record of any act of the Assembly, establishing the order and practice referred to, but the other copy referred to previously as being in charge of the Governor in 1666, “it is committed to the custody of the Governor, William Brenton, for the safe keeping thereof, until the General Assembly shall otherwise order, and subsequently, was reclaimed and recommitted, on every charge.” (R. I. Col. Rec., Vol. 2, p. 152.) As in May, 1669, a receipt to Mr. Brenton, for the charter, &c., is recorded (R. I. Col. Rec., Vol. 2, pp. 243-4), also to Benedict Arnold, May, 1672 (R. I. Col. Rec., Vol. 2, p. 453), also to Nicholas Easton, in May, 1674 (R. I. Col. Rec., Vol. 2, p. 520), also to Wm. Coddington, in May, 1676 (R. I. C. R., Vol. 2, p. 542), also to Walter Clarke, in 1677 (R. I. C. R., Vol. 2, p. 566), also to Ann Coddington, widow of William, in Nov. 1678 (R. I. C. R., Vol. 3, p. 25), also to Mary, widow of John Cranston, in March, 1680 (R. I. C. R., Vol. 3, p. 80), also to Peleg Sanford, in May, 1683 (R. I. C. R., V. 3, p. 123), also to Wm. Coddington, in May, 1685 (R. I. C. R., V. 3, p. 170), also to Henry Bull, in May, 1686 (R. I. C. R., V. 3, p. 187).

So that the public records show the great care taken of the copy in charge of the Governor, but the duplicate is not so often referred to; it came into possession of the Assembly, through Thomas Ward, one of John Clarke’s assigns, Nov. 15, 1678, as appears by receipt on the part

of the colony, from Peleg Sanford, John Coggeshall, John Sanford, John Albro and Arthur Fenner, and was committed to the keeping of the then present Deputy Governor (R. I. C. R., Vol. 3, p. 25).

The record proceeds as follows :

“February 26, 1689-90. Ordered by the Assembly, that  
“Mr. James Greene, Mr. Benedict Arnold, and Mr.  
“Edward Thurston, jn'r, are nominated and appointed to  
“go to Mr. Walter Clarke, Governor, and to Mr. Walter  
“Newberry, Assistant, and desire them to come to the  
“court to-morrow, by eight of the clock, which will be  
“the 27th inst., at William Mayes' house, or else give in  
“their positive answer, whether they will serve in their  
“respective places or no.” (R. I. Col. Rec., Vol. 3, p. 260.)

“February 27th, 1689-90.

“Mr. Walter Clarke, and Mr. Walter Newberry, having  
“made their appearance, read a paper, wherein it evidently  
“appears, they disclaim the government, as also, through  
“their neglect in disappearing at the last Assembly appoint-  
“ed by the Patent, and called by virtue of a warrant,  
“subscribed by Walter Clarke, Governor, to be held the  
“last Wednesday in October last past, the said court fail-  
“ed, the Assistants of the main being prevented by stormy  
“weather, from appearing that day.

“Therefore, for the preventing such inconvenience for  
“the future, it is enacted by this Assembly, unanimously,  
“to proceed to election of a Governor and Assistants, in  
“room of those that refuse to serve.

“The Governor elected, was Mr. Ch'r Almy, who being  
“required, refused to serve in the place of a Governor,  
“giving satisfactory reasons to the Assembly; whereupon  
“the Assembly went to election of another, and chose Mr.  
“Henry Bull, Governor, and elected Mr. Benedict Arnold,  
“Assistant, in the room of Walter Newberry; and Mr.  
“John Coggeshall, Assistant, being sent for, appeared and

“refused to serve. Whereupon the court proceeded to  
 “election of an Assistant in his room, and chose Mr. Ch’r  
 “Almy, Assistant, and then proceeded to engage the Gov-  
 “ernor, Deputy Governor, and all the aforesaid Assistants,  
 “who accordingly received the same; as also elected a  
 “General Treasurer, viz. : John Holmes, who was also en-  
 “gaged.

“Ordered, that Mr. Joseph Jenckes, Assistant, Mr. Bene-  
 “dict Arnold, Assistant, Mr. Christopher Almy, Assistant,  
 “Mr. James Greene, Mr. Jonathan Holmes, and Mr. Joseph  
 “Clarke, Deputies, the General Recorder, the General  
 “Sergeant, and his deputy, are, by this Assembly, appoint-  
 “ed and empowered to go to the late Governor, Walter  
 “Clarke, Esquire, and demand and receive the Charter,  
 “and all other papers and things in his custody, belonging  
 “to this Colony, and in behalf of this Assembly, to give  
 “a discharge for what they receive, and return the  
 “premises to this Assembly.

“The return of the Committee is, that Walter Clarke,  
 “above said, refuseth to deliver the Charter and Writings,  
 “but declared that it was in a chest, and he would give  
 “leave to take it, whereupon the Committee were order-  
 “ed and empowered to take it accordingly; but their re-  
 “turn was, that he refused to let the Charter go, unless  
 “the Committee would forcibly open the chest and take  
 “it.” [R. I. Col. Rec., Vol. 3, pp. 260, 261.]

Inasmuch as Major John Coggeshall had been Deputy Governor in 1686, and had acted as such in 1689, and was re-elected in 1690, and declined, the John Coggeshall, Assistant, referred to in the foregoing record, must have been his son, John Coggeshall, of Portsmouth.

The next record which I propose to present, is dated May 1, 1690, but for various reasons, I have arrived at the conclusion that it should be 1689.

“The Charter” being sent for, from our late Governor,

“Walter Clarke, was produced by gentlemen appointed, to the open view of the Assembly, and as carefully returned to his custody again.

“Voted, It is ordered by a unanimous vote of the Assembly, that Mr. Joseph Jenckes, Mr. Benedict Arnold, Mr. Isaac Lawton, Mr. James Greene, are appointed a Committee to go to Mr. Thomas Ward, and demand and receive all the Records belonging to this Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and upon receipt thereof, to give him a discharge for what they receive.

“They being returned, do declare that they have demanded the said records, and Mr. Thomas Ward refuseth to deliver them without they be taken out his hands by distraint.

“Voted, It is ordered by a unanimous vote of the Assembly, *nemine contradicente*, that our former Governor, Walter Clarke, our former Deputy Governor, and all the former Assistants of this Colony, that were in place in the year of Our Lord 1686, at the coming over of Sir Edmond Andros, our late Governor, that the said Governor, Deputy Governor and Assistants, are confirmed and established in their respective places for the year ensuing, or further order from England.

“Voted, That a Recorder and Sergeant be elected, our former Recorder (John Sanford) being deceased.

“Mr. Weston Clarke chosen Recorder.”

The same day, May 1, 1690, an act was passed, reinstating all the officers and confirming all acts and orders, civil and military, as they existed in the year 1686, and on the same day was issued a declaration resuming the government under the charter, &c. [R. I. Col. Rec., Vol. 3, pp. 267-8-9.]

On the 6th of May, 1690, the Assembly met, Henry

Bull being Governor, and John Coggeshall, Deputy Governor, at the house of William Mayes, Newport.

Mr. Bull and Mr. Coggeshall being reëlected on the 7th, both declined, when John Easton was elected Governor and John Greene, Deputy Governor, and both accepted.

[R. I. Col. Rec., Vol. 4, pp. 269-70-71.]

Now, it is not conceivable that after the transactions of February preceding, Mr. Clarke should have been again asked to serve, or that such a vote should have been passed six days before an election; besides Henry Bull appears on the record as governor, May 6th, when the Assembly convened; nor would the declaration of resumption apply at that late date, after the government had been administered for a year by Deputy Governor Coggeshall and the board of Assistants. Besides, the name of Weston Clarke appears as Recorder in the record of February proceedings; and John Sanford, the Recorder of 1686, having died in 1687, Clarke must have been appointed in May, no other session having been held in the interval.

The claiming of the records also from Thomas Ward, presumably the executor or administrator of John Sanford, who died in 1687, was the proper work of the session of May 1, 1689, which the petition of the Governor and Council to King William and Queen Mary, of January 30, 1689-90, expressly states, was held, and describes its action as precisely coincident with the record in question. The conclusion is therefore irresistible, that the record of May 1, 1690, is transposed and misdated, and should be credited to 1689.

There seems to have been also in the mind of Thomas Ward, some hesitation about accepting the authenticity of the revived rump of the old Charter government, and although, in the Providence of God, the influences surrounding the throne were favorable to the colonists, and

their acts were finally justified, it is easy to see that wise men may have hesitated, in the dark, to trust themselves to that contingency, although their own inclinations were not unfavorable to the movement.

Walter Clarke certainly called the session in May, 1689, also the session proposed in October, which fell through; clearly in each case he declined any further responsibility, not from disaffection, but most probably from a sense of the obligation he had come under, to the administration of Sir Edmond Andros.

I submit, therefore, that the conduct of Walter Clarke in this time of sore trial, was not worthy of censure, but, though he showed no heroism, as he laid claim to none, was worthy a man of wisdom and honor, and consistent with the peaceful practices of the society whose tenets he had adopted.

#### DECLARATION OF THE COLONY OF RHODE ISLAND.

“We, the assembly of freemen of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in New England, being assembled this first day of May, 1689, do with all due and humble submission make our humble address to the present supreme power of England, declaring that the late government of the dominion of New England, whereof Edmond Andros was Governor-in-Chief, as we are certainly informed, is now silenced by reason, his person as well as some of his council are seized and confined within the limits of Boston, in New England, for what cause best known to themselves. By which overture, we, the freemen aforesaid, were void of government, the consequence whereof appearing dangerous, we have thought it most safe for the keeping of the peace of our colony to lay hold of our charter privileges, establishing our officers according to their former station, hoping and not questioning but through grace and favor,

"our said charter according to the extent of it, may be  
 "confirmed unto us, we being a small colony, distinct from  
 "other colonies, which our predecessors, through much  
 "difficulty, procured, having been a poor, distressed and  
 "persecuted people, as can largely be demonstrated, if  
 "need require. Further, we humbly pray, if any ill af-  
 "fected person should endeavor to suggest any complaint  
 "against us, it may be so favorably constructed and sus-  
 "pended, so that we may make our defense. Thus hum-  
 "bly prostrating ourselves at your feet, humbly praying  
 "that forasmuch as we are not only ignorant of what title  
 "should be given in this overture, but also not so rhetori-  
 "cal as becomes such personages. Therefore, we humbly  
 "beg pardon and remain your humble supplicants and  
 "servants.

"Signed in behalf of the assembly aforesaid,

"WALTER CLARKE,

"JOHN GREENE,

"WALTER NEWBERRY.

"From Newport, on Rhode Island, in the Colony of  
 Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in New Eng-  
 land, the 1st of May, 1689." [R. I. Col. Rec., Vol. 3, p.  
 226, from John Carter Brown's Manuscripts, No. 14, Vol. 3.]

It would appear from the above address, that Walter  
 Clarke and Walter Newberry were in full sympathy with  
 their associates, in the resumption of their powers under  
 the charter, in the emergency in which the deposition of  
 King James and the vacation and durance of Sir Edmond  
 Andros had placed them; and this gives some color to  
 another theory, perhaps equally tenable, viz.: that the re-  
 capture of Sir Edmond at Newport, and his return to the  
 authorities of Massachusetts on their requisition, in August,  
 1689, was regarded by them as an unjustifiable measure,  
 and as a gross breach of the laws of hospitality, on the part

of a community in whose general character and conduct I take no little pride, towards an unfortunate man, who, so far as appears, had held relations with them of a personally friendly character, and had thrown himself upon their generosity in time of sore tribulation. We cannot but admit that this was a high-handed measure, independently of its sentimental aspect, and it was aggravated by the fact of its being done at the behest of Massachusetts, which, in their declaration of May 1st they had pretty plainly hinted at, when they speak of their distressed and persecuted condition, and whose conduct in relation to Sir Edmond's captivity they had disclaimed in the phrase, "for what cause, best known to themselves."

In case of this being the cause of the failure of Walter Clarke and Walter Newberry to continue in their positions, their dissatisfaction was entirely justified by the acquittal and release of Sir Edmond, immediately on his arrival in England, on the ground of there being no evidence of his having done anything contrary to his instructions; fortunately the disposition of the new government was friendly to the colonies, and they incurred no further penalty or reproof, but certainly no greater outrage could have been offered to the laws which guard the private rights of Englishmen, than was visited on Sir Edmond for carrying out the instructions of his sovereign.

The fact that W. Clarke's failure to appear at the proposed session of the Assembly in October, 1689, called by himself, is the first occasion in which he shows a disposition not to fulfil the duties of Governor, fortifies this explanation of his motives.

A short correspondence with Gov. Fletcher, of New York, in May, 1696, shows that Gov. Clarke had luminous views on public affairs, and stood firmly by the interest of Rhode Island; it is in relation to the quota of men claim-

ed from Rhode Island for service in other colonies. [R. I. Col. Rec., Vol. 3, pp. 315-16-17, from N. Y. Documents, Vol. 4, pp. 155-6.]

It is creditable to Walter Clarke, that he incurred a great deal of censure from Edward Randolph and Earl Bellomont in their contest with the colonial authorities about the close of the century. A very voluminous correspondence may be found in the 3d Vol. R. I. Col. Rec., mostly taken from John Carter Brown's manuscripts, which want of time forbids me to examine in detail, in which abundant evidence is afforded of the sturdy adhesion of Gov. Clarke to the rights and interests of the colony, and the fearless manner in which he asserted them. I cannot forbear, however, to inflict on you two or three documents, so eminently do they serve my present purpose.

PELEG SANFORD TO THE BOARD OF TRADE, &c.

"NEWPORT, Jan. 31, 1697-8.

" May it please your Lordships : I account myself bound  
 " in duty to give your Lordships an account, that on the  
 " 7th day of this present month of January, I received  
 " from the hands of Jahleel Brenton, Esq., his Majesty's  
 " Commission, dated at his High Court of Admiralty of  
 " England, the 26th day of June last, to me, to hold and  
 " execute the office of Judge of the Court of Admiralty  
 " in this Colony of Rhode Island, &c. Wherefore, in obe-  
 " dience to his Majesty's pleasure therein (and that I  
 " might be enabled and qualified to discharge that trust  
 " reposed in me), on the 12th day of this said month of  
 " January, I went to the General Assembly of this Colony,  
 " then assembled at this town of Newport, and there pre-  
 " sented the said commission to Walter Clarke, Esq., Gov-  
 " ernor of this Colony, then sitting in that court, desiring  
 " their publication of said commission and their assistance  
 " to me in the execution thereof, and that they would ad-

“minister to me the oath for my faithful executing the  
“said office. The said Clarke replied, that they would  
“consider thereof, and sent the said Commission to the  
“lower House, but before the lower House had read the  
“same, the said Clarke privately left the upper House  
“and went to the lower House, and there acquainted  
“them that such a Commission was sent to Peleg San-  
“ford, as was a violation and infringement of their charter  
“right and privileges, and if they allowed thereof, he  
“would take his leave of them, and there would be no  
“more choice or election, according to their charter.  
“But the said lower House returned that Commission  
“to the said Clarke, or upper House, not being prevailed  
“with to do anything in opposition thereto.

“Soon after this, the said Clarke adjourned the said  
“Assembly, but detains from me the said Commis-  
“sion, and positively refuses to deliver the same, though  
“I have several times demanded it of him. I am humbly  
“of opinion, that if ever he should restore to me the said  
“Commission, those persons at present in government  
“here will refuse to administer to me an oath for exe-  
“cuting the said office, &c., without which I dare not pre-  
“sume to act therein.

“I humbly submit this whole matter unto your Lord-  
“ships’ great wisdom, and remain your Lordships’ most  
“humble servant. (Signed)

“PELEG SANFORD.”

REPORT OF PELEG SANFORD, FRANCIS BRINLEY, AND  
JAHLEEL BRENTON, TO THE KING.

“May it please your Majesty: Whereas your Majesty  
“by your Commission, under the great seal of England,  
“bearing date at Westminster, the 23d day of May, in the  
“eighth year of your Majesty’s reign, was graciously pleased  
“to authorize and appoint Edward Randolph, Peleg San-

“ford, Francis Brinley, Jahleel Brenton, Nathaniel By-  
“field, Thomas Newton, Esq., or any five of the members  
“of the Council, and the Collector of the King’s customs,  
“for the time being, within your Majesty’s Colony of  
“Rhode Island, or any three or more of them, to admin-  
“ister to the Governor or Commander-in-Chief of your  
“Majesty’s said Colony (by virtue of several acts of Par-  
“liament mentioned in the said Commission), a solemn  
“oath to do their utmost, that all the clauses, matters and  
“things contained in several acts of Parliament (mention-  
“ed also in said Commission), shall be punctually and  
“*bona fide* observed, so far as appertains to the said Gover-  
“nor or Commander-in-Chief respectively, as in the said  
“Commission, and the several acts of Parliament therein  
“mentioned, is at large expressed.

“In obedience to your Majesty’s commands, we, your  
“Majesty’s said Commissioners, whose names are hereunto  
“subscribed, do humbly report to your Majesty, that on  
“the 17th day of this present month of January, at the  
“town of Newport, in the aforesaid Colony of Rhode  
“Island, we went to the dwelling house of Walter Clarke,  
“Governor of said Colony, and did then and there show  
“to the said Walter Clarke your Majesty’s said Commis-  
“sion, and the oath which is mentioned in, and wrote  
“down after the said Commission, and did also offer and  
“tender to the said Walter Clarke, the said oath, which  
“oath the said Walter Clarke did positively refuse to take.  
“Likewise, on the 21st day of this same month of January,  
“we went to the said dwelling house of the said Walter  
“Clarke, and did then also show to him your Majesty’s  
“said Commission, and did demand of him if he would  
“take the said oath, and the said Walter Clarke did then  
“also, positively refuse to take the said oath. Of which,

“in all humble obedience to your Majesty’s said Commission and commands to us, we make this report.

“Your Majesty’s most loyal and most dutiful subjects,

(Signed)

“PELEG SANFORD,

“FRANCIS BRINLEY,

“JAHLEEL BRENTON.

“Dated at Newport, this 31st day of January, 1697-8.”

JAHLEEL BRENTON TO THE BOARD OF TRADE, ON  
RHODE ISLAND AFFAIRS :

BOSTON, March the 8th, 1697-8.

“May it please your Lordships : On the 8th of December I arrived in this Bay, and some little time after my arrival, I went to Rhode Island, and there delivered to the Governor and company, those letters, your Lordships were pleased to entrust me with the conveyance of. I also brought with me a Commission, under the great seal, to administer to the Governor of Rhode Island an oath, according to several acts of Parliament, made for the Plantation trade, which the said Governor (who is a Quaker) hath refused to take. Enclosed, I humbly transmit to your Lordships the report concerning the same.

“I likewise brought with me a Commission to Peleg Sanford, Esq., to hold and execute the office of Judge of Admiralty in the said Colony, and a Commission to Nathaniel Coddington, Esq., to execute the office of Register of the said Court, both which commissions having been showed to the said Clarke, requiring his assistance in the execution thereof, &c., the said Clarke detained and kept the same ; the said Sanford, by his letter enclosed, hath humbly acquainted your Lordships therewith.

“And I think it my duty, likewise, to acquaint your Lordships, that the said Clarke, in the month of May,

"1696, was chosen Governor of that Colony, and in June following he refused to subscribe the association, which is required by the act made for the better security of his Majesty's Royal person and government, though the same was generally subscribed by others in that colony, at that time.

"I am humbly of opinion, that if his Majesty would be pleased to grant forth a Commission to such persons in that Colony (as to his Majesty, in his wisdom, shall seem meet), empowering them to examine upon oath and make report of these matters to his Majesty in Council, and that if the said Clarke were commanded to make his appearance, and there answer for the same, it would deter others from the like practice for the future; but if he should be no ways called to account for these facts, his Majesty's loyal subjects in that Colony will be utterly discouraged.

"And I further beg leave to acquaint your Lordships that I am humbly of opinion, it would much conduce to his Majesty's service, and the good of his subjects in the Colony of Rhode Island, that the government of that Colony were commanded to print all such laws, as have been there made, and are now in force. For they are so meanly kept, and in blotted and defaced books (having never yet, any of them been printed), that few of his Majesty's subjects there, are at present able to know what they are.

"All which is most humbly submitted to your Lordships' great wisdom, by your Lordships' most obedient servant.

(Signed)

"JAHLEEL BRENTON."

[R. I. Col. Rec., Vol. 3, pp. 229-30-31, from John Carter Brown's manuscripts, Vol. 3, Nos. 24-27.]

I have quoted these documents at length, because they are not only particularly useful as throwing a strong light

upon the character and political status of Walter Clarke, but also exhibit the animus of those who aided the minions of royalty, in the prosecution of their persistent warfare upon the advancing tide of liberal and humanitarian progress.

I submit that these documents give no support to that estimate of Walter Clarke, implied by the expression, "wavering"; on the contrary, hardihood would better express the attributes which he exhibited at this period. It is true, that Mr. Brenton says "he was a Quaker," implying thereby, that his objection to taking an oath was the actuating principle of his conduct, but this could not explain his withholding Mr. Sanford's commission, or his efforts to induce the house of deputies to repudiate it, using the argument that it was a blow aimed at their charter rights and privileges.

I claim, that whether of his own volition, or prompted by the indomitable spirit of John Greene, then deputy governor, who according to the constantly reiterated representations of the royal agents, was the arch rebel of them all, Walter Clarke stands forth as the boldest champion of human rights, of his time; that seeing in the obligation required of him, to support the acts of Parliament in relation to trade and navigation, an encroachment upon the rights and interests of the colonies, he exhibited the sublimest heroism in resisting them, and initiated the opposition which continued to disturb the eighty years of colonial existence yet remaining, and only culminated into fruition, in the reign of George the Third, under the stimulus of more direct attacks.

If I am thought to use unreasonably strong expressions, let it be remembered, that not only was Rhode Island infinitesimally limited in territorial area, but also in population; that the rival claims of Connecticut and Rhode Island

to jurisdiction over King's Province, were not yet definitively settled, and the tract of three miles in width on the east side of the bay, comprising the present towns of Little Compton, Tiverton, Bristol, Warren, Barrington, and Cumberland, were not assigned to Rhode Island, until 1747, fifty years later; that in New England, only Connecticut and Rhode Island retained the privilege of electing their own governor, Massachusetts having succumbed and never having enjoyed that right, from the vacation of Andros to the breaking out of the revolution, and being at this time under the domination of that arch enemy of colonial rights, Earl Bellomont, who with aid of his able and astute and unscrupulous coadjutor, Edward Randolph, abetted by the factious element in their midst, was moving heaven and earth to find or create causes of complaint against the colonists, and pressing them upon the attention of the royal council and the board of trade, with all the bitterness of personal feeling, and all the strength of class prejudice, and all the influences of courtly association.

Remembering all this, I unhesitatingly affirm that the fortitude with which Walter Clarke, representing as he did, the humblest (in the eyes of the world) community on the face of the earth, defied the royal authority in the interest, as he believed, of truth and justice, is one of the grandest exhibitions of manly courage in the history of our race.

Walter<sup>2</sup> Clarke was born 1640, and died May 22, 1714, aged 74 years. He married,

1. Content Greenman; she died March 27, 1665-6, aged 30 years.
2. Hannah Scott; she died July 24, 1681, aged 39 years.
3. Freeborn Hart, widow; she died Jan. 10, 1709-10, ag. 72 y.
4. Sarah Gould, widow, Aug. 31, 1711.

By first wife, Content he had :

1. Content (probably), who married Philip Harwood.

2. A son not named ; died young.
3. Mary<sup>3</sup>, born Jan. 11, 1661, married, first, Daniel Gould ; second, Ralph Chapman, Jr.  
By second wife, Hannah, he had :
4. Hannah<sup>3</sup>, born Oct. 28, 1667 ; died Oct. 22, 1722 ; married Thomas Rodman, third wife, Nov. 26, 1691.
5. Catharine<sup>3</sup>, born Sept. 6, 1671, died January 25, 1752, aged 83 years ; married, first, James Gould ; second, Nathaniel Sheffield.
6. Frances<sup>3</sup>, born January 17, 1673, may be second wife of James Hart.
7. Jeremiah<sup>3</sup>, born Feb. 21, 1675, died young.
8. Deliverance<sup>3</sup>, born July 4, 1678, died Oct. 8, 1732 ; married George Cornell, Portsmouth, Jan. 18, 1699.

Freeborn, the third wife of Walter Clarke, was widow of Thomas Hart, and daughter of Roger Williams. She had two sons, Thomas and James Hart, and one daughter Mary Hart, who was the wife of Gov. Samuel Cranston, who was Walter Clarke's nephew and Jeremiah Clarke's grandson.

Walter Clarke's sons both died unmarried ; he, therefore, had no descendants to perpetuate his name, but by the female branches his progeny is very numerous. All the Rodmans and their collaterals are his descendants in Rhode Island and its neighborhood, particularly in Providence, Newport, and New Bedford, except those in Narragansett, who may be from Thomas Rodman, 2d, who was a son of Thomas Rodman by a former wife, and who settled in Narragansett.

By his daughter Catharine, who married James Gould, he was the ancestor of many prominent people in Newport and Providence, among whom are Ellerys, Brinleys, Johnstons, and Almays.

By Deliverance, who married George Cornell, his descendants are very numerous, among whom may be enu-

merated the late Major Henry Bull, of Newport, for many years conspicuous in Rhode Island affairs, and noted for his thorough knowledge of Rhode Island colonial history, before such matters had attracted much attention, as well as Stanhopes, Engses, Littlefields and many others.

The second son of Jeremiah Clarke 1st, named also Jeremiah<sup>2</sup>, freeman 1666, was deputy from Newport from 1696 to 1705 inclusive, and otherwise is not prominent in the public records. His progeny is exceedingly numerous, and includes among others the family of the late Audley Clarke, Esq., with Gardners, Fowlers, &c., of Newport; and of Providence, several of the oldest and best known families are from Jeremiah Clarke<sup>2</sup>; by his grand-daughter Frances Sanford, who married Deputy Governor John Gardner :

1. Deputy Governor Gardner's daughter Frances married William Benson, and was the mother of George Benson, who was of the firm of Brown, Rogers & Benson, now Brown & Ives, if I am correctly informed. Mr. Benson is fresh in the memory of some of you, and has descendants among you.
2. Another daughter of Deputy Governor Gardner, Lydia, married William Rodman. Her son, Captain William Rodman, was for many years a prominent man in Providence, and his family well known. Her daughter Elizabeth married John Rogers, another of the original members of the firm of Brown & Ives, and through her, the honored president of this society, Lieutenant-Governor Arnold, Hon. Horatio Rogers, Rev. John Rogers, and probably many others, better known to you than to me, are enrolled among the family of Jeremiah Clarke. Her daughter Elizabeth married Stephen Hopkins, whose descendants, if there be any, shall be welcome to the family. Singularly enough, the Rodmans above mentioned, derive from Jeremiah

Clarke, through both sons, Walter<sup>2</sup> and Jeremiah<sup>2</sup>.

3. Another daughter of Deputy Governor Gardner, Elizabeth, married Captain Peter Wanton; he, also, was a well known citizen of Providence. Of her daughters, Frances married Samuel Snow; Mary married ——— Hopkins. Of their descendants I know nothing.

Latham<sup>2</sup>, third son of Jeremiah<sup>1</sup>, married Hannah Wilbour, of Samuel, probably about 1772 or 3, and by her had four daughters and three sons, as follows, viz:

1. Abigail<sup>3</sup>, married Samuel Thurston.
2. Elizabeth<sup>3</sup>, married John Stanton.
3. Mary<sup>3</sup>, married Joseph Fry.
4. Ann<sup>3</sup>, married William Wood.
5. Samuel<sup>3</sup>, married Mary Coggeshall, of Daniel, Portsmouth; his son Joseph, was General Treasurer from May, 1761, to May, 1792, 31 years.
6. William, married ——— Knight,
7. Latham, married Hope ———.

Latham<sup>2</sup> Clarke married, second, Ann Newberry, the widow of Walter Newberry, Sept. 20, 1698; he died June 1, 1719, aged 74 years; she died Feb. 19, 1732, aged 80 years, 6 months. Between 1681 and 1690, he was for several years deputy from Portsmouth, otherwise he does not appear in public affairs, but is said to have been a famous minister among the Friends. The Goulds of Newport are from Latham<sup>2</sup>, by Mary<sup>4</sup>, of Samuel<sup>3</sup>, who married Stephen Wanton<sup>3</sup>, of Michael<sup>2</sup>, of Edward<sup>1</sup>. John Stanton Gould, late of New York State, derives a second strain from Jeremy Clarke, through Hannah Rodman, daughter of Walter Clarke.

Weston,<sup>2</sup> the fourth son of Jeremiah Clarke, was born July 2, 1648, died after 1714. He was freeman, Newport, Oct., 1670; Keeper of Weights and Measures, May 5, 1675;

Moderator of Electoral Assembly, May 2, 1676; Attorney General, May 5, 1680, 1684, 1685; he was Recorder, equivalent to Secretary of State, in 1690-1, and from May, 1695, to May, 1714: in all, 20 years. His name appears several times in matters of routine, but never as if he were a leading character in public affairs. He married Dec. 25, 1668, Mary Easton, of Peter and Anne (Coggshall) Easton, and had:

1. Mary,<sup>3</sup> married James Hart; born Jan. 11, 1669.
2. John,<sup>3</sup> born Sept. 15, 1672; died soon.
3. Weston,<sup>3</sup> born Feb. 18, 1674; died soon.
4. Weston,<sup>3</sup> born April 15, 1677; died young.
5. Jeremiah,<sup>3</sup> born Nov. 29, 1685; died Jan. 3, 1689, aged 3 years, 3 months, 24 days.
6. Ann,<sup>3</sup> born ————, married Thomas Hicks, Portsmouth.
7. Patience.  
His wife died Nov. 16, 1690, aged 42 years, and he married, second, Rebecca Easton, widow of Peter, Jr., and daughter of Edward Thurston, Nov. 21, 1691. She died Sept. 16, 1737, aged 75 years, 4 months. They had
8. Jeremiah<sup>3</sup>, born July 27, 1692; died Sept. 3, 1756.
9. Mary,<sup>3</sup> born Feb. 8, 1693-4.
10. Elizabeth,<sup>3</sup> born Nov. 5, 1695.
11. Weston,<sup>3</sup> born Aug. 25, 1697; died June 22, 1737.

James<sup>2</sup> Clarke, the fifth and last son of Jeremiah<sup>1</sup> Clarke, was born in 1649, and died Dec. 1, 1736, aged 87 years. His wife was Hope Power, daughter of Nicholas, of Providence. She died Feb. 27, 1717, aged 67 years. He was a Baptist minister, and pastor of the Second Baptist Church for 35 years. He does not appear to have been prominent in secular affairs.

James and Hope Clarke had

1. Hope,<sup>3</sup> born December 29, 1673.

2. Jonathan,<sup>3</sup> born 1681; died May 22, 1758, aged 72 years.

Jonathan,<sup>3</sup> married first, Amy ———; she died Feb. 16, 1735, aged 48 years; married second, Ann ———; she died Jan. 20, 1764, aged 60 years.

Jonathan<sup>3</sup> had three children, who died young, and not improbably many others, as equally probably had his father. This is all I have been able to pick up relative to James<sup>2</sup> and Hope Clarke's family, although I have long had especial interest in it, and given it much attention.

From the daughters of Jeremiah<sup>1</sup> Clarke are all the descendants of Randall Holden, and John Cranston, and very many of Caleb Carr, and their female branches.

To conclude, I trust I have worthily performed a filial duty, being myself a descendant from Randall Holden, as, by a somewhat singular coincidence, my wife is from John Cranston.

## THE DESCENDANTS OF PARDON TILLINGHAST.

We are favored with the use of the paper presented below by the kindness of Charles W. Hopkins, Esq., of Providence. We take pleasure in presenting it to our readers, both as a reliable account of early branches of the Tillinghasts and Powers, and as a worthy memento of a man, who in our early recollection occupied a patriarchal and oracular position toward the people of Rhode Island, and especially toward the citizens of Providence, among whom he had passed almost a century of an exemplary and useful life.

No worthier subject could exercise the pen of a Rhode Island author, who could have access to the necessary data, than an account of the modest and valuable career of Moses Brown, and we should be proud to make the pages of our journal, the vehicle for communicating his virtues and services to the public and to posterity, and we invite such a communication.

The subject of this paper should be particularly interesting to all citizens of Rhode Island, most of whom, belonging to families of more than fifty years' residence in the State, are indebted to one or other of these two early settlers, Tillinghast and Power, or to both, for a portion of the blood which courses in their veins.

LETTER ADDRESSED TO JOSEPH TILLINGHAST, ESQ.,  
PROVIDENCE, PROBABLY ABOUT 1800.

The 19th of the 11th month [January], 1645.

We, whose names are hereafter subscribed, having obtained a free grant of twenty-five acres of land, a-piece, with right of commoning, according to the said proportion of land, thankfully accept of the same, and do hereby

promise to yield active and passive obedience to the authority of the King and Parliament of the State of England, established in this Colony according to our Charter, and all such wholesome laws and orders, that are, or shall be made by the major consent of this town of Providence, as also, not to claim any right to the purchase of the said plantation, nor any privilege or vote in town affairs until we shall be received as freemen of the said town of Providence.

Signed by PARDON TILLINGHAST,

THOMAS CLEMENT,

and many others

True copy, as recorded }  
in the old town book, }  
partly burnt. fol. 33. }

NICHOLAS TILLINGHAST, TOWN CLERK.

Providence, May 19, 1755.

The above mentioned Pardon Tillinghast moved from Providence to Newport, and was there in 1663. Returned to Providence before 1677, when he signed a protest against Roger Williams, G. Dexter, and A. Fenner's opposing William Harris before the commissioners, with fifteen others, on the 19th of November, 1677; was an elder of the old Baptist church in 1681; a zealous six principle one, and in 1711 continued so, as appears by his deed of his meeting-house, the lot on which it stood being given him. He gave a deed of it to the church, and limited it to those of the same faith, and expressly explains it by Hebrews, 6th chapter, 1st and 2d verses. Dated "14th of April, 10th year of our Sovereign Lady, Queene Anne, A. D. 1711", as of record in book No. 1, Proprietors' Records, pg. 27.28.

The said Pardon Tillinghast married Lydia Taber, of Tiverton, by whom he had Pardon, Philip, Joseph, Ben-

jamin, four sons and five daughters, Mary, who married ——— Carpenter, of Pawtuxet, Abigail, who married Nicholas Sheldon, Mercy, who married Nicholas Power, Hannah, who married ——— Hale, and Elizabeth, who married ——— Taber.

The said Pardon Tillinghast, the first, and the Baptist elder, made his last will and testament, the 15th of December, 1715; he died January 29, 1717-18. Will proved the 11th of February, 1717-18. His inventory taken by grandfather James Brown and Samuel Winsor, both elders of the Baptist church in Providence; he left his widow executrix.

Pardon Tillinghast, son of Pardon, settled in East Greenwich, from whence the Tillinghasts in that quarter descended, but I have not got their names; but beside the name of Tillinghast there are many descendants from him in the female line. Old Col. Pardon Mawney married a daughter of Pardon, from which stock the Bowen family descended. Doctor Ephraim having married one of them, the present Doctor William Bowen, Pardon, Ephraim and Benjamin came, and many other names from the sisters of these.

James Angell, Town Clerk of Providence, married one of Col. Mawney's daughters. Her name was Mary, from whom the widow Abigail Goddard, the present William Goddard, and Mary Whitman, wife of Jacob, and their children, came.

Philip Tillinghast, second son of Elder Pardon, married Martha Holmes, of Newport, by whom he had children:

1. Charles, born March 5, 1692-3; he died April 12, 1743. His wife, Marcy, died March 10, 1734-5.
2. Philip, born August 9, 1694; he married Martha Potter, and had a son Charles, who married Katy Lamb, of New York, and had four children.

3. John, born April 14, 1696; he died a bachelor the 4th of 12th month [December], 1775.
4. Jonathan, born September 18, 1698, died December 6th, 1774, leaving a son Joseph, who married Lydia Harris.
5. Martha, born December 20, 1699.
6. Pardon, born December 5, 1701.
7. Obadiah, born December 2, 1703.
8. Joseph, born May, 1706, died about eighteen years old, at Isle of Wight.
9. Lydia, born Oct. 16, 1708, married Solomon Townsend.
10. Sarah, born March 5, 1709, married Daniel Greene, Nov. 16, 1733. He died, and she married her second husband, ——— Carpenter.
11. Anna, born April 13, 1713, married Nicholas Power, son of Col. Nicholas Power.
12. William, born January 22, 1714-15, married Lydia Harris. He died September 4, 1742, leaving sons and daughters.
13. Elisha, born August 29, 1716, married a Pearce and died.
14. Mary, born February 16, 1717-[18], married John Wyley, lived and died in New York, leaving children.

Joseph Tillinghast, third son of the first Elder Pardon Tillinghast, had, by his first wife, a son named Parris, who was an apothecary in Newport, and died there. He married for his second wife, Lydia Taber, by whom he had, first, Elizabeth, who married Matthew Cozzens, and had three daughters, all now living up town. Samuel, I think, was next; he lived and died a merchant at the Fulling Mill, in Warwick. I knew him, but know nothing of his family. His third son, Nicholas Tillinghast, who was one

of the Governor Hopkins' Council, or Assistants, as then was called, and Town Clerk of Providence, and a merchant; he married Joanna Jenckes, Sept. 26, 1754, daughter of Judge Daniel Jenckes, and they had a son Daniel, born Oct. 25, 1755, who died under inoculation for small pox. Parris, born 19th of March, 1757; he married a daughter of Benoni Pearce, was a partner with Mr. Holroyd, as was his father before him. He moved to North Carolina, and died there. Joanna, the mother of these, died 30th of March, 1757, and Nicholas Tillinghast married for his second wife, Ruth Edwards, the 11th of February, 1762, and had children :

Susanna, born July 9th, 1763.

Joseph, born February 10th, 1765.

Nicholas, born Jan. 24th, 1767.

Joanna, born November 27th, 1768.

William, born July 29th, 1770.

The said Joseph Tillinghast, son of Pardon, had another son named Daniel, who married Hannah Gibbs, December 14th, 1752, by whom he had children :

Mary, born 7th December, 1753; she married Benjamin Smith, of Smithfield.

Amey, born 7th December, 1753; she married a Doctor Willard, of Uxbridge.

Henry, born 6th of June, 1757.

Robert Gibbs, born 10th September, 1760.

Hannah, born May 26, 1762.

Daniel's wife, Hannah, died 27th May, 1762, and he married for his second wife Lydia Hopkins, daughter of Governor Hopkins, the 6th of June, 1763, and they had children :

George, born Nov. 10th, 1764, now living.

John, born January 2d, 1766.

Stephen, born September, 17, 1768, now living.

Joseph Tillinghast, third son of Pardon, had a sister Abigail, who married Nicholas Sheldon, of Cranston, Mary, who married a Carpenter, of Pawtuxet, Mercy, who married Col. Nicholas Power, by whom they had children.

1. Hope, born January 4, 1700-1, my worthy mother, who died 8th of 6th month [June], 1792; she married James Brown, son of elder James.
2. John, born April, 1703, died in an apoplectic fit, on the road coming to town.
3. Joseph, lived in Boston.
4. Anna, born Dec. 12, 1707, married first, a Stewart, second, George Laws.
5. Sarah, married William Burrough.
6. Nicholas, married Anna Tillinghast, daughter of Philip.
7. Lydia, married a Carr, of Newport.
8. Mercy, who married Hezekiah Sabin, of Connecticut, and had Sarah and Hezekiah, father to the present Hezekiah.

My grandmother, Mercy Power, mother of the last eight children, died Nov. 13, 1769, aged 91 years and upwards.

To go back to the Powers. The first Nicholas came from England, was here before the year 1642, he being one of the twelve who was carried to Boston from Warwick by the violence of the Massachusetts, and answered them as appears in page 31 of Samuel Gorton's *Simplicities Defence*; he died the 25th of August, 1657, his will was made by the town council of Providence, 27, 1667, as of record; he married Jane ———, had issue, Nicholas, who went a volunteer in the Indian war, and being an active and forward in an advanced position, was shot dead by their own people, in the great swamp fight in Narragansett, 1675. His wife was Rebecca Rhodes, daughter

of Zachariah, and was married Feb. 3, 1671-2. The second Nicholas and his wife Rebecca had issue. Hope died young, and a son Nicholas, being the third of that name, who married Mary Hale, of Swansea, by whom he had a daughter, who married Daniel Cook, and had issue, John, Daniel, Nicholas, Joseph, and a daughter, and the said Nicholas Power, my grandfather, then married Mercy, daughter of Pardon Tillinghast, by whom they had children, as within, on this sheet.

Thou will please to add the younger branches.

From thy friend,

MOSES BROWN.

## NEWPORT TOWN RECORDS.

[Continued from page 103.]

## BIRTHS.

Coggeshall, Thos. of Joshua and Sarah,	Apr. 25, 1688
Collins, Sylvester of Arnold and Sarah,	Oct. 27, 1688
Sarah of	Aug. 13, 1690
Arnold of Arnold and Ammy,	Feb. 2, 1692-3
Elizabeth of	June 28, 1695
Henry of	Mar. 25, 1694
Clarke, Joseph of Carey and Ann,	Oct. 20, 1699
Carey of	Sept. 20, 1696
Ann of	Sept. 8, 1698
Mary of	Aug. 8, 1700
Caleb of	May 22, 1703
Jonathan of	Aug. 12, 1705
William of	Jan. 15, 1707
Elisha of	May 6, 1709
Samuel of	Oct. 1, [1711]
Margaret of	Oct. 24, [1713]
Hutchin-	
son of	May —, [171--]
James of	Feb. —, [171--]
Collins, Anna of William & Sarah,	Jan. 29, 1698
Sarah of	Feb. 27, 1700
William of	— 16, 1701
Elizabeth of	Dec. 28, 1709

Clarke, Jonathan of	Richard & Hannah,	Sept. 15, 1695
Hannah of		July —, 1697
Curtis, Naomi of	Holland & Elizabeth,	Nov, 15, 1696
Elizabeth of		July 23, 1698
Obedience of		June 30, 1700
Cranston, dau'r., of	Benjamin & Sarah,	Mar. 7, 1701
son of		Apr. —, 1703
daughter of		Apr. 19, 1705
son of		Feb. 27, 1706-7
Clarke, Martha of	William,	Feb. 13, 1702
Chaplin, William of	Joseph & Bathsheba,	Mar. —, 1707
Moses of		June —, —
Joseph of		— — —, —
Coddington, Sus'a of	William & Content,	May 30, 1708
William of		Oct. 8, 1710
Edward of		July 30, 1712
Thomas of		Dec. 4, 1715
Nathaniel of		June 22, 1717
Arnold of		July 4, 1718
Content of	William & Jane,	Apr. 12, 1724
Coddington, Es- ther of		Jan. 21, 1726-7
John of		Oct. 28, 1728
Jane of		Mar. 29, 1730
Francis of		Feb. 2, 1731-2
Ann of		May 30, 1734
Casey, Thomas of	Adam and Mary,	[1707 prob.]
Silas of		[1709 prob.]
Cranston, — of	Samuel & Elizabeth,	Jan. 17, 1708
Thomas of		Oct. 30, 1710
Mary of	Samuel, Junior,	Jan. 29, 1712-13
Elizabeth of		Jan. 17, 1714-15
Cary, Rebecca, of	James and Bridget,	— 17, 1707
Seth of		Sept. 5, 1708
Peleg of		Mar. 6, 1710

Gary, Bridget	of James and Bridget,	Feb. 4, 1711-12
Elizabeth	of	Sep. 4, 17[14 prob.]
James	of	Oct. 7, 17[16 prob.]
Clarke, daughter of	Thomas & Elizabeth,	Mar. 5, 1701-2
Coggeshall, Pa-		
tience	of Li[eut.] Benj. & Sarah,—	7, 1710
James	of	Feb. 12, 1712
Alice	of	July 14, 1719
Rebecca	of	Dec. 19, 1721
Ruth	of	Jan. 25, 1723-4
Bathsheba	of	June 18, 1725
Cook, Jno. 1st son of	Peleg and Sarah,	Sept. 30, 1711
1st dau'r of		May 1, 1713
Jane, 2d		
daugh'r of		Dec. 21, 1714
Cartwright, Bry-		
ante	of Edward & Ruth [Nan-	
	tucket],	Sept. 30, 1711
Abner	of Ed'ard & Ruth, Nwpt,	Sept. 10, 1713
Cyrus	of	June 1, 1715
Samuel	of	Feb. 24, 1717-18
Gideon	of Edward & Ruth [Nan-	
	tucket],	Jan. 19, 1719-20
Ruth	of	Feb. 3, 1721-22
Eliza	of	Sept. 12, 1723
Chace, Rachel	of James & Rachel,	Aug. 30, 1712
James	of	July 31, 1715
Brown	of	Mar. 13, 1717-18
Card, Joseph	of Joseph and Hope,	Oct. 5, 1712
Phebe	of	May 6, 1714
Richard	of	Jan. 11, [prob. 1716-17]
Clarke, James	of James & Mary, Ports'h,	Dec. 14, 1714
Cranston, Ann	of William & Meriam,	Dec. 4, 1715
Alice	of	Sept. 26, 1717

Cranston, Sarah	of William & Meriam,	Feb. 5, 1719
William	of	Mar. 19, 1721-2
Elizabeth	of	Feb. 7, 1723-4
John	of	Jan. 6, 1725-6
Nortin	of	Dec. 14, 1727
Chace, Sarah	of John and Ann,	Sept. 29, 1718
Elizabeth	of	Mar. 10, 1719-20
Samuel	of	July 30, 1722
John	of	Nov. —, 1726
William	of	Jan. 1, 1732-3
Coggeshall, John	of Thomas & Sarah,	Oct. 20, 1718
Sarah	of	Jan. —, 1720-1
Samuel	of	Feb. 23, 172[3-4]
		[rec. Apr. 21, 1724]
Cook, Mary	of Joseph & Hannah,	June 5, 1718
Joseph	of	Feb. 7, 1719-20
Rebecca	of	Mar. 21, 1721-2
Constant	of	July 16, —
Paul	of	Oct. 19, —
Coddington, Ann	of Nathaniel & Hope,	Feb. 19, 1720-1
John	of	Dec. 28, 1724
Katharine	of	Aug. 27, 1726
Mary	of	Dec. 21, 1728
Chadwick, — son	of John and Mary,	Sept. 4, 1713
Elizabeth	of	Dec. 13, 171--
Sarah	of	Mar. 11, 1721-2
Casey, Mary	of John & Elizabeth,	Feb. [1], 1719-20
Elizabeth	of	June [3, 1722]
John	of John and Mary,	Nov. 30, 1729
Rebecca	of	Mar. 2, 1731
Sarah	of	Dec. 4, 1732
Hannah	of	Jan. 29, 1733-4
Amy	of	Oct. 3, 1735
John	of	Mar. 9, 1738-9

Clarke, Abigail	of John and Abigail,	Aug. 1, 1725	
Samuel	of	Oct. 5, 1727	
Coggeshall, Nat'l	of Nathaniel and Sarah,	Jan. 27, 1728-9	
Edward	of Peter and Elizabeth,	Mar. 8, 1728-9	
Carr, Samuel	of Samuel and Mary,	July 28, 1722	
Ebenezer	of	Oct. 2, 1735	
John	of	Oct. 6, 1738	
Clarke, Sarah	of John and Mary,	Jan. 25, 172—	
John	of	Aug. 4, 1733	
Joseph	of	Dec. 20, 1735	
—	of John and Ruth	May 25, }	Year not given
—	dau'r of	Feb. 20, }	
—	son of	May	
—	dau'r of	— — —	
William	of	Mar., rec. Oct. 1751	
Callender, Eliz'th	of John & Eliz'h, Swanzey,	July, 1730	
Mary	of	Newport, Dec. 10, 1731	
John	of	" Jan. 12, 1733-4	
John	of	" Sept. —, 1735	
Elias	of	" Dec. 27, 1737	
Chaloner, John	of Ninion and [Ann],	— — —	
William	of	— 18, 1731	
Sarah	of	Nov. 21, 1733	
Coddington,			
Hope	of Nathaniel and [Hope],	June 18, 1733	
James	of	Jan. 19, 1735-6	
Susanna	of	Jan. 19, 1736-7	
Edward	of	Apr. 11, [1738]	
Elizabeth	of	Apr. 23, 1739	
Mary	of William & Penelope,	Oct. 21, 1740	
Thomas	of	— — —, 1742	
Roger G.	of	Feb. 17, 1744-5	
William	of	June 16, 1750	
Elizabeth	of	July 12, 1751	
Edward	of	Aug. 19, 1752	

Crandall, Joseph	of Samuel and Margaret,	Nov. 24, 1731
Thomas	of	Jan. 10, 1734
Mary	of	— 16, 1735
Simon	of	— —, —
Rebecca	of	— —, —
Ezekiel	of	— —, —
Hannah	of	— —, —
Clarke, Mary	of Benjamin & Grizzel,	Sept. 17, 1735
Peleg	of	May 26, 1738
Elizabeth	of	May 31, 1739
Carr, Patience	of John and Mary, [probably 1736 or 7]	
Coggeshall, Sarah	of James and Hannah,	Dec. 4, 1737
Mary	of	Aug. 15, [1739]
Patience	of	Apr. 24, [1741]
Benjamin	of	Mar. 2, [1743]
Rebecca	of	July 29, 1745
Hannah	of	Aug. 3, 1747
Katharine	of	Sept. 1, 1749
Alice	of	Aug. 20, 1752
Ruth	of	Sept. 29, 1753
Susanna	of	Apr. 27, 1755
Content	of	Nov. 14, 1756
Chipman, Eliz'th	of Handley and Jane,	Feb. 19, [1740 prob]
John	of	July 21, 1742
Margaret	of	July 17, 1743
John	of	Dec. —, 1744
Katharine	of	Nov. 11, 1746
Handley	of	Oct. 9, 1748
Rebecca	of	Nov. 25, 1750
Thos. H.	of	Jan. 17, 175--
Wm. A.	of	Nov. 8, 1757
Carr, Samuel	of Caleb and Eliz'h,	— 13, [abt. 1742]
Caleb	of	rec. May 7, 1745
William	of	Jan. 7, 1745-6

Carr, Wait	of Caleb and Elizabeth,	June 20, —	
		rec. Sept. 23,	1748
John	of	— —, —	
Walter C.	of	— —, —	
Philips	of	rec. Apr. —,	1752
[Nicholas]	of	— —, —	
Patience	of	July 20,	1755
Baly, son	of	Oct. 4,	1756
Ebenezer	of	Jan. —,	1758
Peter G.	of	Feb. 27,	1759
Ann	of	Nov. 5,	1760
Deliver-			
ance	of	Mar. 19,	1762
Greene E.	of	Sept. 24,	1763
Wm. Pitt	of	July 7,	1766
Cranston, Thos. C.	of Benjamin & Bathsheba,	May 5, [1743]	
Mary	of	Feb. 13,	1744-5
Carpenter, John	of Nathan and Mary	May 3,	1744
Jerusha	of	Dec. 27,	1745
Benjamin	of	Aug. 16,	1752
Calhoun, John	of Joseph and Sarah,	May 1,	1742
Cowley, Penelope			
Peckham	of Joseph Penelope, and	Nov. 15,	1742
Codner, Anna	of William and —		
	(rec. Dec. 13, 1748.)	Mar. 25,	17—
Crossman, Han-			
nah	of Seth and Hannah,	Apr. 6,	1748
Abigail	of	Apr. 6,	1751
Seth	of	Jan. 31,	1753
Peleg	of	Oct. 31,	1754
Cornell, Sarah	of Thomas and Rachel,	July 19,	1747
Elizabeth	of	Nov. 21,	1759
Carr, Damaris	of Samuel & —, — —, (1747 prob.)		
Mary	of Samuel & Damaris,	Nov. 25,	17(49)prob)
Hannah	of	Nov. 26,	1751

Carr, Comfort	of Samuel and Damaris,	Jan. 16, 1754
Samuel	of	Sept. 26, 1756
Ebenezer	of	Sept. 26, 1760
Abigail	of	Aug. 22, 1766
Chaloner, John	of John & Martha, baptized	Mar. 7, 1748
William	of	July 30, 17—
Brenton	of	Nov. 30, 17—
Frances	of	Nov. 5, 1754
James	of	July 17, 1756
Carr, Mary	of Robert and Mary,	Feb. 11, 1749-50
Mehitable	of	Oct. 24, 175—
Abigail	of	Jan. 16, 1756
Robert	of	Nov. 30, 1757
Job	of	May 15, 1762
Campbell, Thos.	of Thomas and Sarah,	June 25, 1750
Sarah	of	Jan. 22, 1751-2
James	of	Dec. 23, 1753
Corey, William	of Caleb and Hannah,	July 21, 1750
Cranston, Thos.	of Peleg and Sarah,	Dec. 13, 1750
Samuel	of	April 12, 1752
Patience	of	Aug. 29, 1753
Hannah	of	Nov. 1, 1754
John	of	Nov. 3, 1755
Peleg	of	April 22, 1757
Elizabeth	of	April 19, 1759
Rhoda	of	May 20, 1761
James	of	June 1, 1764
Nicholas	of	Nov. 11, 1766
Champlin, Hann'h	of Jabez and Hannah,	Aug. 24, 1751
Geo. Gibbs	of	April 5, 1753
Child, Susanna	of Jeremiah and Eliza-	
	beth, Dec. 18, (prob. 1750 or 51)	
Timothy	of Jeremiah & Elizabeth,	Feb. 2, 1753
Nathan	of	Nov. 11, 1754

Cranston, John	of Walter and Frances,	May 6, 1752
Coggeshall, John		
Jepson	of Nathaniel, Jr., & Eliz- abeth, 2d wife,	Sept. 28, 1753
Benj. <sup>W.</sup>	of Nathaniel, Jr., & Eliz- abeth, 3d wife,	Oct. 27, 1756
Nathaniel	of	July 21, 1759
Eliz'bth J.	of	Feb. 28, 1763
Sarah	of	Feb. 24, 1765
Thos. C.	of	Jan. 25, 1766
Freegift	of	July 26, 1768
Crosswall, Geo.	of George and Mary,	Jan. 5, 1756
Carey, Alice P.	of John and Martha,	May 27, 17[56]
Moses C.	of	Feb. 9, 1758
Carpenter, Rich'd	of Richard and Ruth,	Oct. 3, 1756
Elizabeth	of	July 7, 1759
Mary	of	Jan. 7, 1761
Andrew	of	July 24, 1762
Jabez	of	April 17, 1764
Samuel	of	Aug. 25, 1765
Clarke, Hart	of Sherman & Katharine,	March 6, 1757
Katharine	of	Dec. 4, 1759
Sherman	of	Oct. 4, 1761
Ruth	of	Jan. 6, 1765
Collins, Abigail	of John & Mary (Avery),	Oct. 14, 1758
Mary	of	Jan. 6, 1763
John A.	of	Nov. 5, 1764
Cozzens, Margaret	of Gregory and Mary,	May 22, 1760
Carr, John	of John and Mary,	Apr. 12, 1762
Mary	of	June 13, 1763
Sarah	of	May 29, 1765
Samuel	of	Sept. 24, 1766
Caleb A.	of	— —, 1768
Abigail	of	Sept. 4, 1771
Comfort	of	July 15, 1773

Clarke, Rebecca	of Joseph and Rebecca,	Aug. 3, 1762
Chaffee, John	of John and Ruth,	Sept. 30, 1762
Ezra	of	Dec. 15, 1764
Ruth	of	Apr. 22, 1768
Coggeshall, Mary	of	Aug. 31, 1763
Abigail	of	Apr. 20, 1767
Joseph	of Caleb and Phebe,	Aug. —, 1770
Champlin, Margaret	of Christopher & Margaret,	Sep. 11, 1764
Champlin, Christopher	of	Apr. 12, 1768
Champlin, Elizabeth	of	Nov. 21, 1769
Clarmen, Mary	of Edward & Patience,	Feb. 28, 1765
Caswell, Wm.,	of ——— — ———,	June 13, 1765
Caswell, Mercy,	wife of William,	July 30, 1767
[Buliod],	wife of William	July 30, 1767
Chandler, John		
Simkins,	of William and Mary,	Mar. 16, 1766
Carr, Robert R.	of Ebenezer & Phebe,	Jan. 12, 1767
Samuel	of	Jan. 15, 1769
Abigail	of	Dec. 2, 1771
James	of	Dec. 2, 1771
		} twins.
Cowing, James	of Wm. and Abigail	Nov. 27, 1767
Carr, Caleb 3d,	of Samuel C. and Sarah,	Dec. 7, 1768
Mary	of	Dec. 17, 1771
Sarah	of	July 13, 1776
Elizabeth	of	Nov. 18, 1778
John	of	Jan. 29, 1781
John	of	Sept. 11, 1782
Wait	of	Sept. 16, 1784
Wm. P.	of Samuel C. and Ann, 2d	
	wife,	Oct. 11, 1793
Chaloner, Ninyon	of Phebe Kinnicut, & Ninyon Chaloner, deceased,	Apr. 22, 1769

Chase, Constant of Constant and Ruth,	July 26, 1769	
Coggeshall, David		
Moore of William & Elizabeth,	Feb. 26, 1772	
Mary P. of	Dec. 15, 1773	
William of	May 24, 1775	
Rebecca C. of	July 20, 1777	} Middlet'n Conn.
Susan'a M. of	Feb. 28, 1779	
Sarah B. of	Dec. 26, 1780	
Mary P. of	Apr. 26, 1783	
Ann C. of	Sept. 21, 1784	
Collins, Cuff, ser-		
vant of Miss Mary, ——— ———	May 1, 1773	
Collins, Thomas,		
servant of do	July 22, 1775	
Collins, Hannibal,		
servant of do	May 1, 1781	
Collins, Lucinda,		
servant of do	Oct. 9, 1784	
Collins, Sambo,		
servant of do	April 12, 1787	
Collins, Jenny,		
servant of do	March 4, 1795	
Church, Benj. B. of Benj. and Elizabeth,	Oct. 25, 1775	
Clarke, Sam'l W. of Ethan and Anna,	Oct. 17, 1778	
Ray of	Feb. 13, 1782	
Anna (Ma-		
ria) of	Nov. 8, 1783	
Cabellic, George of Martin and Alice,	Mar. 24, 1782	
Alice of	Oct. 1, 1783	
Martin of	Feb. 11, 1787	
Adelaide of	June 6, 1793	
Alice A. of	Aug. 11, 1795	
Coit, Richard M. of John and Mary,	Mar. 11, 1785	
Cranston, James of Samuel and Rachel,	Mar. 19, 1787	
Mary of	Jan. 19, 1796	

Caswell, Hannah of William and Mercy,	Mar. 27, 1789
Lewis (B.) of	July 12, 1790
John of	July 30, 1792
William of	Feb. 7, 1794
Robert of	Mar. 19, 1796
John of	Dec. 6, 1797
Mercy of	Sept. 27, 1799
Philip of	Aug. 26, 1801
Mary of	Aug. 26, 1803
Solom'n T. of	June 4, 1805
Elizabeth of	July 6, 1807
Daniel of	June 9, 1809
Cornell, Stephen of Oliver and Hannah,	June 21, 1797
Castoff, Catharine of Henry & Mehitable,	June 24, 1800
Clarke, Desire of George and Desire,	Mar. 13, 1801
Desire A. of	Feb. 25, 1804
John B. of	July 8, 1806
Wm. A. of	Nov. 25, 1807
James M. of	Aug. 2, 1809
Almira E. of	May 22, 1811
Emmeline	
Frances of	Oct. 3, 1813
Geo. W. of	April 5, 1816
Chaffee, Sally M. of Otis and Almy,	Apr. 17, 1802
Nicholas U. of	Oct. 14, 1803
Otis H. of	Jan. 19, 1805
Amey U. of	Sept. 24, 1806
Edw'd O. of	May 7, 1808
Mary A. of	Dec. 31, 1809
Evelina J. of	Aug. 21, 1811
Eliz'h W. of	May 27, 1813
Otis J. of	Jan. 13, 1815
Nathan M. of	June 6, 1816
Henry W. of	March 1, 1818
Caroline M. of	Sept. 24, 1819

Chaffee, Laura S. of Otis and Almy,	April 15, 1821	
Hann'h M. of	Aug. 9, 1822	
Chas. H. of	April 4, 1824	
Chase, John L. of Benj. and Abby,	May 7, 1802	
	(Freetown.)	
Jarvis of	Dec. 4, 1804	
Abby of	Jan. 14, 1807	
Vienna of	Dec. 9, 1810	
Amelia, of	July 18, 1812	
Angelina of	Mch. 30, 1814	
Eliz'th S. of	Jan. 19, 1819	
Benj. H. of	April 8, 1822	
Corey, Mary B. of Caleb and Hannah,	May 17, 1804	
Sally of	Sept. 19, 1808	
Lydia T. of	July 18, 1811	
Han'ah A. of	July 10, 1814	
Coggeshall, Jas.		
Munroe of James and Eliza,	April 17, 1819	
Benj. L. of	July 5, 1821	
Eliza H. of	June 30, 1826	
Colman Abby P. of Ebenezer and Abby,	Oct. 14, 1819	
Susan of	Nov. 29, 1820	Tiver- ton.
Emily of	May 30, 1823	
Elizabeth of	June 14, 1824	
Cornell, Steph'n N. of Stephen and Harriet,	Sept. 22, 1826	
Hannah E. of	June 30, 1829	
Oliver of	Mar. 10, 1832	
	(New London.)	
Sarah H. of	April 12, 1837	
Ellen G. of	Mar. 29, 1839	
Harriet E. of	Nov. 2, 1842	
Chaffee, Laura S. of Nathan M. & Harriet,	Jan. 5, 1840	
Mary E. of	Dec. 25, 1841	
Amy of	Dec. 30, 1843	
Chas. H. of	May 16, 1847	

## MIDDLETOWN TOWN RECORDS.

[Continued from page 118.]

## BIRTHS.

Coggeshall, Eliz'th	of Thomas and Mercy,	Aug. 20, 1710
Comfort	of	Sept. 17, 1712
Mercy	of	June 30, 1714
Sarah	of	Aug. 20, 1715
Wait	of	Jan. 4, 1717
Mary	of	Mar. 27, 1720
Joshua	of	Mar. 11, 1722
Mercy, 2d	of	Feb. 3, 1723-4
Gideon	of	April 20, 1726
Thomas	of	Aug. 26, 1728
Hannah	of	May 20, 1731
Clarke, George	of John and Priscilla,	Dec. 4, 1729
James	of	Aug. 24, 1731
Frances	of	June 1, 1734
Phebe	of	May 11, 1736
Priscilla	of	May 7, 1738
Jeremiah	of	Sept. 14, 1740
John	of	Nov. 9, 1742
Mary	of	Oct. 11, 1744
Priscilla	of	June 16, 1746
George	of	Oct. 13, 1748
Latham	of	Nov. 15, 1749
Walter	of	Sept. 21, 1751

Clarke, Sarah	of Lawrence and Lydia,	July 7, 1734
Hannah	of	Nov. 20, 1735
Jonathan	of	Dec. 6, 1737
Lydia	of	April 20, 1740
William	of	Nov. 18, 1742
Ann	of	Mar. 17, 1744-5
Elizabeth	of	May 30, 1747
Cornell, Ebenezer	of George, Jr., & Mary,	July 18, 1738
Mehetable	of	Dec. 27, 1740
William	of	Jan. 10, 1743-4
Seth	of	July 10, 1747
Clarke, Elizabeth	of Stephen & Bathsheba,	Nov. 25, 1738
Phebe	of	Sept. 9, 1741
Benjamin	of	Feb. 6, 1743
Joseph	of	Dec. 12, 1747
Lawrence	of	May 9, 1752
Clarke, James	of Joseph and Elizabeth,	Jan. 29, 1740-1
Rebecca	of	Jan. 18, 1741-2
Mary	of	June 30, 1743
Joseph	of	April 25, 1745
Coggeshall, James	of James and Phebe,	May 25, 1746
Jonathan	of	Dec. 4, 1748
Clarke, Spooner	of Joseph and Phebe,	July 1, 1750
Cornell, Seth	of George, Jr., & Mary,	May 20, 1751
Ruth	of	Jan. 10, 1754
Elizabeth	of	Dec. 29, 1756
Coggeshall, John	of Thomas and Hannah,	May 7, 1751
Josiah	of	Aug. 13, 1752
William	of	Jan. 7, 1757
Coggeshall, Ruth	of Nicholas and Sarah,	Sept. 19, 1752
Barbara	of	April 16, 1754
Coggeshall, Sarah	of Joshua and Ann,	Sept. 25, 1752
Joseph	of	Aug. 16, 1754
Elizabeth	of	Aug 14, 1756

*(To be continued.)*

## KINGSTOWN TOWN RECORDS.

*From Settlement to 1742.*

CONTRIBUTED BY JAMES N. ARNOLD, OF HAMILTON, R. I.

The town of Kingstown, Washington County, R. I., was first settled in 1641; incorporated in 1674 under the name of King's Town, as the seventh town in the colony; incorporation re-affirmed in 1679. Name changed to Rochester, June 23, 1686. Name restored in 1689. Kingstown divided into North and South Kingstown February, 1722. The act provided that North Kingstown should be the oldest town. The records of the old town are in the clerk's office, at South Kingstown, R. I.

### BIRTHS.

Allen, James	of Christopher & Eliz'th,	June 15, 1688
Barber, Dianah	of Moses & Susannah,	Jan. 5, 1692-3
Lydia	of	Feb. 24, 1794-5
Samuel	of	Nov. 8, 1695
Susannah	of	Oct. 23, 1697
Thomas	of	Oct. 19, 1699
Joseph	of	Oct. 16, 1701
Martha	of	Nov. 30, 1703
Ruth	of	June 23, 1705
Benjamin	of	Mar. 10, 1706-7
Mercy	of	Mar. 13, 1708-9
Ezekiel	of	Mar. 6, 1710
Abigail	of	Jan. 6, 1712-13
Bull, Mary	of Ephraim and Mary,	July 30, 1693
Rebecca	of	July 27, 1697

Bull, Content	of Ephraim & Mary,	Nov. 24, 1699
Ephraim	of Ephraim and Hannah,	April 18, 1702
Hannah	of	April 18, 1702
Babcock, Mary	of George & Elizabeth,	Sept. 20, 1695
George	of	April 9, 1699
David	of	Dec. 22, 1700
Jonathan	of	Mar. 22, 1702-3
Elizabeth	of	Mar. 16, 1704-5
Abigail	of	Feb. 6, 1706-7
Babcock, Ruth	of George & Elizabeth,	Mar. 1, 1709
Eunice	of	Jan. 13, 1712-13
Hesekiah	of	Mar. 26, 1715
Elisha	of	May 18, 1718
Brown, Sarah	of Samuel and Mary,	Dec. 12, 1703
Mary	of	July 17, 1705
Jeremiah	of	Oct. 29, 1707
Penelope	of	Oct. 27, 1709
Samuel	of	Nov. 5, 1711
Elizabeth	of	Oct. 28, 1713
John	of	Nov. 14, 1715
Freelove	of	Jan. 29, 1717-18
Zephemiah	of	Dec. 23, 1721
Brown, John	of William & Elizabeth,	Aug. 6, 1708
Mary	of	June 4, 1710
Thomas	of	Aug. 23, 1711
Elizabeth	of	Feb. 28, 1712-13
Ruth	of	Sept. 25, 1715
Robert	of	July 26, 1718
George	of	Sept. 30, 1721
Case, Joseph	of Joseph and Hannah,	July 16, 1678
William	of	May 27, 1681
Mary	of	Dec. 2, 1682
Hannah	of	July 6, 1687
Margaret	of	Aug. 20, 1690

Case, John	of Joseph and Hannah,	Nov. 20, 1692
Emmanu- el	of	Nov. 2, 1699
Case, Elizabeth	of Joseph & Elizabeth,	Nov. 10, 1686
Ann	of	Jan. 18, 1704
Joseph	of	Dec. 17, 1706-7
Mary	of	Aug. 29, 1710
Elisha	of	June 28, 1712
Congdon, Wm.	of William and Mary,	Jan. 25, 1698
Champlin, Em- blem	of Jeffrey, Jr., & Susannah,	Jan. 30, 1701-2
Jeffrey	of	Feb. 2, 1702-3
Thomas	of Jeffrey & Han'h 2d wife,	Sept. 3, 1708
Stephen	of	Feb. 16, 1709-10
William	of	Mar. 3, 1712-13
Hannah	of Jeffrey, Jr., and Susan- nah, 3d wife,	Jan. 11, 1714
John	of	Feb. 12, 1716-17
Case, William	of William & Elizabeth,	Sept. 8, 1705
Elizabeth	of	Dec. 7, 1706
Edward	of	Feb. 17, 1708
Hannah	of	Nov. 6, 1713
Sarah	of	May 3, 1715
Mary	of	Jan. 5, 1717-18
Margaret	of	Dec. 19, 1720-21
Case, Daniel	of John and Elizabeth,	May 18, 1721
Fish, Daniel	of Jeremiah and Mary,	June 6, 1722
Gardner, Henry	of Henry & Abigail (Rem- ington),	Feb. 25, 1691
Ephraim	of	Jan. 7, 1693
William	of	Oct. 27, 1697
Hannah	of ——— and Desire,	— —, —
Henry	of	June 16, 1714
John	of William and Abigail,	July 8, 1696
William	of	May 21, 1698

Gardner, Abigail of	William and Abigail,	Sept. 24, 1700
Thomas of		Oct. 30, 1702
Hannah of		Dec. 7, 1704
Lydia of		June 27, 1706
Sylvester of		June 29, 1708
Job of	William & Margaret,	Dec. 5, 1719-20
Gardner, Benj. of	Nathaniel and Mary,	Feb. 26, 1705
Mary of		Nov. 30, 1707
Penelope of		Oct. 11, 1709
Dorcas of		June 10, 1712
Nathaniel of		June 16, 1714
Gardner, Eliz'th of	——— and Elizabeth,	May 17, 1708
Gardner, Dorcas of	Ephraim & Penelope,	Jan. 31, 1713-14
Penelope of		Oct. 15, 1716
Samuel of		Jan. 16, 1719-20
James of		July 10, 1721

*(To be continued.)*

## THE HIGHWAYS OF NEWPORT IN 1654.

[From R. I. Col. Land Evidence, Vol. 2, pp. 71-72.]

"HIGHWAYS LAID OUT BY MR. NICHOLAS EASTON, MR. JOHN CLARKE AND MYSELF."

"In the Town of each side the eight rod lots, a way of 6 poles wide, with a highway of 2 rods between each four.

A highway of 2 rods wide, as far as Gardner's house lot, and then one from the water side, to over against Hairland's house, and so to Mr. Coggeshall's farm. A way crossing the way by Tobias' house, up to the way that goes to Mr. Brenton's farm, principally laid out for the accommodation of the land that did accommodate the house lots from Harry Bull's house lot to the said way.

Another driftway up to the Southmead meadows, of 2 poles wide, running up between Robinson's lot and Jeffrey's lot.

Another highway from the entrance of Mr. Coggeshall's farm, to go to Castle Hill, and so leading to all the lands and commons upon the neck, which way was laid out by us, to the brook that came down by Applegate's Plain, the rest is not determined as yet, where to run.

A highway from the Town, laid out of 2 poles wide to William Dyre's farm, and so to lead to the lands on the north side of the town,\* viz. : the meadows, Mr. Coddington's Cow Pasture, the Artillery Garden, Mr. Clarke's land, and William Dyre's land, and so by Wm. Dyre's

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[\*Newport at this date (1654) included the present town of Middletown.]

meadow, a way into the land of said Dyre, bought of Applegate, to fetch off the wood off that land for the Town's use, which land was laid forth by Capt. Clarke and Mr. Robert Jeffreys, as also, by them, was the wood reserved, and the way appointed, only for that use.

A highway appointed, from the Town, at the corner of Mr. Barber's  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre lot, to go to the grass meadows in the pond, and to the beach, which way was 2 poles wide, to run along between the land of Mr. Coggeshall, Clarke, Jeffereys, on the west side, and the land laid out to Mr. Easton and others on the east side.

A highway between the lot of John Lawrence and Marmaduke Ward, of 2 poles wide, leading to Mr. Coddington's lands, only the way between Wilbor's land and Barker's and Richardson's, was 6 poles, to go to Wanematomy Hill, and so by the foot of the hill, into Mr. Coddington's farm, and so through that to the land laid out to Earl's Wigwam, commonly called Pocasset Highway.

A highway at the east end of Ward's lands, to go by Mr. Brenton's land to green end, and the lands laid out that way, and so a highway, 10 poles wide, to the said Mill Brook, so far as those lands were laid out to Greenman, &c., and from that way was another way to go down to the mill.

A highway, appointed to go from out the night Common, through Mr. Brenton's farm to the mill, of 2 rods wide, and to be laid out where was most convenient for horse or cart.

A highway appointed and laid out to go up by Foster's house, to Mr. Bracy's farm, and to the lands laid out on the southern and eastern side thereof, and a driftway appointed to Southmead meadows, as proper only thereto.

A highway up from the mill to Joseph Clarke's, and so

on the fore side of those lands down to the common beyond Mr. Barker's, that on the east side of the brook being about 20 poles, at the north end thereof, cross the way from the mill, at the end of Mr. Brenton's men's lot, and between Capt. Clarke's land, now in possession of Goodman Weadon, went the highway towards the great commons, and so by the side of Mr. John Clarke's, Joseph and Thomas Clarke's lands, &c., being on the east side thereof, went the highway of 6 poles wide, to Mr. Easton's farm, and from that, laid out to John Anthony on the south, and John Layton on the north, went down, and was laid out a highway of 6 poles broad, down to Stoney river, to meet with that way on the west end of Mr. Barker's lands, and so came into the commons at the Rocks, and from that way was laid out to Sachuest Neck, Meadows and Beach.

There was a way also laid out on the east side of Greenman's lands, that butted upon the Penfold, Richardson lying on the other side, which way was to go to the Penfold, being laid out to Mr. Brenton.

A highway, likewise, to go up on the north side of the said way to Andrews, which way went to the Hermitage, and those lands thereabouts; from out of which way went down the highway to Mr. Hutchinson's lands, but for what highways was appointed and laid out to the lands about and adjoining to Sachuis Brook, I am not assertinated of, only refer those whom it concerns, to the record of lands, in those parts laid out by Mr. Robert Jefferey's, whose fencings appointed by Mr. Jefferey's, Capt. Clarke and myself, under our hands.

Thus much I have said, and do affirm, to the best of my understanding and knowledge, in the common good, wherein all men have right, and if any one is impeached, the whole is wronged (as to concerning highways, through

which all have propriety of free egress). And because this particular doth emearge to that which is committed to our care, I do declare in my observation, two or three impediments :

1st. Mr. Coddington, in that highway that goes to the Artillery Garden and burying place, he hath set near 60 poles of fencing upon the highway, six feet at least, at the north end.

2d. Richard Tew hath not only turned the part of the highway out of his proper place, but hath incroached upon and inclosed near upon three rods of the way and half a pole upon part of the rest.

Let them, therefore, that know any injury in this kind, put it down, under their hands, as I now have done, and be ready to make it good, as I am, so shall we avoid hypocrisy, dissimulation, backbitting and secret wolveish devourings, one of another, and declare ourselves men, which, how unmanlike the practice of some sycovents are, is and may safely be demonstrated: Therefore let all that love the light come forth to the light and show their deeds. So saith

WILL. DYRE.

This as a record, I give forth  
to be a record, from the simple  
and honest intent of my heart,  
and soul, this 15th Feb., 1654.

A true copy,

JOHN SANFORD,

Recorder."

## ABSTRACTS OF WILLS, DEEDS, &c.

DEED OF SALE—JOHN STANTON, OF WESTERLY, R. I., TO  
JOHN BROWN, OF NEWPORT, R. I., 1736.

John Stanton, of Westerly, R. I., yeoman, in consideration of four thousand pounds, conveys to John Brown, of Newport, R. I., merchant, “two certain pieces, farms, or parcells of land, situate, lying and being in the Town of Newport. One of said parcells of land containing, by estimation, ninety acres, be the same more or less, being bounded—*Northerly*, on the harbour of Newport; *Easterly*, partly on the land of John Gardner, with two small off-sets to the eastward, and partly on the land of Abraham Coggeshall; *Southerly*, upon the land of Jahleel Brenton, Esq., and *Westerly*, upon the land of Edward Pelham, with a small offsett to the westward, and partly on the other of the above granted parcells of land. The said other parcell of land containing, by estimation, twenty-seven acres, be the same more or less, bounded—*Northerly*, upon the land of Edward Pelham; *Easterly*, upon the other described and granted parcell of land; *Southerly* and *Westerly*, upon the land of Jahleel Brenton, Esq.” He reserves unto himself, his heirs and assigns forever, “a small burying-ground, about two rods square, near the middle of the first described parcell of land, also excepting and reserving forever hereafter, a driftway through

the said first described parcell of land, from the east side thereof."

Signed, sealed and delivered, April 10, 1736,

in the presence of

SAMUEL EASTON, JOHN STANTON, [L. s.]

JAMES LYNDON,

DANIEL UPDIKE, SUSANNA STANTON, [L. s.]

Acknowledged before Peter Bours, Just. Pacis.

[Original in Archives of Newport Historical Society.]

WILL OF EBENEZER GODDARD, OF NEWPORT, SHIPWRIGHT,  
1769.

Desires "to be decently and privately buried"; bequeaths unto his sons, Nicholas Goddard, Ebenezer Goddard, and William Goddard, five shillings each; bequeaths to his daughters, Elizabeth Mumford and Mary Corey, five shillings each. The balance of his estate he bequeaths to his wife, Mary Goddard; appoints Samuel Mumford, of Newport, cordwainer, and his son, Wm. Goddard, Executors.

Signed and sealed, the 25th day of April, 1769,

in the presence of

EBENEZER GODDARD, [L. s.]

WM. BROOKS SIMPSON, }  
WILLIAM PIKE, } Witnesses.  
GEORGE HELME, }

Proved, Newport. R. I., Aug. 7, 1769.

"Recorded in ye Tcwn Council Book of Newport, No. 13, page 360, Newport, Aug. 9, A. D. 1769."

WM. CODDINGTON, Council Clerk.

[Original in possession of Theo. R. Helme, Esq., Newport, R. I.]

DEED OF PELEG SANFORD, OF WINDHAM, CONN., to WILLIAM GODDARD, NEWPORT, R. I., SHIPWRIGHT, 1767.

Peleg Sanford, of Windham, Conn., mason, for the

sum of one hundred and sixty Spanish silver milled dollars, conveys to William Goddard, of Newport, R. I., shipwright, "a certain lott or piece of land, situate, lying and being in Newport, aforesaid, fronting a street leading down in the neck, and is bounded and measureth as follows, viz.: *Westerly*, sixty-two feet on the said street; *Northerly*, seventy-three feet on land of John Almy; *Easterly*, sixty-four feet and a half on other land of the said Peleg Sanford, mason; and *Southerly*, seventy-eight feet on land that ye said Peleg Sanford, mason, has sold and conveyed to Morton Huddy."

Signed and sealed, the 5th day of June, 1767,

in the presence of PELEG SANFORD, Mason. [L. S.]

SAMUEL MUMFORD,

JOS. FOX.

Acknowledged before John Davis, Justice of the Peace.

Recorded by Wm. Coddington, Town Clerk, June 8, 1767.

[Original in possession of Theo. R. Helme, Esq.]

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DEED—ESECK CARR AND SUSANNAH, HIS WIFE, OF LITTLE COMPTON, TO ROBERT CARR, OF NEWPORT, 1687.

Eseck Carr and Susannah, his wife, of Little Compton, for £20 silver, conveys to Robert Carr, of Newport,  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre of land in Newport, bounded—*Easterly* on land of Maj. Peleg Sanford; *Southerly* on land in possession of Francis Brinley and Caleb Carr, Sr.; *Northerly* on land of Robert Carr and Samuel Gardner; *Westerly* on the common road leading to the neck.

Signed, sealed, &c., Aug. 1, 1687,

in the presence of

SAMUEL GARDNER,  
JOHN TILLINGHAST,  
WESTON CLARKE.

ESECK CARR. [L. S.]

her

SUSANNA X CARR. [L. S.]  
mark.

Acknowledged before Jos. Church, Justice of the Peace.

[From Col. Land Evidence, Vol. 2, pp. 387-8.]

DEED—JOHN ANTHONY, OF PORTSMOUTH, TO RICHARD TEW, OF NEWPORT, 1642.

John Anthony, of Portsmouth, planter, for good causes, &c., conveys to Richard Tew, of Newport, "3 parcels of land in Newport, east from the Newport Mill, within a tract called the 'great inclosure,' amounting to 50 acres—40 acres given me by Town grant; 10 as a servant, at my first coming, bounded—*Northerly* by the common or highway to Sachuest; *Westerly* by the highway to Sachuest; *Southerly* by the land of Nicholas Easton; *Easterly* by Maidford river. Also one parcel of 8 acres salt marsh, at the west end of Sachuest marshes, bounded—*South*, *East*, and *North* by natural water bounds; *West* by the highway on the Beach, leading to Sachuest Common. Also another parcel of salt marsh, lying on the other side of the water, eastward, called Lubbar's Pound, of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres, bounded—*East* and *West* by the great Rocks; *South* by the aforesaid water.

Signed, sealed, &c., Oct., 1642,

in the presence of

her

JOHN ANTHONY. [L. S.]

SUSANNA X ANTHONY,

mark

JOSEPH LAD.

[R. I. Col. Land Evidence, Vol. 1, pp. 85-6.]

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

### NOTES.

THE RECAPTURE OF JOHN SHERMAN.—I find the following item in a scrap of newspaper, without date, used in the binding of one of the old record books, in the Town Clerk's office, at Warren, R. I. As it seems to throw some light upon a passage in the journal of Dr. Solomon Drowne, published in the last number of the NEWPORT HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, page 67, I venture to send it:—"Newport, March 12th. We are informed that John Sherman, who was under sentence of Death here for Burglary, and made his escape about 15 months ago, is taken and confined in Boston Goal." H. H. S.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE.—No. 3, Vol. IV. of this magazine, is received. Its contents, as usual, are full of interest to the antiquarian. It contains a sketch of the life of Gen. Andrew Porter, with portrait, by Wm. A. Porter.—A contribution to the Early History of Merion, near Philadelphia, Penn., by James T. Levick, M. D.—A reprint of the pamphlet, "Information and Direction to such persons as are inclined to America, more especially those related to the Province of Pennsylvania," the authorship of which has been attributed to Penn. The original is supposed to have been printed in 1682.—The continuation of the article on the Descendants of Joran Kyn, the founder of Upland, by Gregory B. Keen.—Biographical Sketches of the members of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention of 1776, by Wm. H. Egle, M. D.—Descendants of Rev. William Smith, D. D., First Provost of the College of Philadelphia.—Records of Christ Church, Philadelphia; burials 1709-1760, and thirteen pages of Notes and Queries, making a very valuable number. Published at Philadelphia by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

THE NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD.—The October No. of this magazine is received. It is full of matter relating

to "Ye ancient history" of New York. It is published by the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, and deserves a more extended notice than our space will, this time, allow. The subscription price is only \$2 per annum. Published at the Society's rooms, 64 Madison avenue, New York City.

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THE CRANSTON FAMILY.—A History and Genealogy of the Cranston family being in preparation (the publication of which will be under the authority of the Rhode Island Historical Society), all lineal or collateral descendants of that race are earnestly requested to forward any information in aid of said object, which may be in their possession, or within their reach, to the editor of this magazine. Assistance from any other parties will be gratefully acknowledged.

HENRY E. TURNER.

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TIVERTON TOWN RECORDS.—The early registry of births and marriages in Tiverton, R. I., being placed in our possession, by the courtesy of Hon. Joseph Osborn, of that town, we shall commence their publication in our next number.

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#### QUERIES.

14. Can any of the readers of this magazine give me information of the birth and marriage of Jeremiah Rogers, who was of Middletown, R. I., 1739-1760? He died 1764 or 5. His wife, Patience, died in Newport, R. I., Sept. 28, 1802, aged 86 years. The children of Jeremiah and Patience Rogers were:

- I. Thomas, b. May 29, 1739.
  - II. Mary, b. March 15, 1740, married James Clarke.
  - III. Elizabeth, b. August 7, 1743, married William Tilley.
  - IV. Sarah, b. November 23, 1745.
  - V. Ruth, b. July 22, 1747.
  - VI. James, b. November 9, 1749.
  - VII. Patience, b. 1752, died June 19, 1820,
- and perhaps Jeremiah, who married Fannie Hoxie, 1783, and who was in Tiverton, R. I., 1795. Can any one give me the date of birth, &c., of Jeremiah, Sr., and the maiden name of his wife, Patience?

R. H. TILLEY.

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15. In the first book of registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths in the Clerk's office, South Kingstown, R. I., I find this record—"Thos.

Culverwell was joyned in marriage to Abigail, his wife, the 22d of Feb., 1719-20. He took her in marriage after she had gone four times across the highway in only her shift and hair-lace, and no other clothing. Joyned together in marriage by me, George Hazard, Justice." What law of our State called for this degradation of the bride? J. N. A.

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## REPLIES.

To No. 11, PAGE 127.—As a further answer to your query, No. 11, page 127, permit me to call your attention to a law prohibiting the giving of credit for above five shillings, to sailors, excepting under certain conditions. (Digest 1730, p. 28.) Further, "An action against an Indian for strong Liquors and Tavern scores could not be maintained." (Digest 1744, p. 92.) Again, "A person selling strong liquors, under whatever name, to a negro, mulatto, or Indian slave, was liable to a fine of Four Pounds." (Digest of 1767, p. 156.) The law cited by you in answer to the query, can be found also in Digest of 1730, p. 246.

SIDNEY S. RIDER.

THE  
NEWPORT HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

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No. 4.

APRIL, 1881.

VOL. 1.

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COASTER'S HARBOUR ISLAND.

Coaster's Harbour Island, having, through the proposed establishment there of the United States training school for seamen, become a prominent point of interest, we present some documents throwing light upon its history, in addition to those published some time since in the Newport Daily News.

The popular tradition, which for two or three generations has amounted almost to a religious faith in Newport, that Gov. Coddington gave the island to the town, for the purpose of making a home for the poor, illustrates the value of such traditions, Gov. Coddington's name not being mentioned in any record connected with it, yet brought to light; on the contrary, the documents published in the Daily News, and those hereto appended, reveal distinctly every transaction through which it became the property of the town of Newport, save in one particular, in which there is some obscurity.

These documents are:

1. Deed; Caganaquant to Benedict Arnold and John Greene, of date, May 22, 1658 — £6 10s.

2. Deed ; John Greene to Benedict Arnold, of date, May 27, 1672 — £10 in current pay, to be received by Arnold from the town of Newport for £6 10s. disbursed by him fifteen years before.
3. Deed ; Benedict Arnold to town of Newport, May 1, 1673 — £10.
4. Acts of town of Newport, January 31, 1671, April 30, 1673, May 1, 1673.

The obscurity above referred to, consists in this, that the conveyances give the appearance of ordinary bargain and sale between Gov. Arnold and the town, whereas the acts of the town and John Greene's deed to Arnold imply that Greene and Arnold purchased of the Indians, as representatives of the town, or that the town so understood, and in their vote of January 1, 1671, they propose to treat with the Governor [Arnold] "concerning "some moneys disbursed by him and John Greene, Sen., to "the Indians about Goat Island and Coaster's Harbour," "and that "he may not incur damage by any kindness he "intended to do for this town in that respect."

The committee by obligation of May 1, 1673, agree to pay to Benedict Arnold £10 in country pay or £6 10s. in New England money, which is its equivalent, and which is the exact sum which Arnold and Greene paid to Caganaquant, fifteen years before.

John Greene's deed to Arnold speaks of the desire of the town of Newport to settle with "the purchasers of the Islands called Coaster's Harbor and Goat Island within named, for moneys disbursed by the said purchasers, to wit : "Benedict Arnold and John Greene," and says further, "and "I, the said John Greene within named, understanding that "the said Benedict Arnold therein named, is free to pass "over his right in the said two Islands unto the said town "of Newport, if they will pay him ten pounds in current "pay for the six pounds, ten shillings which he disbursed

"fourteen years ago on that account;" further, "I do hereby surrender, for me, my heirs, &c., to Benedict Arnold, his heirs, &c., these said islands, to be made over unto the said town of Newport as aforesaid."

Greene's deed is dated a year earlier than Arnold's; he received no equivalent except the understanding that he shall convey it to the town for the exact amount he had paid for it; Greene having paid nothing.

Neither Greene nor Arnold were men to give up anything which belonged to them, or likely to sell at the original cost a piece of property which, in the interval from 1658 to 1673, must have enhanced in value fourfold.


The conclusion is almost unavoidable, that neither Greene nor Arnold ever had any personal right in these islands, and the town was the original purchaser.

*[From Newport News, December 16, 1880.]*

DEED TO BENEDICT ARNOLD AND JOHN GREENE.

This present writing testifyeth yt I, Cachanaguont, a Chief Sachem of the Indians in Narragansett Bay, and Country, for and in consideration of ye value and sum of six pound, ten shillings in hand received before ye writing hereof, doe hereby sell and resign up all the right, title and possession of three small islands near adjacent to Road Island: unto Benedict Arnold and John Greene both of Newport, yt is to say Nantee Sinunk, alias Goat Island, and Weenat Shassit, alias Costers Harbour, and a small island commonly known to ye English by ye name of Dyer's Island, all wch Islands are being and neere adjoining unto and upon the west side of Rhode Island in ye Narragansitt Bay afore named; and they ar now in the possession and for the proper Benefit and Behoof of ye afore named Arnold and Greene, for them and their heyres, Executors, administrators and assigns, to have, hold, possess and quietly to enjoy for ever, together with all the

benefitts, privileges, profitts, commodity and appurtenances, to ye sayd Islands, belonging or appertaining: and in witness of this, my free and considerat act and deed of sale, as also yt the sayd persons shall not, nor any of their Heirs &c., be molested in ye use of ye said Islands by any Indians, on any claim or pretence whatsoever, hereto, I engage myself and my Heyres, firmly by these presents. Witness my hand this 22th day of May, 1658.

Witness	CACHANAGUOANT.	his
JOHN SANFORD.		marke.
his		
AWASHAWS O		
marke.		

JAMES H. SWEET. § ‡ his marke.

Whereas the town of Newport hath motioned, yt there may be an record made with the Purchasers of ye Islands, called Coasters Harbour and Goat Island, within named, for moneys disbursed by the said Purchasers to Witt: Benedict Arnold and John Greene, within named, and I the said John Greene, within named, understanding yt ye sayd Benedict Arnold, therein named, is free to pass over his right in ye said two Islands, unto ye sayd Town of Newport, if they will pay him Ten pounds in current pay, for the six pounds and ten shillings, wch he disbursed, fourteen years agoe on that account: I do hereby surrender and for me, my Heires &c., deliver up into the hands of the sayd Benedict Arnold, his heires and Assigns, my whole right and intrest, in or to, these two sayd Islands, to be made over unto ye said Town of Newport, as aforesaid. And in witness hereof, I hereunto sett my hand, this the 27th day of May 1672. Dated in Newport, aforesaid in his majisties Collonny of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations &c.

Witness.

JOHN GREENE.

JOHN COGGESHALL, Sen'r.

THOMAS WARD.

Recorded, Newport June 3d, 1830, from what appears to be an Original writing, in the possession of John B. Chace of Providence, R.I., and brought to this office for recording, by Stephen Gould of Newport, but at Present residing in Providence.

BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND,  
Town Clerk.

Book 17 }  
Page 459 }

Jan. 31, 1710.

DEED OF BENEDICT ARNOLD TO THE TOWN OF NEWPORT.

[R. I. Col. Land Evidence. Book 1, p.316.]

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—  
Benedict Arnold, Sen'r, dwelling in the town of Newport, in his Majestys colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New England, &c. sendth greeting. Know ye, that I, the said Benedict Arnold having bought, about fifteen years since, two small Islands called Nom-tussmuck, or Goat Island and Weenachasett, or Coaster's Harbour, lying in Narragansett Bay, near adjacent to Newport in Rhode Island aforesaid, as by a writing dated May 22, 1658, may appear under the hand of Cachanaguant, chief sachem of Narragansett before mentioned, I the said Arnold, for good causes me unto moving and for and in consideration of the sum of ten pounds, country pay, in hand received of the town of Newport aforementioned, and by their order have sold and set over to the said town of Newport, all my right and title, in and to the two small Islands aforementioned, called Goat Island and Coaster's Harbour for the town, TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, as their own right and inheritance forever without any the lawful let or hinderance of my heirs and assigns, to them, their successors and assigns, from time to time to the worlds end, always provided that it is not to be un-

derstood that I, the said Arnold, by this act, do or have deprived myself, my heirs or successors as freemen of the said town, of any privilege or benefit of the said Island as other freemen of the said town of Newport may or shall enjoy in the said Islands, or each of them, from time to time, and in witness of this bargain and sale, I have hereunto put my hand and seal the first day of May in the year of our Lord 1673.

BENEDICT ARNOLD.

Witnes { R. BAILEY,  
          { JOSIAH ARNOLD.

ACTS OF TOWN OF NEWPORT IN RELATION TO THE  
PURCHASE.

[R. I. Col. Land Evidence, Book 1, p. 110.]

The Town having taken into consideration of former tender and motion made the governor, concerning some moneys disbursed by him and John Green, Sen., to the Indians about Goat Island and Coaster's Harbour, and being willing to remove any future troubles or disputes that may arise, have appointed Mr. John Coggeshall, Mr. Peter Easton, Mr. Thomas Ward, or any two of them, to treat with the governor about the same. That so he may not incur damage by any kindness, he intended to do for this town in that respect. And the persons are desired to return what shall be transacted in that behalf, to the next quarter meeting.

WESTON CLARKE, Town Clerk.

January 31, 1671.

[R. I. Col. Land Evidence, Book 1, p. 110.]

Whereas there was appointed, Mr. John Coggeshall, Mr. Peter Easton and Mr. Thomas Ward, to agree with Mr. Benedict Arnold, Sr., of Newport, about Coaster's Harbour and Goat Island, and they did not agree and

conclude, according to the town's intent and desire, whereupon the town thought fit to add to them, Mr. Francis Brinley, Mr. Caleb Carr and Mr. Jireh Bull, and what all or the major part of them shall do, as in order to the premises, shall be as authentic, as if done by the town.

A true copy of a Town order of the Town of Newport, met at Capt. Morris', April 30, 1673.

WESTON CLARKE, Town Clerk.

JOHN SANFORD, Recorder.

Recorded Feb. 17, 1675.

[R. I. Col. Land Evidence, Book 1, p. 110.]

We, whose names are underwritten, to wit: Francis Brinley, John Coggeshall, Caleb Carr, Thomas Ward and Jireh Bull, all of us freemen of the Town of Newport in his Majesty's Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in Narragansett Bay in New England, in America, being by the said Town, in their quarter meeting held April 30, 1673, nominated, appointed and empowered to treat with Benedict Arnold of the same Town and colony, Sen., and in the said Town's behalf, to agree with said Arnold about two Islands vulgarly known by the name of Goat Island and Coaster's Harbour, lying on the west of and adjacent to the Town of Newport, in Rhode Island aforesaid. We seeing by a writing signed by Cachanaquant, a chief Sachem or Commander of Narragansett, that the said Islands were sold to the said Arnold, &c. near upon fifteen years since by the said sachem for £6 10s., then paid to him for the said Islands by the said Arnold, and whereas the said Benedict Arnold, from the day of the date hereof, by a deed, under his hand and seal, granted and made over the said Islands to the Town of Newport aforesaid, for and in consideration of the sum of £10 in country pay, or £6 10s. in N. E. money: We the above named, do, in the Town's behalf, and in per-

suance of their order abovesaid, jointly and severally engage ourselves, our executors and administrators, to pay or cause to be paid the said sum of £10 at or before the 10th day of November, now next ensuing the date hereof. In consideration of the aforesaid two Islands by him, the said Arnold, purchased and procured as above declared.

Witness our hands, this first day of May, in the year sixteen hundred, seventy-three.

FRANCIS BRINLEY,	{ L. S. }
JOHN COGGESHALL,	
CALEB CARR,	
THOMAS WARD,	
JIREH BULL.	

Witness { RICHARD BAILEY,  
JOSIAH ARNOLD.

JOHN SANFORD, Recorder.

Recorded Feb. 17, 1675.

Memorandum.—The contents of this Bill are Received ye first day of May, 1676.

¶ me. BENEDICT ARNOLD, SEN'R.

True copy. Recorded July 22, 1676.

JOHN COGGESHALL, Recorder.

## NEWPORT TOWN RECORDS.

## MARRIAGES.

[Continued from page 175]

Collins, Arnold to Ammy Ward, widow of Thomas,	Mar. 16, 1691-2
Clarke, Carey to Ann Dyre,	Feb. 14, 1693
Collins, William to Sarah Whitman,	April —, 1697
Clarke, William to [Martha] Knight,	April 11, 1700
Clarke, [Mary] of Latham to Thomas Fry,	Dec. 12, 1700
Coddington, William of Nathaniel to Con- tent Arnold,	Nov. 12, 1700
Carr, Elizabeth to John Godfrey	May 28, 1701
Coleman, Thomas, Sci[tuate] to Mary Mew, Newport,	Feb. 12, 1702-3
Claffin, Sarah to —————	Jan. 25, 1703
Clarke, ——— to ——— Butland,	Jan. —, 1704
Coleman, Elinor, N. Y., to Thomas Husk, N. Y.,	Nov. 8, 1704
Carr, Sarah of Gov. Caleb to John Ham- mett,	Jan. 10, 1705
Chaplin, Joseph to Bathsheba Man, War- ren,	Jan. 22, 1705
Coggeshall, Patience to ——— Arnold,	Jan. 23, 1705
Casey, Adam of Thomas and Sarah to Mary Greenman, of Edward and Mary,	Mar. 8, 1705-6
Carey, James to Bridget Pocock,	Dec. 1, 1705
Coggeshall, [Thomas] of Joshua to Mary [Mercy] Freeborn of Gideon,	— —, 1708

Carr, Ann of John and Waite to ——— Bar-	
ker, Scituate,	Jan. 18, 1709
Card, Edward to ——— Corey,	July 24, 1709
Coggeshall, Benjamin of Maj. John to Sarah	
Easton,	Dec. 22, 1709
Card, Joseph to Hope ———	July 13, 1710
Cranston, Elizabeth to Charles Tillinghast,	May 17, 1711
Chapman, Patience, widow of John, to Rob-	
ert Taylor,	Aug. 9, 1711
Chace, John to Ann Arnold,	Sept. 20, 1713
Cranston, William to Miriam Nortin, May	
[1713, prob.] recorded	Feb. 10, 1714
Card, Elizabeth of Joseph to Oliver Arnold,	June 15, 1715
Clarke, ——— to Ezekiel Woodward,	June 8, 1716
Clay, Mrs. Ruth to ——— Elkan, Dec.	
[prob. 1715.] recorded	Jan. 21, 1716
Coddington, Ann of Major Nathaniel to	
Rev. Nathaniel Niles, of Capt. Na-	
thaniel, Kingston,	Nov. 22, 1716
Coggeshall, Ann to Clarke Rodman,	Jan. 3, 1717
Coggeshall, Thomas of Freegift to Sarah	
Lancaster,	Jan. 23, 1717
Cook, Joseph to Hannah Peabody,	May 3, 1717
Clarke, Ann, Kingston, to Samuel Dunn,	
Newport,	Nov. —, 1718
Coddington, Nathaniel to Hope Brown of	
Major James,	Mar. 20, 1718-19
Casey, John to Elizabeth Hix of Thomas,	
Portsmouth,	April 17, 1719
Coggeshall, Peter to Elizabeth Goodson,	Nov. 11, 1719
Coggeshall, Phebe to Henry Bull,	Feb. 1, 1721
Corey, William, Newport, to ——— ———,	
Tiverton,	Feb. 22, 1722-3
Coggeshall, James of Jo ——— to Phebe	
Turner of Lawrence,	Nov. 24, 1723

Carr, Patience of Caleb of James to Joseph	
Slocum of Giles, Portsmouth,	Sept. 27, 1724
Chaloner, Ninion to Ann Brown,	Nov. 14, 1725
Chamberlain, Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of	
Peter to ——— Martindale,	July 29, 1725
Coggeshall, Patience to Abraham Redwood,	Feb. 7, 1726
Casey, John to Mary Stanton of John and	
Elizabeth,	Feb. 9, 1726
Carr, Mary to Josias Lyndon, recorded	Mar. 6, 1726
Carey, Rebecca to Samuel ———	July 14, 1726
Chadwick, Mary [probably widow of John],	
to Thomas Bowcott,	Aug. 18, 1726
Comer, John to Mrs. Sarah ———	Feb. 2, 1726-7
Clarke, Weston to Mary Willett, at James	
Clarke's,	June 20, 1728
Clarke, John to Priscilla Barker,	Aug. 29, 1728
Cranston, William to Mercy Gould, at Dan-	
iel Gould's,	Sept. 12, 1728
Coggeshall, Elizabeth to Benjamin Willson,	Mar. 4, 1729
Carpenter, Abigail to Robt. Miller, Swanzey,	Oct. 19, 1729
Coggeshall, Ann to Christopher Dickerson,	Oct. 6, 1730
Coggeshall, Sarah of Joshua to Benjamin	
Richardson,	Jan. 20, 1730-1
Coggeshall, daughter of Thomas to ———	
Packham,	July —, 1731
Cornell, Gideon to Rebecca Vaughan,	Feb. 22, 1732
Cook, John to Elizabeth Twaity,	Sept. 16, 1734
Clarke, Benjamin to Grizzel Sherman,	Nov. 3, 1734
Coggeshall, Thomas to Anstiss Almy [widow] ———	30, 1735
Cohen, Zachariah to Elinor Phillips,	June 12, 1735
Carr, John, Newport, to Mary Hull, Swanzey,	Sept. 15, 1735
Claggett, Mary to James Wady,	May 27, 1736
Card, Joseph to Mary Weeden,	Aug. 7, 1736
Coddington, William to Penelope Goulding	
of George and Mary,	May 1, 1737

Cox, Thomas to Mehitable ———,	Sept. 18, 1737
Clarke, Hannah of Samuel, Jamestown, to Matthew Borden,	Dec. 21, 1737
Clarke, James to Ann Fleet,	Feb. 26, 1737-8
Child, Thomas to Mary Newman,	May 17, 1738
Chace, Perkins, to Elizabeth Jreson,	July 9, 1738
Chace, Mehitable to George Lawrence,	July 9, 1738
Child, Esther to David Lindsay,	July 11, 1738
Caswell, Sarah to Timothy Witherell,	Oct. 5, 1738
Crandall, Rebecca to Peter Marshall,	Nov. 26, 1738
Coggeshall, Alice to Robert Nichols,	Dec. 25, 1738
Cranston, James to Eunice Richmond,	—— 14, 1739
Chace, Jonathan, Jr. to Ann Shelly,	June —, 1739
Castle, Sarah to David Major,	Aug. 26, 1739
Clarke, Hannah to Daniel Millett,	Sept. 27, 1739
Cooper, William to Phebe Morran,	—— 26, } no
Chase, Ann to Richard Edwards,	—— 29, } year
Cahoone, Joseph to Sarah Vaughan,	—— 5, 1740
Carr, Sailes to }	
Child, Martha }	June 10, 1740
Clarke, Peleg to Elizabeth Allum,	Sept. 25, 1740
Chaloner, Mary to James Robinson,	Oct. 16, 1740
Clarke, John to Martha Smith [no date.]	
Clarke, William to Elizabeth Benson,	Oct. 5, 1741
Cowley, Joseph to Penelope Pelham,	Nov. 15, 1741
Carr. [Caleb] to Elizabeth Phillips	Nov. 15, 1741
Clarke, Mary to Henry Bliss,	Nov. —, 1741
Claggett, Hannah to John Thredstill,	Nov. 29, 1741
Cooley, James to Judith Veal,	Feb. 4, 1741-2
Cartwright, Ruth to Joseph Hudson,	—— —, 1742
Cozzens, Elinor to Robert Feke,	Sept. 23, 1742
Connor, Mary to Robert Odlin,	Sept. 26, 1742
Carr, Elizabeth to Henry Peacock,	Nov. 5, 1742
Coggeshall, [Rebecca] to Robert Taylor,	Dec. 30, 1742
Chaffin, George to Ann Tiley,	Jan. 16, 1742-3

Cornwell, Charles to ——— ———,	Mar. 27, 1743
Cottrell, Barbara to Henry Sowle,	May 1, 1743
Cooper, Isaac to }	June 8, 1743
Cranston, Mary }	
Cranston, Eunice to Daniel Wilcox,	June 16, 1743
Caswell, Lydia to Jarvis Pinckney,	Oct. 19, 1743
Clarke, Mercy to ——— Leathe,	Dec. 25, 1743
Cranston, Hart to Robert Dunbar,	—— —, 1744
Coddington, Ann to John Greene,	—— 23, 1744
Chase, Abigail to John Downs,	June —, 1744
Caswell, Mary to Joseph Brown,	Nov. 29, 1744
Carr, Samuel, Newport, to Demaris Carr, Jamestown,	June 6, 1745
Coggeshall, Katharine to Jonathan Otis,	Oct. 16, 1745
Cooke, Elizabeth to ——— ———,	—— —, 1746
Channing, John to Mary Robinson,	[Jan. 5, 1746]
Cornwell, Ann to Samuel Pearson,	June 11, 1746
Chaloner, John to }	Oct. 12, 1746
Church, Martha }	
Cahoone, James to Mary Yeats	Dec. 20, 1747
Clarke, Latham to Elizabeth Baley,	Dec. 24, 1747
Cleveland, John to Elizabeth Duers,	April 14, 1748
Chanders, Elizabeth to Nathaniel Grafton,	April 24, 1748
Corbitt, Samuel to Patience Allborn,	June 15, 1748
Crosby, Thomas to Mary Borill,	Sept. 5, 1748
Callue, James to Mary ———,	Sept. 5, 1748
Carr, Robert to Mary Wood,	May 18, 1749
Cooper, Mary to Thomas Stanley,	June 23, 1749
Carlton, Edward to Sarah Merrihew,	July 23, 1749
Cahoone, Eleanor to Henry Willis,	Aug. 26, 1749
Cranston, Peleg of Thos. & Patience, to }	Sept. 7, 1749
Carr, Sarah of Thos. and Hannah,	
Carter, Thomas to Abigail Fry,	Sept. 10, 1749
Coggeshall, Susanna to Josiah Brown,	Nov. 1, 1749
Candry, Isaac to Hannah Wilbur,	Dec. 28, 1749

Coggeshall, Nathaniel to }	Jan. 31, 1749-50
Cranston, Mary }	
Coggeshall, Freelove to Anthony Bennett,	Aug. 16, 1750
Cox, Elizabeth to Elnathan Hammond,	Sept. 5, 1750
Cahoone, Abigail to Erasmus Phillips,	Oct. 4, 1750
Corbete, Samuel to Elizabeth Luther,	Oct. 14, 1750
Coffin, Paul to Jerusha Tuell,	Nov. 15, 1750
Clarke, Benjamin to Esther Ayres,	Nov. 19, 1750
Coggeshall, Sarah, of Thomas and Sarah to Benjamin Almy,	May 22, 1751
Carr, Roba to John Noyes,	Aug. 1, 1751
Cooper, Christiana Catharine, N. Kingston, to John Smith,	Sept. 18, 1751
Corey, Hannah to John Jencks of Prov.,	Dec. 3, 1751
Coggeshall, — to Othniel Tripp, at widow Sarah Coggeshall's,	Dec. 9, 1751
Cornell, Gideon to Amy Clarke,	Feb. 16, 1752
Crapon, Elizabeth to Joseph Gladding,	Feb. 27, 1752
Covil, [Elizabeth] to Thomas McClure,	Mar. 12, 1752
Chapman, ——— to Joseph Phillips,	May 7, 1752
Coggeshall, Sarah of Josiah to Revill Munro,	May 24, 1752
Chase, Seth, Freetown, to Philadelphia Paine,	Nov. 16, 1752
Clarke, Benjamin to Elizabeth Brown,	Jan. 28, 1753
Corey, Mary to John Reed,	Mar. 17, 1753
Crocum, Elizabeth to Edward Thurston,	April 8, 1753
Caswell, Israel to }	May 17, 1753
Crapon, Mary }	
Chapman, Elizabeth to Phineas Perry,	Aug. 23, 1753
Chadwick, Ann to Joseph Hill,	Oct. 21, 1753
Crandall, James, Westerly, to }	Jan. 17, 1754
Clarke, Sarah Newport, }	
Coburn, James to Mary Odlin,	Feb. 8, 1754
Clarke, Anna to John Oldfield,	Feb. 18, 1754
Chilson, John to Elizabeth Atkins,	April 26, 1754
Church, Edward to Hannah Ledbetter,	May 5, 1754

Chapman, Walter to Elizabeth Dunn,	July —, 1754
Clarke, Hannah to Maxon Mosier,	Aug. 8, 1754
Corey, Caleb to Hannah Manchester,	Aug. 11, 1754
Carter, Dorothy to William Thurston,	Sept. 4, 1754
Cozzens, Matthew to Elizabeth Tillinghast,	Oct. 17, 1754
Cowdry, Isaac to Eunice Stacey,	Oct. 30, 1754
Clarke, Susanna to John Sims,	Nov. 13, —
Church, Benjamin to Bathsheba Cranston,	[Dec. 9, 1754]
Chapman, Israel to Martha Sears,	Dec. 23, 1754
Clarke, Mary to William Taggart,	Jan. 26, 1755
Crapon, Samuel to Mary Ackforth,	Feb. 20, 1755
Coggeshall, Nathaniel of Nathaniel, to Eliza- beth Barstow,	Feb. 27, 1755
Connor, Edward to Patience —,	Mar. 20, 1755
Cowdry, Isaac to }	April 27, 1755
Cox, Mehitable }	
Connor, William to Margaret Bourk,	May 25, 1755
Chubb, Thomas to }	June 15, 1755
Chadwick, Mary }	
Cary, John to Martha Pitman,	[July 30, 1755]
Clarke, Ruth to Caleb Gilbert,	Aug. 7, 1755
Clarke, James to Elizabeth Parekom,	Sept. 11, 1755
Card, Sarah, to John Pate,	Nov. 9, 1755
Cogin, Thomas to Mary Holston,	Nov. 16, 1755
Chapman, Edward to Mehitable Scranton,	Nov. 25, 1755
Cole, Zilpah to Levi Sherman,	Dec. 24, 1755
Clarke, Shearman to Katharine Tuell,	Jan. 22, 1756
Clarke, Henry to Elizabeth Baley,	May 3, 1756
Carr, Mercy to Henry Hubbs,	May 9, 1756
Coggeshall, Nathaniel to Abigail Wanton,	May 12, 1756
Cozzens, Gregory to Mary Fry,	July 14, 1756
Chadwick, Sarah to Francis Dickens,	July 25, 1756
Cowdry, William to Mary Murphy,	Aug. 8, 1756
Coombs, Elizabeth to Jeremiah Barker,	Sept. 19, 1756

Cook, Elizabeth to Peleg Bunker,	May 11, 1757
Collins, John, Esq., of Samuel and Hannah, to Mary, widow of Pea Collins, daughter of John Avery, Esq., of Boston,	May 23, 1757
Carr, Katharine to John Green,	Sept. 22, 1757
Chambers, Mary to Goodson Langworthy,	— 23, 1758
Child, Ann to Jonathan Fish,	[Sept. 13], 1758
Child, Jeremiah to Elizabeth Dyre,	July 24, {
Clark, Peleg to Mary ———,	Oct. 15, { <small>year not given</small>
Cleveland, John to Elizabeth ———,	Dec. 18, <small>year not known.</small>
Claggett, Elizabeth to Joseph Sheffield,	June 21, 1759
Caswell, Deborah to Matthew Langley,	July 22, 1759
Collick, Sarah to James Griffiths,	Aug. 19, 1759
Chase, Rhoda to Jonathan Gladding,	Aug. 30, 1759
Clarke, Lydia to Jonathan Maxon,	Nov. 14, 1759
Clarke, Ann to Thomas Tew,	Dec. 6, 1759
Curts, Mary Ann to Joseph Sims,	Dec. 19, 1759
Carpenter, John to Abigail B——,	} these six no year given.
Coggeshall, Thomas to Anstice Almy,	
Clark, Benjamin to Esther Ayres,	
Center, Solomon to Mary ———,	
Cranston, Benjamin to ——— ———,	
Crawford, Elizabeth to Barnabas Hargill, September 17,	
Clarke, Audley to Margaret Howland,	Feb. 7, 1760
Chapman, Mary to Alexander Mullin,	Feb. 14, 1760
Carr, Wait to Ebenezer West.	Feb. 23, 1760
Clarke, James to Mary Rogers,	Mar. 13, 1760
Clarke, Seth to Deborah Ladd,	— 10, 1760
Casey, Gideon to Eldridge ———,	May 11, 1760
Chadwick, Thomas to Dorothy Eldridge,	July 13, 1760
Congdon, Benjamin to Katharine Taylor,	Aug. 9, 1760
Calverd, John to Mehitabel Thurston,	Aug. 14, 1760
Case, Sarah to William Spencer,	Sept. 11, 1760
Capenter, James to Avis Tillinghast,	Sept. 15, 1760

Clarke, Ann to James Dalt,	Sept. 17, <sup>no</sup> year
Crapon, Sarah to Othniel Tripp,	Sept. 29, 1760
Cranston, Mary to Joseph Tillinghast,	Oct. 9, 1760
Champlin, Ann to James Anderson,	Oct. 20, 1760
Chesebrough, Abigail to Alexander Grant,	Oct. 20, 1760
Cahoone, Jonathan to Ruth Phillips,	Dec. 4, 1760
Clarke, Sarah to Gilbert ———,	1761
Chase, Mehitable to Price ———,	1761
Cozzens, Robert to {	
Caswell, Jane }	Aug. 4, 1761
Clarke, Walter to Abigail Phillips,	April 19, 1761
Campbell, Sarah to James Goodman,	May 7, 1761
Clarke, James to Ann Moses,	May 18, 1761
Cornell, Rachel to John Jeut,	June 29, 1761
Carr, John to Mary Arnold,	July 19, 1761
Child, Joanna to Ebenezer Washburne,	Oct. —, 1761
Cahoone, Elizabeth to Gould Marsh,	Nov. 11, 1761
Criths, Daniel to Elizabeth ———,	Nov. 15, 1761
Crapon, William to Priscilla Oxx,	Dec. 7, 1761
Clarke, James to Mary Bennett,	Dec. 23, 1761
Caswell, John to Hannah West,	Dec. 31, 1761
Chandler, Katharine to Jonathan Weeden,	Dec. 30, 1762
Clarke, Sarah to Daniel Wilcox,	Oct. 27, 1762
Church, Mary to Eleazer Trevett,	Oct. 18, <sup>no</sup> date.
Chapman, Mary to Joseph Sabin,	no date
Coggeshall, Caleb to {	
Card, Phebe }	1762
Church, Abigail to Joseph Smith,	Jan. 24, 1762
Cook, Job to Freelove ———,	July —, 1762
Clarke, Audley to Ann Carr,	Nov. 24, 1762
Chadwick, Patience to Edward Kenney,	———, [1762]
Card, Phebe to James Milliard,	———, [1762]
Carr, Elizabeth to Richard Story,	——— 28, [1762]
Clarke, Sarah to Benj. Vose,	———, [1762]

Carr, Mary to William Gardner,	[date lost]
Crandall, Ezekiel to Phebe Bell,	Mar. 6, 1763
Chaffins, Elizabeth to Walter Hanners,	Mar. 6, 1763
Cranston, Frances to Samuel Davenport,	Mar. 18, 1763
Church, Charles to Elizabeth ———,	April 11, 1763
Clarke, Mary to Joseph Sanford,	June 13, 1763
Church, ——— to John La——,	June 24, 1763
Conklin, Sarah to James Lewis,	July 5, 1763
Carr, Martha to James Marsh,	Aug. 3, 1763
Cranston, Rachel to Henry Mulder, from Demerara,	Sept. 29, 1763
Clarke, Audley to Ann Carr,	Nov. 24, 1763
Card, Richard to Martha Tripp,	May 12, 1764
Carpenter, Willett to Ann Gardner,	July 1, 1764
Champlin, George to Ruth Wanton,	July 26, 1764
Chandler, William to Mary Simkins,	Nov. 7, 1764
Cowdry, Mary to John Robinson, Ireland,	Nov. 15, 1764
Carey, John to Hannah Weaver,	July 4, 1765
Cranston, Richmond to Sarah Hookey,	July 15, 1765
Cross, Martha to Caleb Hacker,	July 15, 1765
Cartwright, Dorothy to James Fry,	Aug. 4, 1765
Chadwick, Thomas to Deborah Bourk,	Aug. 11, 1765
Chase, Ann to Andrew McCoone, Georgia,	Oct. 27, 1765
Carr, Mary to Peleg Barker, Jr.,	Dec. 25, 1765
Clarke, Hannah to John Atkinson,	Dec. 26, 1765
C——, William to Abigail Otis,	Jan. 15, 1766
Clarke, Almy to William Pinnegar,	June 22, 1766
“ John to Meribah Bennett,	June —, 1766
“ James to Elizabeth Collins Bliss,	Aug. 9, 1766
Cox, Thomas to Elizabeth Belcher,	Aug. 17, 1766
Cranston, Katharine to Samuel Brown, Jr.,	Aug. 17, 1766
Cooper, Isaac to Prudence Mortimore,	Sept. 18, 1766
Chase, Benjamin, Bristol, to Ann Fry,	Oct. 16, 1766
Clarke, John to Mary Peckham,	Oct. 20, 1766

Cranston, Mary	{	Oct. 20, 1766
Checkley, William, Boston		
Cranston, Abigail to Daniel Holloway,		Nov. 23, 1766
Coggeshall, Thomas to Esther Kenyon,		Nov. 27, 1766
Clace, Delana to Joshua Irish,		April —, 1767
Carr, Samuel to Sarah Thomas,		Dec. 6, 1767
Carroll, Lawrence to Susanna Holden,		June 19, 1768
Cornell, Elizabeth to James Anthony,		Aug. 15, 1768
Channing, Mary to George Gibbs,		Oct. 9, 1768
Coggeshall, William to Elizabeth Moore,		Feb. 28, 1771
Cranston, Rachel, widow of Henry Mulder,	{	July 20, 1779
to Joseph Aikins, N. Bedford		
Cabellic, Martin to Alice Wyatt,		Aug. 5, 1781
Coggeshall, Elizabeth to Benjamin Slocum,		Aug. 24, 1783
“ Ruth to James Greene,		Nov. 25, 1783
Cornell, George to Sarah Townsend,		Dec. 9, 1784
Clarke, Elizabeth to William Bretton,		May 22, 1785
“ Betsey to Michael Baptister,		July 3, 1785
Chadwick, Sally to John Williams of Alex'r,		Sept. 25, 1785
Cranston, Rachel, widow, 1st, of George Mul-		
der, 2d, of Joseph Aikins, to George		
Munro,		Mar. 6, 1785
Carr, Mary of Caleb to Joseph Carr,		May 11, 1788
Cahoone, Phebe, to Ebenezer Burrill, Lynn,		Aug. 3, 1788
Coggeshall, Mary to Jeremiah Lawton,		Nov. 23, 1788
Carr, Samuel C. to Ann Hookey, 2d wife,		Dec. 13, 1789
Calvin, Sarah of Mehitable to Martin Rogers,		July 31, 1790
Cooke, Clarke to Dorcas Tilley,		Dec. 11, 1790
Champlin, Christopher G. to Martha Red-		
wood Ellery,		Dec. 4, 1794
Collins, Huldah, Dartmouth, to Samuel		
Wilkey,		June 2, 1796
Cornell, Sally to John Dunwell, Providence,		Jan. 15, 1797
Chase, Benjamin to Abby —, Middleboro,		Sept. 9, 1797

[*To be continued.*]

## KINGSTOWN TOWN RECORDS.

(From Settlement to 1722.)

## BIRTHS.

[Continued from page 181.]

Huley, John	of John and Mary,	Mar. 8, 1719-20
Hazard, William	of Caleb and Abigail,	April 12, 1721
Enock	of George and Mary,	Sept. 1, 1721
Abigail	of George & Penelope,	Mar. 19, 1690
Robert	of	Nov. 3, 1694
Caleb	of	Nov. 24, 1697
George	of	Oct. 9, 1700
Thomas	of	Mar. 30, 1704
Oliver	of	Sept. 30, 1710
Mary	of Stephen & Elizabeth,	July 20, 1695
Hannah	of	April 20, 1697
Susannah	of	April 20, 1699
Stephen	of	Nov. 29, 1700
Robert	of	Sept. 12, 1702
Samuel	of	June 29, 1705
Thomas	of	July 28, 1707
Susannah	of Stephen & Margaret,	May 9, 1715
Fones	of	Sept. 22, 1717
Mary	of Thomas & Susannah,	Oct. 3, 1683
Hannah	of	April 14, 1685
Sarah	of	July 15, 1687
Robert	of	May 23, 1689

Hazard, Thomas	of Thomas & Susannah,	May 11, 1691
Stephen	of	June 13, 1693
Jeremiah	of	June 5, 1697
George	of	Jan. 18, 1698
Benjamin	of	Nov. 2, 1702
Jonathan	of	Oct. 1, 1704
Hazelton, Jarvis	of William and Marcy,	Oct. 28, 1711
Helme, James	of Rouse and Sarah,	May 7, 1710
Sands	of	Aug. 21, 1711
Rouse	of	Feb. 11, 1712-3
Nathaniel	of	Dec. 17, 1714
Benedict	of	Feb. 17, 1716-7
Simeon	of	Dec. 15, 1718
Benedict	of	Oct. 3, 1720
Mary	of Samuel and Dorcas,	June 14, 1700
Christo'her	of	Mar. 30, 1702
John	of	Feb. 11, 1703-4
Samuel	of	Oct. 21, 1706
Dorcas	of	June 14, 1710
William	of	Mar. 12, 1713-4
Thomas	of	Jan. 3, 1717-8
Mary	of	
Hoxsie, Zebulon	of Joseph and Mary,	Aug. 11, 1697
Mary	of	Sept. 11, 1699
Joseph	of	Nov. 25, 1701
Ann	of	Aug. 1, 1704
Hoxsie, Gideon	of Joseph and Mary	July 31, 1706
Lodowick	of	Sept. 27, 1708
Ann	of	Dec. 10, 1716
Zebulon	of	Sept. 21, 1718
Irish, Jedediah	of Jedediah and Mary,	Nov. 16, 1711
Mary	of	Jan. 22, 1713-4
Elizabeth	of	Nov. 4, 1715
Lydia	of	Nov. 6, 1718

Irish, John	of Jedediah and Mary,	June 9, 1720
Jestin, Freelove	of Thomas and Mary,	July 4, 1718
Johnson, Ann	of Ezekiel and Ann,	July 24, 1718
Elizabeth	of	Mar. 5, 1719
Benjamin	of	May 5, 1721
Kenyon, John	of John and Elizabeth,	Nov. 21, 1706
Thomas	of	Dec. 28, 1708
Sylvester	of	April 7, 1710
George	of	Sept. 28, 1712
Sarah	of	Sept. 21, 1715
McCoone, Hannah	of Daniel and Sarah,	May 18, 1706
Abigail	of	Dec. 14, 1707
Thankful	of	Dec. 17, 1710
Mumford, Mary	of George and Mary	Nov. 15, 1710
Abigail	of	April 7, 1713
Thomas	of Thomas and Hannah,	Sept. 14, 1706
John	of	May 29, 1714
Abigail	of	Sept. 3, 1710
William	of William & Hannah,	Dec. 2, 1721
Niles, Nathan	of Nathaniel & Mary,	Sept. 12, 1700
Robert	of	Nov. 9, 1702
Mary	of	Aug. 14, 1704
Jeremiah	of	April 7, 1707
Sarah	of	June 14, 1711
Tabitha	of	Nov. 14, 1714
Silas	of	May 26, 1718
twins	{ Paul	of May 16, 1721
	{ Sylvanus	of May 16, 1721
Peckham, Nathan'l	of Abraham and Tabitha,	Jan. 22, 1710-1
Elizabeth	of	Mar. 21, 1712-3
twins	{ Sarah	of June 17, 1715
	{ Tabitha	of June 17, 1715
Place, Mary	of Enoch and Mary,	Oct. 16, 1697
Potter, Martha	of John and Sarah,	Dec. 20, 1692
John	of	May 20, 1695

Potter, Samuel	of John and Sarah,	Sept. 2, 1699
Sarah	of	April 15, 1702
Susannah	of	Sept. 17, 1704
Mary	of	Mar. 2, 1706-7
Samuel	of	July 28, 1715
John	of John and Marcy,	Jan. 3, 1715-6
Christopher	of	Nov. 5, 1717
Christopher	of	Nov. 8, 1719
Mary	of	May 24, 1721
Thomas	of Thomas and Susannah,	Feb. 8, 1695
John	of	Oct. 2, 1697
Nathaniel	of	April 15, 1700
Benjamin	of	Jan. 19, 1703
Joseph	of	Jan. 30, 1706
Mary	of	Aug. 16, 1708
Thomas	of Thomas and Mary,	Sept. 14, 1720
Robert	of Robert and Elizabeth,	July 26, 1702
Ichabod	of	Nov. 30, 1703
Susan	of	Feb. 14, 1705
Robinson, Mary	of John and Mary,	Sept. 30, 1705
Sarah	of	Jan. 22, 1706-7
Ruth	of	Mar. 12, 1708-9
Sherman, Hannah	of Abiel and Dorcas,	Oct. 28, 1713
Ezekiel	of	April 13, 1717
Sheffield, Joseph	of Joseph and Mary,	Sept. 1, 1711
Mary	of	Sept. 9, 1712
Humphry	of	Aug. 27, 1790
Pardon	of	June 18, 1792
Mary	of	Nov. 16, 1794
Angelina	of	Oct. 26, 1796
Clarinda	of	Aug. 24, 1799
Lucinda	of	Sept. 12, 1801
Lydia	or	Mar. 7, 1804
John Ed'in	of	Nov. 19, 1807

Sheffield, Fanny T.	of Joseph and Mary,	Mar. 14, 1810
Humphrey	of Holder and Deborah	Dec. 9, 1785
Thomas	of	Sept. 9, 1787
Ellery	of	Mar. 24, 1789
Eliezer	of	July 23, 1792
Sarah	of	Feb. 4, 1794
William	of	Jan. 24, 1796
Benjamin	of	Apr. 27, 1797
Nancy	of	Sept. 5, 1801
Borden, Sarah	of Richard & Innocent,	July 31, 1694
John	of	Dec. 10, 1695
Thomas	of	Dec. 8, 1697
Mary	of	Jan. 29, 1701
Joseph	of	Nov. 4, 1702
Samuel	of	Oct. 5, 1705
Rebecca	of	July 18, 1712
Elizabeth	of Richard (of John), and Priscilla,	Oct. 1, 1756
Ruth	of	Aug. 18, 1759
Isaac	of	Oct. 30, 1761
Sarah	of John and Patience,	Sept. 28, 1761
George	of	Apr. 25, 1763
Priscilla	of	Jan. 28, 1765
Ruth	of	Mar. 18, 1768
Amaziah	of	July 23, 1771
Alice	of	Aug. 13, 1773
Mary	of	Nov. 12, 1775
Benajah	of	Mar. 18, 1778
John	of	Aug. 17, 1781
Abraham	of	Dec. 6, 1785
Elizabeth	of Samuel (of Joseph), and Mary,	Aug. 11, 1762
Restcome	of	June 29, 1766
Patience	of	Aug. 28, 1770

The Kingstown Town Records should end with "Sheffield, Nancy." What follows on pages 216 and 217 is the continuation of the Tiverton Town Records, from "Almy, Hannah", page 220.

Town records from "Army, Finnish", page 200

Briggs, Deloy,		
[possibly Peg- leg]	of Edward (of John and Hannah), and Sarah,	Mar. 11, 1693
Briggs, Hannah	of	Dec. 19, 1698
Walter	of	Feb. 19, 1701
Elias	of	Mar. 4, 1703
Charles	of	Feb. 20, 1711
Briggs, Fobes	of Lovet and Freelope,	Sept. 27, 1737
William	of	Sept. 19, 1743
Laida	of	Sept. 13, 1745
John	of	Oct. 4, 1747
Ephraim	of	June 21, 1749
Sarah	of Josiah and Lillis,	Feb. 21, 1752
Ephraim	of	Jan. 29, 1756
Brown, Abigail	of Abraham (of Tobias), and Sarah,	Feb. 21, 1732-3
Abraham	of	Jan. 1, 1735
Sarah	of	July 17, 1737
Rebecca	of	Mar. 23, 1740
twins {	Isaac of Abraham (of Abra- ham), & Abigail,	Oct. 17, 1756
{	Benjamin of	" " "
	Abraham of	Dec. 8, 1757
	Abigail of	Dec. 15, 1759
	Mary of	July 13, 1761
	Sarah of	Dec. 26, 1765

[To be continued.]

## TIVERTON, R. I., TOWN RECORDS.

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Contributed by Hon. Joseph Osborn, Tiverton, R. I.

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Names of those that were inhabitants of Tiverton, when it was made a Town, by order of Court, bearing date March the 2d, 1692 :

Major Church,  
John Pearce,  
John Cooke,  
Gershom Woodde,  
Richard Borden,  
Thomas Corey,  
Joseph Anthony,  
Joseph Wanton,  
Daniel Howland,  
Edward Briggs,  
Amos Sheffield,  
Edward Colby,  
David Lake,

Christopher Almy,  
Stephen Manchester,  
Job Manchester,  
Edward Gray,  
Forbes Manchester,  
William Manchester,  
Daniel Wilcox,  
Joseph Tabor,  
Thomas Waite,  
John Briggs,  
John Cook,  
John Cook, Jr.,  
William Almy,

Joseph Tallman.

In 1698, the marks of cattle are found recorded, in addition to most of the preceding names, are those of the following persons :

John Searle,  
Josiah Stafford,

Samuel Hix,  
Williams Durfee,

Benjamin Chace,	Jethro Jeffries,
Robert Dennis,	Samuel Snell,
Gershom Manchester,	Thomas Cook.

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BIRTHS.

Almy, Mary	of Wm. and Deborah,	born Aug. 4, 1689
John	of	Oct. 10, 1692
Job	of	April 8, 1696
Elizabeth	of	Nov. 14, 1697
Samuel	of	April 15, 1701
Deborah	of	July 27, 1703
Rebecca	of	Oct. 14, 1704
William	of	Oct. 3, 1707
Job	of Job and Bridget,	Mar. 4, 1707
Peleg	of	Oct. 25, 1709
Mary	of	June 20, 1711
Eliphal	of	Aug. 3, 1713
Bridget	of	May 6, 1716
Ann	of	Jan. 8, 1718
John	of	April 18, 1720
Job, 2d	of	May 16, 1722
Deborah	of	Mar. 21, 1724
William	of Samuel and Mary,	May 2, 1730
Deborah	of	Oct. 30, 1731
Bridget	of	Feb. 20, 1733
Peleg	of	Aug. 1, 1735
Job	of	Jan. 5, 1736
Gideon	of William, Jr., & Patience,	Mar. 15, 1739
Joseph	of	Jan. 12, 1743
Ann	of	Dec. 12, 1746
Eliphal	of William, Jr., and Mary,	May 24, 1773
Mary	of	April 14, 1775
John	of Gideon and Sarah,	Mar. 3, 1758
William	of	Aug. 9, 1760

Almy, Allen	of Gideon and Sarah,	Oct. 7, 1762
Betsey	of	Mar. 29, 1765
Borden	of	June 5, 1767
Peleg	of	July 7, 1770
Samuel	of	Dec. 25, 1772
Lucy,	of	Mar. 27, 1775
Betsy	of	Nov. 9, 1779
twins {	Gideon of	Mar. 10, 1782 }
	Allen of	" " " }
Sanford	of John and Hannah,	Aug. 28, 1759
Peleg	of	Jan. 8, 1761
Bridget	of	Sept. 21, 1762
John	of	April 16, 1764
Cook	of	Sept. 24, 1765
Samuel	of Job (of Samuel), and Susan- sannah,	April 29, 1762
Mary	of	Sept. 6, 1763
Christopher	of	June 15, 1765
Susanna	of	Sept. 12, 1767
Anthony	of	May 7, 1769
Otis	of	Jan. 14, 1771
Patience	of	Dec. 8, 1772
Holder	of Joseph and Sarah,	May 24, 1764
Ellery	of	July 15, 1765
Benjamin	of	Mar. 3, 1767
Hope	of	Nov. 7, 1768
Patience	of	Sept. 3, 1770
Pardon	of	Jan. 8, 1772
Deborah	of	June 27, 1774
Joseph	of	April 3, 1776
Job	of	
George	of Sanford and Lydia	July 7, 1782
John	of	July 17, 1783
Hannah	of	Mar. 20, 1785

[*To be continued.*]

## A VERNON LETTER.

Taking advantage of a stormy day last week, I was busy assorting a number of MS. letters relating to Newport: among them I found one from Mr. Thomas Vernon at Warwick, addressed to his brother William at Newport. Turning to page 46 of "Reminiscences of Thomas Vernon," edited by Thomas Vernon, Esq., of New York, the journal reads, "Monday, September 30—This day has been employed in writing to my friends at Newport, Mrs. Vernon, brother William, &c." The letter given below is from the very one he wrote. I regret not to have seen it in time for Mr. Vernon to have printed it with others from the same hand.

J. E. M.

NEWPORT, Jan. 31, 1881.

Dear Brother:

WARWICK, Sept'r. 30, 1776.

I rec'd your kind affectionate Letter of the 14th at Providence and your last by Allen's Boat; I should have answered the former in season, but being in an unsettled state, rendered it almost impossible for me to compose my mind to write. A place offered about half a mile E. ward of Capt. Warner's, could not possibly think of tarrying there any longer, accordingly on Wednesday last shifted my lodging to the house of the Widow Green's; the family tho' small are exceedingly kind and obliging, and much retired, being yet, I am told, above half a mile

from the Cove. Your explanation of that matter corresponds with the opinion of the people here, and indeed it was always my sentiments, and for this reason—if the Cove at Providence had been judged to be the sea shore, Messrs. Nicols & Cozzens had not been ordered to the bounds of the Elm Tree, which is much nearer the Cove, than the Street here is to this, besides being very publick.

I thank you for your care in Draw'g the Petition anew—it was not done agreeable to my Directions—I condemn'd it, the moment I saw it, but being after Ten at night when I rec'd it, and the Gentle'n going to Newport very early in the morning, had not time to Draw it over, or even to make remarks. I was sorry afterwards that I sent it, but being in a place of much confusion and Disorder, I hardly knew what I did. I would just hint, that I was taken from my family (but whether with or without cause, is not at present the case; I am conscious that I have given none) at a time very unexpectedly, when you may suppose, I left my affairs in a Disordered State, which makes it absolutely necessary for me to be at Newport a few Days. I mentioned this to Mr. Ward (whom to do justice was very genteel to me) and he made not the least Doubt, but this favor could be obtained upon proper application—if you'll be kind eno'u to think of this matter, it will still lay me under frtsher obligations. I thank you for ye Tea; it came very seasonably—it's true Mrs. Vernon had before sent me a small canister with some Chocolate, which I could not avoid presenting to Mrs. Warner—she is really a kind good woman.

I also thank you for every instance of your kindness, in soliciting in my behalf in this very Disagreeable business, and should think myself under very great obligations to the Legislative authority, if I could be permitted to reside with my family under certain restrictions—but it seems

this cannot be the case consistent with the acts of Gover't, must be content with my present lott. I had almost said hard, a word which I have not lately, frequently made use of.

I do not know to what place our Sister Sanford is destin'd these troublesome times, but wherever she may be, if you have opport'y do make my most affectionate regard and love to her, Brother Sam'l, Sister Esther, and every branch of our family.

I wish you the highest degree of health and happiness with sincerity, and am y's, &c.,

T. VERNON.

Mr. William Vernon, Newport.

## THE PETITION TO REVOKE THE CITY CHARTER OF NEWPORT, R. I., 1786.

Although settled in 1639, it was not until 1705, that Newport was authorized to regulate its own prudential affairs by any act of the colony, at that time Newport included what is now the town of Middletown, which latter was known as "the woods." In 1742 "the freeholders of the woods part of the town of Newport, did by petition set forth that the town of Newport is very large, consisting of a vast number of inhabitants, and of freemen, upwards of five hundred, so that the affairs thereof cannot be managed with that regularity, order, or justice, as it might be, if the same was divided and made into two towns, and would therefore be of great advantage to all the inhabitants ; for as the compact part of the town consists chiefly of merchants and tradesmen, it would be their interest to make such prudential acts for the better government of their affairs, so likewise as the woods part of said town consists of farmers ; proper and prudential laws and orders would be made suitable for their condition and circumstances without opposition, which, as yet, hath not been observed." The committee to whom this petition was referred, reported "That they were of opinion, there was no necessity for dividing the aforesaid town of Newport." In 1743, the inhabitants of "the woods" were successful, when the town was devided as per their request. In 1748

Newport was incorporated a city and divided into the following wards:

“First. That part of the said town of Newport to the southward of the lane or street called Carr’s lane, extending from the lower Market-house to the beach.

Second. From the south side of said lane or street, to the street and highway extending from the brick Market-house eastward by the synagogue to Easton’s gate, including the said lane and highway, and the houses, buildings and lots adjoining the same.

Third. That part of the said town to the northward and eastward of the Second ward, and to the eastward of that part of Thames street, extending north of the brick Market-house and of the lane leading by the alms-house.

Fourth. That part of the said town to the westward of the Third ward, including the houses and lots on the west side of Thames street, and on Long wharf.”

The following gentlemen were chosen officers of the new city government:

GEORGE HAZARD, ESQ., Mayor.

GEORGE CHAMPLIN, SAMUEL FOWLER, PELEG CLARKE, OLIVER RING WARNER,	}	Aldermen.
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HENRY BLISS, SAMUEL FREEBODY, JOHN SLOCUM, ROBERT STEVENS, GEORGE SEARS, NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST,	}	Common Council.
PELEG BARKER, City Clerk.		

The city form of government did not suit a number of the inhabitants, whereupon the following petition, as signed, was presented to the General Assembly, at its

October session in 1786, two years after the incorporation of the city :

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

{ To the Hon'ble, the Gen'al Assembly of said  
State, to be convened at the city of New-  
port, on the first Monday of Oct., A. D. 1786.

Most respectfully sheweth, the subscribers, Inhabitants of said city, that about two years since, a number of the inhabitants of the then Town of Newport, convened in town meeting and without consulting many others of their fellow-townsmen, or giving them an opportunity to consider the consequences and the importance of a change in the Town Regulations, Introducing a mode of government, novel, arbitrary and altogether unfit for Republicans, did hastily and without due and proper consideration, prefer a petition to the General Assembly for a charter to incorporate the said town into a city, and the General Assembly were then pleased to grant the same and incorporate the said town into a city, since which ye petitioners have experienced many inconveniences and indignities unknown to them before, said incorporation being injurious to their property and civil liberty and incompatible with the rights of freemen. The choice of the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council is effected by a few leading influential men, who, when chosen, have the appointment of all the city officers, independent of the suffrages of the people, which we conceive to be a derogation of those rights and immunities which freemen are indisputably entitled to, and for which so much blood and treasure has been exhausted. The power of the corporation is indefinite and in consequence, dangerous. The administration of the Law is partial and erroneous and, in every stage of its prosecution, enormously expensive ; arrogating to themselves the power of judging without precedent, their opinion is the law of the land and

their conscience the fee table of the city. We were told that the city mode of government would be economical and much less expensive, for the truth that we have been deceived, let us observe Our Mayor has the same salary with the Governor, and our Wardens and other officers receive more money for their services in proportion, than the whole Judicial powers of the State, united. In this deplorable and much to be lamented situation, we intreat your Honors, who are the guardians of the people, who are the protectors of our rights and the guarantees of our property, that we may be delivered from this worse than Egyptian bondage, that the incorporation of the city of Newport may be repealed and that the charter of slavery, so injurious and so destructive of every feeling that warms the human heart, may be annulled, vacated and made void or other wise, to be relieved from our distressing situation, as to your Honors may seem meet, and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed :

John Wanton,  
James Anthony,  
Jonathan Easton,  
Nicholas Easton,  
Charles Dunham,  
Jona. Wanton,  
John H. Hull,  
Geo. Thorn Cornell,  
D. Dunham, Jr.,  
Daniel Smith,  
Joseph Clarke,  
Geo. Wanton,  
Joseph Jeffers,  
Saml. Cranston,  
Benj. Sherman,

Israel Pearce,  
Daniel Barney,  
Eleazer Read,  
Thomas Arnold,  
John Simpson,  
Geo. Cornell, Jr.,  
Peleg Hoxie,  
Biet. Baley,  
Will. Douglass,  
John Price,  
Ebz. Vose,  
Wm. Stanhope,  
John Rogers (son of Thos),  
Benj. Dunham,  
William Clarke,

228     *The Petition to Revoke the City Charter.*

John Pitman, Jr.,	Jona. Rogers,
Benj. James,	Wm. Bentley,
James Bradley,	Nathan Luther,
Thomas Stevens, Jr.,	Dan'l Hull,
Gid. Cornell (son of Thos.),	Richard Partlo,
Geo. Munroe,	Richard Partlo, Jr.,
Stanford Wyatt,	John Newton,
Benj. Hoxie,	Solo. Littlefield,
Jona. Southwick,	Jona. Bryer,
Jos. Peckham,	John Trevett,
Geo. Martin,	John Southwick,
Josias Southwick,	Benoni Peckham,
Thomas Freebody,	Sam. Mumford,
And. Freebody,	Wm. Dedwick,
Thomas Freebody, Jr.,	Wm. Brown,
Henry Oman,	Daniel Melville (pewterer),
James P. Halpin,	Elijah Knap,
Audley Clarke,	Matt. Lawton,
Lee Langley,	Geo. Hunt,
Wm. Arnold,	Gideon Sisson, Jr.,
Sam. Thurston,	John James,
Joseph Card,	Edmond Brown,
John Corba,	Wm. Gardner,
Elisha Smith,	Samuel Young,
Jona. Lillibridge,	Benj. Holt,
Eleazer Read, Jr.,	Josias Rogers,
John Dennis,	James Durfee,
Nath. Jenkins,	Samuel Young, Jr.,
John Pearse,	Nicholas Alger,
Robt. Webb,	—— Martin,
John Read,	W. West, Jr.,
John Harris,	W. Briggs,
John Pirey,	Geo. Wilbour,
Jona. Thurston,	Peter Holt,
Daniel Hookey,	Job Greenman,

Robert Lawton,

Jos. B. Nichols,

Wm. Hoxie.

The petition was granted. Newport gave up its city charter March 27, 1787, and the old form of town government was resumed. Newport was again incorporated a city, May 6, 1853, when Mr. Geo. H. Calvert was elected Mayor.

Newport, R. I., Feb. 18, 1881.

CHAPMAN.

NOTE.—On page 224, line 24, the date "1748" should be "1784."

## NEWPORT SUBSCRIBERS TO THE BOSTON CHRONICLE, 1767.

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In Mr. Vernon's Reminiscences, page 20, he alludes to newspapers received at the Newport Post Office. In those days, it was the custom of postmasters to solicit subscriptions, and supply customers with papers. Before me lies the original list of eminent citizens of Newport, who took The Boston Chronicle, which was issued by Mein & Fleeming in 1767, under the auspices of the English authorities. Its bitter hostility to the colonists, so exasperated the liberal party, that one of the editors, John Mein, retired in 1770 and fled to England. It will be noticed, that 17 of the original subscribers stopped the paper at No. 52; but why, we cannot tell, unless the character of the articles became too violent in opposition to their interests. The following is the list, together with the remarks of the publishers, sent to Mr. Thomas Vernon, the then postmaster of Newport.

Newport, March 3, 1881.

J. E. M.

### LIST OF NEWPORT SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CHRONICLE SENT TO THE POST OFFICE.

Began with No. 1.

Mr. Samuel Lyndon, Jun'r.,	Mr. John Overing,
Mr. Thomas Rumreill,	Governor Lyndon,
Augustus Johnson, Esq.,	Dr. Wm. Hunter,

Mr. Walter Chaloner,	Mr. Samuel Goldthwait.
Capt. James Keith,	Stopt with No. 52.
Mr. Charles Handy. Stopt	Mr. George Gibbs. Stopt
with No. 52.	with No. 52.
Nicholas Lechmere, Esq.,	Mr. Chris. Champlin,
John Cook, Esq. Stopt with	Mr. John Coddington. Stopt
No. 52.	with No. 52.
Mr. Richard Beale,	Mr. Peter Simon. Stopt with
John Nicoll, Esq.,	No. 52.
Mr. Wm. Richardson,	Mr. John Thurston. Stopt
Mr. John Maudesley. Stopt	with No. 52.
with No. 52.	Mr. Joseph Jacob,
Mr. Benjamin Wright. Stopt	Mr. Solomon Townsend,
with No. 52.	Mr. Matthew Cozzens,
Joseph Wanton, Jun'r, Esq.	Mr. John Channing,
Mr. Francis Brinley. Stopt	Mr. Isaac Touro,
with No. 52.	Mr. Abram Redwood. Stopt
Mr. Benjamin Mason. Stopt	with No. 52.
with No. 52.	Mr. Benjamin Wickham.
Mr. Marmaduke Brown,	Stopt with No. 52.
Dr. John Haliburton,	Mr. Naphtale Hart,
Mr. Simeon Pease, Jun'r.	Mr. Job Green,
Stopt with No. 52.	Mr. Wm. Almey,
Mr. Daniel Ayrault,	Mr. Jonathan Thurston.
Mr. Francis Malbone,	Stopt with No. 52.
Mr. John G. Wanton. Stopt	Miss Susannah Fryers,
with No. 52.	Mr. Peleg Barker, Jun'r.
Mr. John Bannister. Stopt	Stopt with No. 52.
with No. 52.	Rev'd. Gardner Thurston,
Mr. Achimedes George,	Mr. Isaac Hart,
Mr. Jacob R. Rivera,	Mr. Joseph G. Wanton.

N. B. Those who began with No. 1, are entitled to the 1st Farmer's Letter gratis, as well as the index.

Sir: The foregoing is the List of Subscribers for the

Chronicle, which go into your Office. The Price, including Postage, directing and sealing is 9 | — L money per annum.

We are, Sir, your humble ser'vts,

JOHN FLEEMING & Co.

To Thomas Vernon, Postmaster.

P. S. When Providence River is open, we intend forwarding our Thursday Chronicle by the Stage Coach to the care of Mr. West in Providence, who will deliver them to the Master of the Stage Boats: they will be directed to the Post Office.

M. F.

The 3 Registers herewith sent, we beg your acceptance of.

EXTRACTS FROM TWO OLD MANUSCRIPT  
VOLUMES.

FROM JOHN SAFFIN'S COMPILATIONS.

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From a manuscript volume dated 1665, and containing the writings and compilations of John Saffin, a Boston Merchant, an occasional resident of Bristol and Boston Neck, North Kingstown, and son-in-law of Thomas Willett, the first Mayor of New York, whose granddaughter Martha Willett married Simon Pease, the wealthy Newport merchant :

“Mem. That the first neat Cattell that came into New England was in the year 1624 at wch time there was brought over three Heifers and a Bull.

At wch time there came over in the same Ship Sent by the merchants adventurers one Jno. Lyford, a pretended Minister, and at his first coming carried very fairly and humbly with great Submission, but afterward proved a hypocriticall wretch, &c. And Oldham was another, an Impudent proud fellow, who also conspired with Lyford and others, seeking to Ruine this poor, but hopefull plantation, but they both came to untimely Ends. Especially Oldham, who was cut off and Slayn by the Indians, the Pequetts or Pequods” [at Block Island].

“On a Rogue [Lyford ?] that abused the people of N.

E. of all Ranks and Sexes, in a printed Scurrillous Pamphlett.

This Indignant, Romantick, dirty Creature,  
Belyes both Sexes, Magistrates and Preacher;  
So gross, malicious, Serpentinely fell:  
Proceeding from Abaddon, hatch'd in Hell."

---

"JOHN RHODES, EJUS LIBER."

Such is the designation of a manuscript volume of medical recipes and miscellaneous matter bought of John J. Rhodes, of Exeter, in 1793 by Benjamin Waite Case, a Newport physician. The following memoranda were probably written in Newport by the original owner of the book, "John Rhodes, shopkeeper."

"October ye 30th, 1720. The Great Tide yt came up to ye N. E. corner of my Shope at ye watch house, it was So high yt it ran into Edward Thurston's celler in yt house where Mary Timblete lives.

1726-7.

No Snow this year till the 4th Day of February.

King George the first Died about 3 o'clock on Sunday Morning, June 11, 1727, and King George ye Second was Proclaimed in New-Port Augst ye 24th, 1727. And in London June 14th, 1727.

Augst 20, 1730. Jeney made 2 pair of Pattones of ye best Sort and had don about 9 of ye Clock.

1731, Jun ye 29. Jeny mad 2 pr of womens Shoes on ye 8 and hadd don before night: wittnes Jeny.

The committee of Safety met by ajornment July 19, 1731."

The compiler seems to have had some tincture of astrology, judging from the observations on the heavenly bodies which he occasionally quotes. He has left a proof of his small esteem for his Quaker neighbors, in the passage carefully transcribed by him from Hudibras, and

beginning, "Quakers (that like to lanthorns, bear Their light within 'em) will not Swear."

An entry just above those which record the death of George I., and the accession of George II., and doubtless of the same loyal tenor, has been thoroughly erased, probably by the hand which has left upon another page the following signature :

"John J. Rhodes, Exeter, 1792,  
Sixteenth Year of  
INDEPENDENCE OF AMERICA."

The name of "Benjamin Waite Case, Philiatres," with the date of purchase from Mr. J. J. Rhodes, completes the story of the ownership of this curious relic of a day when books were valued in proportion to their scarcity quite as much as for their intrinsic excellence. Four pamphlets are bound up with these manuscript pages, entitled respectively, "The Curiosities of Common Water," "The Universal Pills;" "Dr. Bateman's Drops," and "Observations on the Throat Distemper."

E. B. C.

## EXTRACTS FROM RHODE ISLAND COLONIAL RECORDS.

PAPERS NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED, RELATING TO THE  
ORIGINAL GRANT OF LANDS TO THE EARLY  
SETTLERS OF NEWPORT, R. I.

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LAND OF WILLIAM CODDINGTON.

(Vol. 1, p. 20.)

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WHEREAS, according to certain orders made for the establishing and giving assurance of the lands unto such who shall be therein observant. Be it known, therefore, Mr. William Coddington, Judge, having exhibited his bill unto the Treasurer's hand into the sessions, held this sixth of March, 1640, wherein appears, full satisfaction given for the number of 730 acres of land, more or less, lying within the precincts of such bounds as the committee, by order appointed, did bound it withall, viz: to begin at the Brook's side over against William [Dyre's] at a marked tree, and from thence to a marked tree between the two great hills, and from thence to a marked red oak, and from thence to another marked tree, at the corner of the swamp, and so in a line to a little tree by Pocassett highway side, and so from thence to the brookside, in the swamp, and by that brook to the sea, and by the sea surrounding that

tract of land, and by the riverside, to the aforesaid marked tree on the north thereof. And who therein is to inclose himself with a sufficient fence, with thirty-six acres, more or less, lying on the north-west side of the town and bounded on Wm. Dyre's south line, with four acres of a house lot, and a parcel of meadow thereto adjoining, with parcels of meadow lying beyond the rocks at the south end of the Island, beginning at the west side of Mr. Coggeshall's river, and so extending unto a point whereon is a marked tree, that enters into a fresh marsh on the west end thereof, all which parcels of land amounts to his proportion :

This, therefore, doth evidence and testify, that all these parcels of land, before specified, amounting to the aforesaid number of 730 acres, with twenty acres allowed by order from the town, in payment for the mill, for his part, all which parcells of land, amounting to 750 acres, more or less, is fully impropriated to the said Mr. William Coddington, Judge, and his heirs forever.

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LAND OF NICHOLAS EASTON.

(Vol. 1, p. 20.)

WHEREAS, according to certain orders, &c. Be it known, therefore, that Mr. Nicholas Easton, having exhibited his bill under the Treasurer's hand, into the sessions, held the first of March, 1640, wherein appears, full satisfaction to be given for the number of 369 acres of land, more or less, lying within the precincts of such bounds, as by the committee by order appointed, did bound it withall, viz: to begin at the east side of the mill pond in the midst of the valley and so in a straight line to the pond eastward to the marked tree at Stony river, and by that river side to the falls, and from thence by the verge of the mill to the sea, at the bottom of the rocks,

and so bounded by the sea south to the midst of the hill between the flowing out of the pond, and the cartway, and from thence, along the pond side to the aforesaid valley. Likewise on the south-west side of the pond, bounded by the highway, on the backside, to over against the house, and so by marked trees on to a small tree over against Mr. Brenton's line, and by that line below the swamp unto the head of the pond, a parcel of Mr. Brenton's marsh intervening the pond and the copse. As also two acres of pasture and one cow's hay, lying near Aquedneseck point, with the home lot of six acres of upland and four acres of fencing copse, lying between Mr. Brassie, his farm and Henry Bull's meadow, all which parcels of land is laid forth for his proportion.

This, therefore, doth evidence and testify, that all these parcels of land, afore specified, amounting to the aforesaid number of 369 acres, with twenty acres allowed by order from the town, in payment for the mill, for his part. All which parcells of land, amounting to the number of 389 acres, more or less, is fully impropriated to the said Nicholas Easton and his heirs forever.

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LAND OF JOHN COGGESHALL.

(Vol. 1, p. 21.)

WHEREAS, according to certain orders, &c. Be it known, therefore, Mr. John Coggeshall having exhibited his bill under the Treasurer's hand, into the sessions, held the tenth of March, 1640: Wherein appears full satisfaction to be given for the number of 369 acres of land lying within the precincts of such bounds as the committee, by order appointed, did bound it withall, viz: to begin at a marked tree in the middle of the swamp by Mr. Jeoffrey's land and so to run up to a marked stump and by Mr. Jeremy Clarke's land, to a small marked tree

south-westward and from that tree over to the sea, to another marked tree, and so by the ocean is bounded to the river's mouth that enters the said hill marsh, and so by that river is bounded to a marked tree at the head of the marsh and from that in a line to the first marked tree (a way therein excepted for fishing without offence). As also the home lot, with a parcel of meadow near adjoining, and 25 acres of cow pasture, lying in the field between the swamp, and that street runneth on the backside of the south side the town, which part of a swamp, with  $\frac{1}{2}$  thereof, lying at the end of the river down at the east of southmead, all which parcels of land is his proportion.

This, therefore, doth evidence and testify, that all these parcels of land before specified, amounting to the afore-said number of 369 acres, with twenty acres allowed by order from the town in payment for the mill, for his part, all which parcells of land amounting to the number of 389 acres, more or less, is fully impropriated to the said Mr. John Coggeshall, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

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LAND OF WILLIAM BRENTON.

(Vol. 1, p. 21.)

WHEREAS, according to certain orders, &c. Be it known, therefore, Mr. William Brenton having exhibited his bill under the Treasurer's hand into the sessions held on the tenth of March, 1640, wherein appears full satisfaction to be given for the number of 379 acres of land lying within the precincts of such bounds as the committee by order appointed did bound it withall, viz: to begin at the west corner of the swamp upon Mr. Easton's ——— ——— ——— northerly to his corner post, and from thence by marked trees to the river side and by that river to run along to the pond, and by the pond to the afore-

said mark between Mr. Easton and him, with a home lot and a parcel of upland and meadow lying at the east corner of Sachuis, marked fourth by trees, all which parcels of land (half an acre excepted at the mill house for a garden to the mill and a highway to the mill) is his proportion.

This, therefore, doth evidence and testify that all those parcells of land before specified, with twenty acres allowed by order from the town, for his part of payment for the mill, all which parcels of land, amounting to the number of 399 acres, more or less, is fully impropriated to the said William Brenton, and his heirs for ever.

[*To be continued.*]

## THE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY IN THE TOWN OF MIDDLETOWN, R. I., DURING THE REVOLUTION.

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In December, 1781, the General Assembly authorized the Justices of the Peace, or any one of them, in the respective towns where depredations and destruction had been committed during the Revolution, to select two or more reputable citizens to estimate the said damages, according to the value of the articles thus injured or destroyed. The following is a copy of the report of the committee appointed to estimate the damage sustained by the inhabitants of Middletown, R. I., sent us by Mr. James N. Arnold, of Hamilton, R. I.

“A List of the persons’ names who exhibited to us, the subscribers, accounts of their respective losses, which they had sustained by the depredations of the British Forces since the commencement of the present war, which losses we have estimated in amount as follows, viz :

NAMES.	£	s	NAMES.	£	s
David Albro,	50	2	Isaac Anthony,	122	12
John & Elisha Allen,	130	13	John Anthony,	512	1
John Allen, Jr.,	103	12	Mrs. Hannah Bailey,	1739	4
Peleg Allen,	55	19	Mrs. Mary Bailey,	158	4
Rowland Allen,	117	11	John Banister,	2218	16
Samuel Allen,	147	15	Mrs. Bathsheba Bar-		
Daniel Anthony,	206	4	ker,	10	7

NAMES.	£	s	NAMES.	£	s
Benjamin Barker,	30	00	Jonathan Easton, Jr.,	240	00
Edward Barker,	20	00	Nicholas Easton,	733	5
Edward Barker, Jr.,	236	19	Walter Easton,	1656	10
Elisha Barker,	48	11	Caleb Foster,	129	3
Gideon Barker,	93	4	Daniel & Elizabeth		
Jeremiah Barker,	33	3	Gould,	300	00
Joshua Barker,	203	18	John Gould,	462	8
Mrs. Mary Barker,	11	1	Thomas Gould,	210	00
Peter Barker, Jr.,	50	8	John Greene,	540	00
Mrs. Rebecca Barker,	37	4	Parker Hall,	176	03
William Bliss,	1302	19	Mrs. Sarah Heffer-		
Gideon Brown,	181	02	nun,	46	13
Mrs. Judith Brown,	12	18	Thomas Hill,	22	16
Pardon Brown,	16	00	James Honeyman,	540	00
William Brown,	150	4	Thomas Hopkins for		
Joseph Card,	639	10	Smith,	319	04
James Carpenter,	707	00	George Irish,	3257	2
Peter Chase,	69	5	Jonathan Jeffer,	71	10
John Clarke estate,	52	12	John Lake,	188	02
Mrs. Bathsheba Clarke,	23	5	Robert Lawton,	240	00
Gideon Coggeshall,	1689	17	William Lawton,	271	07
Jonathan Coggeshall,	93	09	Mrs. Louis Macomber,	25	17
Joshua Coggeshall &			Isaac Manchester,	709	04
Son,	338	8	— Mac Wharter,	121	00
Thomas Coggeshall,	498	4	James Oliphant,	27	10
Thomas Coggeshall,			Henry John Overing,	786	16
Jr.,	52	10	John Peabody,	78	1
William Coggeshall,	133	4	Joseph Peabody,	18	12
Robert Cornell,	298	4	Benjamin Peckham,	489	3
Mrs. Eliza Cornell,	19	17	Daniel Peckham,	851	17
Samuel Cornell,	29	16	Elisha Peckham,	12	10
William Cornell,	63	00	Mrs. Elizabeth Peck-		
Oliver Durfee,	194	15	ham & Son,	893	1
Edward Easton,	860	12	James Peckham,	739	3

*Destruction of Property in Middletown.* 243

NAMES.	£	s	NAMES.	£	s
Joseph Peckham,	58	8	William Taggart,	3492	1
Joseph Peckham, Jr.,	638	18	William Turner es-		
Peleg Peckham,	306	1	tate,	83	12
Richard Peckham,	38	5	Mrs. Richard Ward,	3	19
Silas Peckham,	583	10	Mrs. Content Wea-		
Stephen Peckham,	64	7	ver,	2	11
Samuel Peckham,	131	2	Daniel Weaver,	70	15
William, of Samuel			Thomas Weaver,	380	11
Peckham,	74	6	Thomas Weaver,		
William Peckham, Jr.,	122	4	Jr.,	196	7
Ichabod Potter,	1512	3	Thomas Weaver, of		
James Potter,	115	9	Clem,	101	6
Mrs. Elizabeth Reed,	1	16	Jonathan Weeden,	893	5
Joseph Rider,	286	18	William Weeden,	436	16
Joseph Rider, Jr.,	250	14	William Wilbur,	142	15
Mrs. Margaret Robert-			Mrs. Sarah Wil-		
son,	10	2	cocks,	286	8
John Rogers,	360	3	Jonathan Wilson,	976	10
Mrs. John Rogers &			John Wood,	136	13
Green Rogers,	192	12	Samuel Wyatt,	32	12
Giles Sanford,	281	5			
Restcome Sanford,	24	00	Amount,	£41,061	5
John Slocum,	244	09			
Benjamin Smith,	124	09		\$136,870 $\frac{5}{8}$	
Phillip Smith,	268	15	Added,	906 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Salisbury Stoddard,	193	02			
Daughter of Wil-			Total,	\$137,777 $\frac{1}{6}$	
liam Stoddard,	317	15			

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT OF THE UNITED  
FIRE CLUB OF NEWPORT.  
INSTITUTED FEBRUARY 6, 1783.

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THESE PRESENTS WITNESS, that we, the subscribers, reposing special trust and confidence in each other, do hereby severally promise and unanimously agree together, as follows: That is to say,

I. THAT if it shall please GOD to permit fire to break out in *Newport*, where either of us shall dwell, or near to any of our Habitations, we will then be aiding and assisting to each other, as need shall require; to those first, who shall be in the most apparent Danger.

II. That each member of this Society procure, and keep in good order, Two good and substantial Leather Buckets, and Two Bags for the removal of Goods; which Buckets and Bags shall be numbered and painted with the first letter of the Christian and Surname at large of the owner. That every Member of this society who shall not be provided with Buckets and Bags, in the manner above described, shall for the first quarter he is deficient pay as a fine *one shilling and sixpence*, Lawful Money; for the second, *three shillings*, and for every quarter afterwards *six shillings*. That every Member shall keep his Bags in his Buckets and place them in a part of the house where they can most conveniently be come at, on the penalty of *ninepence*.

That every Member shall take with him his Bucket and Bags to the assistance of any member when in danger from fire, and that the Buckets or Bags of the members be not used, except in case of fire, upon the penalty of *two shillings and sixpence*, for each Bucket or Bag so used, to be paid by the owner thereof.

III. THAT if it should be thought necessary to remove the goods of a member from out of any house in danger of fire, the same shall be removed by the members of this society to as few places as may be ; and wherever the same are deposited, one or more of the society, as need may require, shall attend, stay by, and endeavour to secure them ; and that no person, not a member, be permitted to remove any of said goods without a member accompanying him to the end that the same may be secured as aforesaid.

IV. THAT if any member shall be absent, when his estate or goods may be in danger from fire, the members present shall use their utmost endeavors for the preservation and security thereof, as if such person was present.

V. THAT when two or more houses belonging to a member or members of this society shall be in danger from fire, the other members shall divide for the assistance of such member, or members, as necessity shall require.

VI. THAT the society shall not consist of more than thirty persons at one time ; and that the members thereof quarterly assemble at such place as a majority of members present at any meeting shall determine, on the *Thursday* next preceding the third *Mondays* of *March, June, September* and *December*, at six o'clock in the evening of each of those days.

VII. THAT at each quarterly meeting, a Moderator be chosen, by a majority of members for the meeting, who shall give a *private word* to the society, so that if a fire should happen in the night time, the members may know each other ; which word every member present shall re-

peat, to the Moderator of said meeting, at the next succeeding meeting, upon the penalty of *one shilling*; and that the same be not divulged by a member, to any person not a member, upon the penalty of *twelve shillings*.

VIII. THAT a clerk be chosen, whose business it shall be to keep a Register of the proceedings of the society, take account of the fines, collect them, and do such other matters as shall be appointed him by the society, and that at each quarterly meeting an assistant clerk be chosen, who shall visit the habitations of the members the day before the meeting—warn them to appear at the meeting—view their Buckets and Bags, and make report of the delinquents—and if the person so appointed shall refuse to serve, he shall pay as a fine *six shillings*, and another shall be chosen in his stead—and if the person so appointed shall not refuse, and afterwards neglect the duty assigned him, he shall pay as a fine *twelve shillings*.

IX. THAT if any member of this society shall default in his appearance at any meeting, at the times and places appointed, he shall pay a fine of ——— *shillings*, to the club, for that day for which he shall be absent; and if any member shall attend the meeting, but not until an hour after the time appointed, he shall pay as a fine *ninepence*,—and if any member being in Town at any time of the times of meeting, and in health, and shall absent himself twelve months from the society without paying his fines, or shall remove out of town, or shall affront the society by refusing to pay his fine or fines, shall in like manner be dismissed.

X. THAT all Buckets and Bags that shall be broke, spoilt or lost, in time of fire, when the owner or owners thereof were assisting, upon his or their affirming the same, such Buckets and Bags shall be made good to him or them by the society, in equal proportion.

XI. THAT if any vacancy happens in the society, the

persons wanting to fill up the same shall be recommended by some one of the society ; and a majority of members present approving of said nomination, shall be admitted a member thereof — provided that no vote for the admission of a member be passed before seven o'clock in the evening.

XII. THAT every member of this society bring with him a copy of these articles at every meeting, upon the penalty of *threepence* : and that all fines and forfeitures, incurred by the breach of any of the aforesaid articles, shall be paid to the clerk, for the use of the society.

XIII. THAT a majority of the members of the society who shall be present at any of the times of meeting appointed (at the opening of which these articles shall be read) shall decide all controversies which shall arise among them relating to any of said articles, and establish such further rules and regulations as may be then thought expedient.

*In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands.*

Francis Brinley,  
Peleg Clarke,  
George Champlin,  
James Duncan,  
Caleb Gardner,  
George Gibbs,  
John Hadwen,  
Francis Malbone,  
James Robinson,  
William Shaw,  
Ebenezer Shearman,  
Robert N. Auchmuty,  
William Littlefield,  
William Crooke,  
William Ellery, Jr.,

John G. Scott,  
Robert Stevens,  
Christopher G. Champlin,  
Archibald Crary,  
William Hunter,  
Asher Robbins,  
William R. Robinson,  
Thomas Handy,  
Jacob Smith,  
Martin Benson,  
John Preston Mann,  
John G. Whitehouse,  
Matthew R. Johnston,  
Horace Senter,  
John Boit.

## AN OLD TIME DEED.

RALPH CHAPMAN TO WALTER CLARKE AND NATHANIEL  
CODDINGTON, IN TRUST, 1704.

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The following is an extract from a deed given by Ralph Chapman to Walter Clarke and Nathaniel Coddington, all of Newport, R. I., in trust :

“Ralph Chapman, of Newport, shipwright, in consideration of ye great love and entire affection yt I have and bare unto my well beloved wife Mary Chapman, and for her better comfort and support of herself and for many other divers considerations hereunto moveing, doe give, grant”, &c., “unto my honor’d father-in-law, Walter Clarke, Esq., and Nathaniel Coddington, Merch’t, both of Newport”, &c., “in trust”, &c., “my dwelling house in Newpcrt with outhouses, gardens and orchards, on said land, with all ye land to ye houses belonging, at first laid out for four acres, bounded *Westerly* on ye street, *Northerly* on Capt. Pelham’s land, *Easterly* on land of said Walter Clarke, *Southerly* on land of Capt. Stephen Mumford and on ye highway and street, there being only two small lots sold out of ye same as by deed to Capt. Wm. Wanton and Jeremiah Gould and six other lots 53 feet sq., given to my children, to be my children’s after my decease”, &c., “for the present support of my sd wife Mary

Chapman and ye child I had by her my said wife, called Walter Chapman, during her life."

RALPH CHAPMAN. { S. }

Newport, R. I., November 4, 1704.

JAMES COLE,  
WILLIAM ANTHONY, } Witnesses.  
BENJ. BELCHOR, }

"Newport, Nov. 4, 1704. Personally appeared before me, James Cole and William Anthony, & gave oath that they were witness to the inst'mt above, and said they saw Ralph Chapman sign the same to Walter Clarke, Esq., & Nathaniel Coddington, Esq. Said Chapman came out of his house in Newport, and his wife with him, he did shut ye dore and did in our presence deliver unto them ye hous, ordering them to receive the same according to purport of sd. instrument, which instrument was the present, the which they did by taking hold of the string of ye dore and thus opening ye dore; afterwards desired us to take notis that said Chapman had possessed them of ye hous and land, so they gave him possession for ye present.

"Before me, SAMUEL CRANSTON, GOV.

"Recorded Nov. 11, 1704.

"Weston Clarke, Recorder."

Ralph Chapman, above mentioned, was son of Ralph and Lydia (Wills) Chapman, of Marshfield, Mass. His father came from Southworth, England, in 1635, at the age of 20. His marriage with Lydia Wills, Nov. 23, 1642, is the first recorded in that ancient town. He subsequently moved to Marshfield, at which place Ralph, Jr., was born. Ralph, Sr., died at Marshfield, 1671. Ralph, Jr., early settled in Scituate, Mass., where he was married. About 1680 he moved to Newport, R. I., where he worked at his trade, that of ship carpenter. Here he became

possessed of much property. His first wife, Mary ———, died, Newport, March 22, 1688; his second wife, Abigail ———, died, Newport, 1694; his third wife was Mary, daughter of Gov. Walter Clarke, of Newport, R. I. She died, Newport, Aug. 10, 1711. The date of his death is not known.

Ralph Chapman, Jr., by his first wife Mary had :

- I. Ralph, b. Scituate, Mass, Jan. 7, 1679-80; d. Newport, R. I., Feb. 7, 1728; his first wife was Deliverance Slocum, by whom he had several children. John, the eldest, died 1811, at the age of 104 years. Peleg, the second child, was the ancestor of the Chapman family of Newport, of more recent date. The second wife of Ralph was Ann Peckham, widow, by whom he had two children.
- II. John, b. Newport, R. I., Aug. 5, 1682; d. 1711; married Patience, daughter of Oliver and Phebe Arnold, of Jamestown, R. I. After his death his widow married Robert Taylor, of Newport.
- III. Isaac, b. Newport, Dec. 19, 1684; d. Feb. 7, 1765; his wife Mary d. Sept. 24, 1756; they had several children.
- IV. William, b. Newport, Mar. 7, 1686-7; d. 1688.

Ralph Chapman Jr., by his second wife Abigail had :

- V. Abigail, b. Sept. 1691; married Isaac Prince, she died Oct. 16, 1716.
- VI. Lydia, b. 1694; d. 1708.

Ralph Chapman Jr., by his third wife Mary Clarke had:

- VII. Walter.

Ralph Chapman and many of his family are buried in the Clifton ground on Prospect Hill Street, Newport, R. I.

CHAPMAN.

## THE SUNDAY LAW IN NEWPORT, 1739.

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The following is a copy of the instructions to the Sunday constables of Newport, in relation to the enforcement of the law then in force (and still on our statute books), regulating the proper observance of the Sabbath, together with the list of constables and the justices chosen in May, 1739.

“Newport.

To the Constables of the town of Newport and to each of them, GREETING :

WHEREAS there is a good and wholesome law of this colony forbidding all persons doing or exercising any labour or business of their ordinary callings, or to use any game, sport, play or recreation on the first day of the week, or suffer ye same to be done by their children, servants or apprentices, work of necessity and charity only excepted, yet notwithstanding said law, there are daily complaints of riotous and disorderly persons meeting together in taverns, making routs and noises in the streets and using many other diversions contrary to said law, to the dishonor of God and to the great scandal of the government :

THESE are therefore, in his Majesties name, George the Second, King of Great Britain, &c., to require and command you and each of you (that dwell within the compact part of the town) by turns (according to

the order of your election), to walk through the streets each First Day of the week, during the whole day, and more especially during the time of divine service, taking with you two or more of the inhabitants, being persons of good repute, for your aid, and you are to take notice and return the names of all persons whom you shall find transgressing the said laws, particularly,

First, you are to return the names of all Tavern Keepers and Retailers whom you shall find selling of strong drink, all Barbers shaving or exercising any other part of their trade in their shops, and generally, all persons doing any servile labor (other than necessity and works of charity) upon said day;

Second, you are to return the names of all persons whom you shall find drinking in taverns and tipling houses, sailing in boats, unnecessary riding, swimming, fishing, gunning or using any other diversions or recreation upon said day;

Third, you are to prevent or disperse all noisy and disorderly gathering together of boys, negroes, or other disorderly persons, in streets, lanes, market houses and other public places of resort, in and about the said town and borders and skirts thereof, and in case any such disorderly persons shall refuse to disperse themselves and retire to their respective places of abodes, when warned by you, you are to return their names to some of the authority, that they may be punished as their crimes deserve;

Fourth, you are to prevent all unnecessary walking in the streets and fields upon the said day, especially during the time of divine service, and those constables who are chosen for the Woods part of the town are required to ride about for the preventing all such disorders as are above named, within their precinct. *Hereof* you are not to fail, and this shall be your warrant given under our

hands and seals the 28th day of July in the thirteenth year of his said Majesties reign, Anno Dom: 1739.

JOHN WANTON, GOV.,  
JNO. CHIPMAN, Assistant,  
PETER BOURS, Assistant,  
JOHN GARDNER, Jus. P.,  
SAMUEL WICKHAM, Jus. P.

A list of Constables, as they were elected :

1. Martin Howard.
2. James Bull.
3. Thomas Brown.
4. Jonathan Sabin.
5. Robert Bennet.
6. Clement Weaver,
7. William Peckham, Jr., } for the Woods.

A list of the Justices as they were elected in May, 1739:

John Bennet,	Joshua Coggeshall,
Samuel Rodman,	Eben Richardson,
Thos. Coggeshall,	Henry Bull,
James Clarke,	Hez. Carpenter,
Daniel Gould,	Charles Bardin,
William Dyre,	James Sheffield,
Peter Easton.	

## MIDDLETOWN TOWN RECORDS.

*(Continued from page 177.)*

## BIRTHS.

Coggeshall, George	of Joshua and Ann,	Mar. 17, 1759
Mary	of	July 14, 1761
Mercy	of	Sept. 14, 1762
Chase, Isaac	of James and Lydia,	June 10, 1765
Cornell, Anne	of Robert and Hannah,	Mar. 5, 1771
Hannah	of	Aug. 1, 1773
Sarah	of Robert and Ruth,	Sept. 28, 1780
George	of	July 9, 1782
Elizabeth	of	Nov. 23, 1784
Robert	of	Aug. 14, 1793
Clarke, Samuel	of Jeremiah & Elizabeth,	Sept. 3, 1770
Abigail	of	May 25, 1772
Latham	of	Aug. 31, 1774
Sarah Cook	of	Jan. 10, 1776
Cornell, Samuel	of John and Sarah,	Aug. 16, 1774
Thurston	of	Feb. 21, 1780
Clarke, Elizabeth	of Samuel and Ruth,	Sept. 10, 1774
Martha	of	Nov. 18, 1776
Virtue	of	Aug. 30, 1778
Benj.	of	May 23, 1784
Frances	of	Feb. 4, 1787
Christiana	of	Sept. 28, 1789
Clarke, Peleg	of Walter and Lydia,	Nov. 20, 1775
Weston	of	Feb. 24, 1784
Frances	of	July 8, 1787
Priscilla	of	Mar. 3, 1789
Mehetable	of	April 21, 1791
Walter	of	July 28, 1793

*(To be continued.)*

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTES.

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In presenting the concluding number of our first volume, we beg leave to thank our friends for the encouragement they have given us, and to notify them that the magazine will be continued to be sent to last year's subscribers, unless otherwise directed. We launched our bark, not without misgivings as to whether the winds would be propitious. So far we have no reason to repine, but we would be very glad to receive additions to our list of subscribers, and trust we may be able to make our paper more and more acceptable. It will be seen that we have given fifty-six pages more than our programme proposed, and as we did not expect much emolument from our enterprise, we shall be glad to furnish a larger amount of matter whenever our subscriptions will warrant it.

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**THE BARKER ANCESTRY.**—The following long line of descent thro' eldest sons is, perhaps, without parallel in New England. The record is of nine Jameses, in unbroken descent, for nearly 300 years. Evidence is positive of at least seven being eldest sons. For some reason the eldest son was so named, and not only is the record found in family MS., with the number, counting from the first James, of Harwich, Eng., carefully stated at birth of each child, but on the records of Middletown, R. I., it is also stated. Another peculiarity is, that in early times, though the Jameses had often many sons, yet they seemed, all but the eldest, to avoid naming a child James, leaving that name to be carried in the eldest line alone. The ninth James, however, refused to name his eldest son after himself, which so offended his father that he left him

nothing in his will. Should there be similar cases of persistent clinging to family names, it is hoped your readers may have instances cited.

*James Barker*<sup>1</sup> described in family MS., as the "1st James Barker, of Harwich, Essexshire, England." His son

*James Barker*<sup>2</sup> sailed for New England, in company with Nicholas Easton; died on passage. Mr. Easton married his sister. His eldest son

*James Barker*<sup>3</sup>, b. 1617; accompanied his father; was left in care of his aunt when his father died. He mar., 1644, Barbara, dau. of Thomas and Frances (Latham) Dungen. His eldest son

*James Barker*<sup>4</sup>, of Newport, R. I., b. 1647; mar. 1673, Sarah, dau. of Wm. and Mary (Gould) Jeffrey. He died 1722. His eldest son

*James Barker*<sup>5</sup>, of Newport and Middletown, R. I., b. 1675, was for fifty years a member of 2d Baptist church. He mar., 1699, Mary, dau. of Robert and Tamar (Tyler) Cook. He died 1758. His eldest son

*James Barker*<sup>6</sup>, of Newport and Middletown, R. I., b. 1700, mar., 1st, Mary, dau. of William and Mary (Tew) Peckham; 2d, Margaret, dau. of Jeremiah Weeden. He died 1722. His eldest son

*James Barker*<sup>7</sup>, of Middletown, R. I., and Lanesboro, Mass., b. 1725, mar. Anne, dau. of Isaac Peckham. He died 1796. His eldest son

*James Barker*<sup>8</sup>, of Middletown, R. I., Lanesboro, Mass., and Utica, N. Y., b. 1749; mar., 1770, Rhoda Mason, of Swansea, Mass. He died 1830. His eldest son

*James Barker*<sup>9</sup>, b. 1773; mar. Susannah Green; died, Rochester, N. Y., 1840.

Providence, R. I., Mar. 1, 1881.

J. O. A.

ANNALS OF ANCIENT KINGS TOWNE.—Mr. James N. Arnold, of Hamilton, R. I., is engaged in collecting material for a history of the old town of Kingstown, R. I. He proposes a general narrative from the first settlement (1639) to the present time, in which he will introduce the genealogies of the older families. That section of R. I. which Mr. Arnold proposes to embrace in his work, is rich in historical matter, and we trust the people of Kingstown and vicinity will forward to him such information as they may have. We are indebted to Mr. Arnold for a copy of the records of births, marriages and deaths of North Kingstown from 1722 to 1850, which will appear in our magazine.

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## ERRATA.

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p. 80—Frances Sanford, wife of Dep. Gov. Joen Gardner, was *great-grand-daughter* to Gov. Jeremy Clarke.

p. 169—For Penelope Peckham Cowley, read *Penelope Pelham Cowley*.

p. 178—Our South Kingstown correspondent was naturally misled into supposing the earliest records to be in South Kingstown, by finding so large a Register of births and marriages, previous to 1722. In point of fact, the records previous to the division of the town are deposited in *North Kingstown*.



THE  
NEWPORT HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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EXTRACTS FROM RHODE ISLAND COLONIAL  
RECORDS.

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PAPERS NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED, RELATING TO THE  
ORIGINAL GRANT OF LANDS TO THE EAR-  
LY SETTLERS OF NEWPORT, R. I.

---

LAND OF WILLIAM DYRE.

(Vol. I, p. 22.)

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Whereas, according to certain orders, &c. Be it known, therefore, that William Dyre having exhibited his bill under the Treasurer's hand, unto the sessions held on the 10th of March, 1640, wherein appears full satisfaction to be given for seventy-five acres of land, lying within the precincts of such bounds, as by the committee, by order appointed, did bound it withal, viz: To begin at the river's mouth, over against Coaster's Harbour, and so by the sea, to run up to a marked stake, at Mr. Coddington's corner, and so down, upon an easterly line to a marked tree over against the Great Swamp, and so two rods within the swamp, at the two deepest corners of the clear land, the one at the southeast corner,

and the other upon a straight line in the northeast, marked by stakes, and so down to a marked tree by the river side; the river being his bounds to the mouth thereof, with a home lot and a parcel of meadow and upland lying between Mr. Jeremy Clarke's meadow, and Mr. Jeoffrey's at the north end of the harbour, and north upon the highway, with ten acres allowed by the town order for his traveling about the island, lying within the former bounds, which is his proportion.

This, therefore, doth evidence and testify, that all those parcels of land before specified, amounting to the number of eighty-seven acres, more or less, is fully impropriated to said William Dyre and his heirs for ever.

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LAND OF JOHN CLARKE.

(Vol. I, p. 22.)

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Whereas, according to certain orders, &c. Be it known, therefore, that Mr. John Clarke, having exhibited his bill under the Treasurer's hand unto the sessions, held on the 10th day of March, 1640, wherein appeared full satisfaction to be given for the number of 133 acres of land, lying within the precincts of such bounds, as by the committee, by order appointed, did bound it withal, viz: to begin at the midst of the valley on the east side of the great pond, and so to extend northerly by the pond side unto the mar——— and from thence upon an easterly line by marked trees to Mr. Easton's line (the highway thereunto being the easterly bounds thereof), and so down by Mr. Easton's line, unto the aforesaid midst of the valley, with a home lot and a parcel of meadow lying between the two gutters at the town, with two acres of swamp and eight acres of cow common, lying on the backside of the town, abutting upon Mr. Coddington's cow common and the highway, with 15 acres more allow-

ed him by order for his traveling about the island, lying on the north side of Mars Hill [ending] by the highway [extending] towards the point south of the way. All which parcels of land, amounting to the number of one hundred forty and eight acres more or less, which is his proportion.

This, therefore, doth evidence and testify that all those parcels of land before specified, amounting to the afore-said number, is fully impropriated to the said Mr. John Clarke and his heirs for ever.

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LAND OF JEREMY CLARKE.

(Vol. I, p. 23.)

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Whereas, according to certain orders, &c. Be it known, therefore, that Mr. Jeremy Clarke, having exhibited his bill under the Treasurer's hand, into the sessions held on the 10th day of March, 1640, wherein appears full satisfaction to be given for the number of 186 acres and a half, lying within the precincts of such bounds, as by the committee, by order appointed, did bound it withal, viz : To begin at a marked tree on this side of the well, and so along the swamp to Mr. Coggeshall's marked tree, and so by Mr. Coggeshall's line to the ocean, and thence to the eastward to the marked tree, and so up thence to his line, and so bounded by the south mead highway unto a marked tree, on his side the swamp, and then by the highway to the corner of a little swamp marked, and from thence in a straight line to his first marked tree, with a home lot and four—hay in the harbour marsh, marked fourth, lying toward the west end thereof, and twelve acres and a half of cow common, adjoining to Mr. Coggeshall's cow pasture with two acres of the little swamp at the east end of south mead, and a parcel of meadow lying upon Mr.

Coddington's home lot (a highway excepted to Mr. Coggeshall's farm).

This, therefore, doth evidence and testify that all those parcels of land before specified, amounting to the aforesaid number of one hundred and eighty-six acres and a half, more or less, is fully impropriated to the said Mr. Jeremy Clarke, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

*(to be continued.)*

## RHODE ISLAND COLONIAL LAND EVIDENCE.

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ABSTRACTS FROM THE ORIGINAL RECORDS IN THE OFFICE  
OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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DEED. JAMES ROGERS TO RICHARD KNIGHT.—James Rogers conveys to Richard Knight, for valuable considerations, forty acres of land, bounded *W.* by the highway on the east side of the mill; *N.* by Joshua Coggeshall's land; *S.* by William Jeoffrey's; *E.* by the highway to the common. Also another parcel containing two acres, on the west side of the said mill highway, bounded *N.* and *W.* by land of James Rogers; *S.* by land of William Jeoffrey's; *E.* by the aforesaid highway. Both parcels being "the proper inheritance of James Rogers, of Newport, in Rhode Island, in the Province of Providence, in New England." Signed in the presence of Wm. Dyre. Recorded Sept. 5, 1671, by John Sanford, Gen. Recorder. Deed dated Jan. 16, 1648. William Jeoffrey obliges himself to make and maintain forever the fence between himself and Richard Knight. Vol. 1, p. 1.

DEED OF ENTAIL. RICHARD KNIGHT TO HIS WIFE, SARAH ROGERS.—Richard Knight, for good causes, entails upon his wife, Sarah Rogers, and her heirs for ever, that tract of land lately bought of James Rogers and

Robert Griffin, especially to his eldest son, and in failure of such to his eldest daughter, the son at 21 years of age, the daughter at 16. Should he decease, his wife Sarah to have a third during her life. Dated Feb. 18, 1648. John Downing and Robert Spr——, witnesses. Vol. 1, p. 1.

DEED. COGANAQUOANT TO RICHARD KNIGHT AND HENRY HALL.—Coganaquoant, one of the Chief Sachems of the Narragansetts in R. I., for ten pounds in peage, eight the penny, to Richard Knight and Henry Hall, both of Newport, "a certain parcel of land in the Narragansett county, near or adjoining to the land, formerly sold by me unto Mr. John Porter and Mr. Samuel Wilbour, &c., at Petticomscott, and is by estimation two miles square bounded *E.* from a place called Chippachuack and so *W.* to a place called Quoachuick, thence *N.* to a place called Winatompick, and from thence on a straight line to the first boundary," &c. "To be holden of our Royal Sovereign, Charles II, &c., not in Capett nor knight's service, but in common soccage after the manner of East Greenwich, in the county of Kent." No date. Witnessed by John Archer, Alse Archer, Richard Bulgar, Wotume (an Indian), Cobsounk (an Indian). Vol. 1, p. 2.

DEED. JOHN PORTER TO RICHARD SMITH.—John Porter, of Petticomscott, R. I., for £400 sterling conveys to Richard Smith, of Newport, merchant, a parcel of land in Portsmouth, R. I., containing 240 acres, bounded *N.* by land of Wm. Baulston; *W.* by the sea; *S.* by land of Thomas Hazard; *E.* by the common. Sept. 6, 1671. Witnessed by Francis Brinley, John Almy, Richard Bailey. Release of dower and jointure by Horad, wife of John Porter, Sept. 30, 1671. Witnessed by Samuel Wilson, Geo. Hicks, Geo. Gardner. Recorded by John Sanford, Recorder, Oct. 7, 1671. Vol. 1, p. 3.

INDENTURE. BETWEEN HENRY TEW AND WILLIAM CLARKE.—Between Henry Tew, of Maidford, county

Northampton, yeoman, of one part, and William Clarke, of Priors Hardwick, of the other part, county Warwick, yeoman. That for and in consideration of a marriage intended by the grace of God, between Richard Tew, son of said Henry, and Mary Clarke, daughter of William, and for £20, by bond secured, to be paid by said William Clarke to said Henry Tew, on the last of May next ensuing and for £120, Eng., by bond secured to be paid by said William Clarke to said Richard Tew, Sept. 29, 1640: It is agreed by all said parties that said Tew shall be ever hereafter seized of that messuage, tenement, close and half yard land thereto belonging in the town, parish and fields of Maidford, now in possession of said Henry Tew, and of that cottage and tenement, &c., now in occupation of Nicholas Carey, and of all that cottage and tenement in Maidford, now in possession of Nathaniel Shea, &c. The tenure of which shall be to said Henry Tew for seven years, after which, to the said Richard Tew, his heirs and assigns for ever. And said Henry Tew covenants with said Wm. Clarke that said premises shall be free from any claims on him, the said William Clarke, except such right of dower as Ellen, wife of said Henry Tew, may or ought to have, in the same, and further, said Henry Tew engages to perform all such acts as may be necessary to confirm said Richard Tew in his rights. Signed by Henry Tew Oct. 18, 9th reign of King Charles II. Witnessed by William Leeke, Samuel Leeke and John Maine. Recorded by John Sanford, General Recorder, Oct. 2, 1671. Vol. 1, p. 67.

DEED. WILLIAM CODDINGTON AND ANN, HIS WIFE, TO NICHOLAS EASTON.—Wm. Coddington and Ann, his wife, of R. I., for valuable considerations, convey to Nicholas Easton, of Newport a parcel of land in Newport being 32 acres bounded *N.* by the way to the great swamp; *S.* by the land of Wm. Dyre; *W.* on the sea; *E.*

by the land of Nicholas Easton, which he purchased of John Clarke and others. Signed by William Coddington and Anne Coddington, June 17, 1672. Witnessed by Daniel Gould, Edward Thurston and Wm. Brinley. Recorded by John Sanford, General Recorder, Aug. 5, 1672. Vol. 1, p. 17.

CONFIRMATION. LAND OF THOMAS BURGESS.— Thomas Burgess, of Newport, being in possession of certain tracts of land in Newport, containing 44 acres, bounded *E.* and *S.* by Robert Taylor; *W.* by the common; *N.* by land of John Wood. The other in Sachuest Meadows, bounded *E.* or *S. E.* by Robert Taylor's; *S.* and *W.* by a brook, whence the salt water flows. All which is confirmed to said Burgess under act of May 22, 1662. Recorded May 5, 1673, by John Sanford, Recorder. Vol. 1, p. 30.

*(to be continued.)*

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

FROM TOMBSTONES IN NEWPORT CEMETERIES.

---

This Monument is erected  
By the Baptist Society  
Holding the six Principals  
of the Doctrines of Christ. — Heb. 6th 12th v.

In Memory  
of their pious & venerable pastor  
THE REV. MR. NICHOLAS EYRES,  
who was born at Chipmanslade, Wilts,  
in Great Britain, August, 22, 1691,  
called to the Ministry at New York, 1715,  
and from thence removed to Newport 1731,  
where he continued in the ministry 27 yrs.  
And died February 13th 1759. Ætat 68.  
From an early instruction into the languages  
And Mathematical Learning  
He proceeded to the study of the sacred  
SCRIPTURES,  
and from them alone derived  
The true christian scheme  
of the recovery of man,  
To Virtue and Happiness.  
This he explained in his pastoral instructions,

This he happily recommended in his own  
 example  
 of Gravity, Piety and unblemished morals,  
 like his Divine Master.  
 In his daily visitations  
 He went about to the virtuous of every  
 Denomination.  
 But a foe to established Error and Imposi-  
 tion,  
 An Enemy to unscriptural claims of Su-  
 periority  
 among the churches of our common Lord;  
 But of Protestant Liberty and the rights of  
 Conscience,  
 An able and steady Defender.  
 From these distinguished strictures  
 And ruling principals of his Character,  
 Posterity may know,  
 or at least have reason to Judge,  
 That while many monumental inscriptions  
 Perpetuate the names of those  
 who will wake to shame, and everlasting  
 contempt,  
 This stone transmits the memory of one  
 who shall shine as ye brightness of ye Fir-  
 mament  
 And as the Stars for ever & ever.  
 [*Common Ground.*]

---

Here Layeth The Body  
 of Roger Baster  
 Bachelor, Block Maker.  
 Aged 66 years, He Dyed  
 23 Day of April 1687

He was one of the First Believers of a church of Christ observing of the 7th Day Sabbath of the Lord in N.E. And Began 23 1671.

[*Common Ground.*]

---

This humble and unpolished stone  
Is in remembrance of ANDREW HEATLEY.  
Sprung from Parents of Repute and Worth  
In Lanerk, of Scotland, where he was born  
Nov. 16th, 1725, and well educated  
In London. He was accomplished & finished  
In all the nicer & more intricate Points  
Of Business, as a Factor and Merchant.  
Arriving in America, he married Mary  
First daughter of Sueton & Temperance Grant,  
July 26, 1750, by whom he left issue,  
Two sons and three daughters.  
He was of a sprightly & cheerful disposition,  
Formed and qualified for the enjoyment  
and pleasure of a regulated & social life,  
In which he delighted and was a Pattern  
In the duties of a Master, Husband & Father.  
Always infirm & and of a habit too delicate,  
He was cut off in a moment by a profusion  
of Blood from his lungs, July 17, 1761,  
And died bewailed by his family  
and regretted by his friends & acquaintances  
Manet Post Funera Virtus.

[*Common Ground.*]

---

In Memory of the Reverend  
MR. DANIEL WIGHTMAN

*Monumental Inscriptions.*

Pastor of the Baptist Church in  
Newport, holding the six principals  
as it is written in Hebrews the sixth,  
for almost fifty years, who departed  
this life August 31st Anno. 1750,  
in the Eighty Second year of his age.

[*Common Ground.*]

---

Sacred  
to the Memory of  
THE HON. GEORGE HAZARD, ESQ.,  
who was born June 13, 1721  
and died August the 11th 1797.  
Almost Forty years of his life  
were spent  
in the service of his country,  
Without Ambition  
and without the hope of reward  
He accepted the Varrious & important offices of  
Legislator, Judge & Mayor of Newport  
with diffidence,  
and executed them with ability.

[*Common Ground.*]

---

In Memory  
of  
MR. THOMAS GORDON  
STEELE, who departed  
this life, by a fall from a  
Horse, January 23 1776  
aged 42 years.  
*A wits a feather and a chiefs a rod  
An Honest man is the noblest work of  
God.*

[*Common Ground.*]

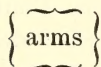
The  
HON. HENRY MARCHANT  
member of the Revolutionary Congress  
and  
United States Judge for the District of  
Rhode Island.

Died August 30th 1796.

Ætatis 56.

[*Common Ground.*]

---



This Monument  
is erected to the Memory  
of the HON. RICHARD WARD Esq.  
Late Governor of this Colony.

He was early in life  
Employed in the Publick service ;  
and for many years sustained  
Some of the most important Offices  
In the Colony  
with great ability an Reputation.

He was a Member  
of the Sabbatarian Church in this Town;  
And adorned the Doctrines of his Savior,  
By sincere and steady Practice,  
of the Various Duties of Life.  
He died on the 21st Day of August 1763.

In the 75th year of his Age.  
And also MARY his wife,  
who was a member of the same church  
Fifty-five years,  
And in every station of a long Life,  
Truly exemplary in her conduct.

*Monumental Inscriptions.*

She died the 19th of October 1767

In the 78th year of her age.

[ *Common Ground.* ]

In memory

of

THE HON. SAMUEL WARD, ESQ.,

formerly

Governor of the Colony

of

Rhode Island

and

Providence Plantations.

afterwards a delegate

from the colony

at the

General Congress,

in which station he died

at Philadelphia

of small Pox,

March 26 1776,

in the 51 year of his age.

His great abilities,

His unshaken integrity,

His ardor in the cause of freedom,

His fidelity in the offices he filled,

Induced

the state of RHODE ISLAND

and

PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

To Erect

This grateful testimony of their respect.

*The remains of Governor Samuel Ward, removed  
by his descendants, from the first Baptist Church  
Philadelphia, rest beneath this Tablet*

March 1860.

[ *Common Ground.* ]

## TIVERTON TOWN RECORDS.

[Continued from page 220, Vol. 1.]

## BIRTHS.

---

Cook, Jeremiah	Russel	of Benj. and Abigail, 2d wife,	Mar. 20, 1802
	Benjamin	of	Apr. 10, 1804
	Ebenezer	of	Feb. 25, 1806
	Christiana	of	Apr. 12, 1808
	Russel	of	Apr. 21, 1810
	William		
	Church	of	Aug. 20, 1812
	AbbyLydia	of	Oct. 2, 1814
	James Munroe	of	Aug. 28, 1817
Cory, Caleb		of Roger,	Dec. 25, 1699
	Daniel	of Caleb and Anna,	Aug. 28, 1747
	Samuel	of Roger & Remembrance,	Feb. 14, 1720
	Sarah	of	May 8, 1722
	Rosanna	of	Oct. 26, 1723
	John	of	Mar. 13, 1727
	William	of William and Isabel,	Jan. 20, 1723
	Patience	of	Mar. 25, 1725
	Thomas	of	Feb. 9, 1727
	Mary	of Philip and Hannah,	Oct. 5, 1728

Cory, Elizabeth	of Philip and Hannah,	Oct. 6, 1729
Thomas	of	July 10, 1731
Sarah	of	June 16, 1734
Philip	of	— —, 1741
Isaac	of	— —, 1746
William	of Philip (of Philip) and Comfort,	Oct. 28, 1764
Abner	of	Aug. 17, 1766
Elizabeth	of	May 1, 1768
Hannah	of	Mar. 8, 1770
Philip	of	Jan. 5, 1772
Joseph	of	Feb. 3, 1774
Edward	of	Nov. 14, 1775
Barney	of	Sept. 4, 1777
Deborah	of	Jan. 24, 1780
Nathaniel	of	May 4, 1782
Mary	of	Nov. 6, 1784
Andrew	of	Mar. 19, 1790
Eliphal	of Thomas (of Philip, Sen. ) & Debo- rah,	Oct. 3, 1755
Ellery	of	Dec. 4, 1756
Nancy	of	Apr. 23, 1758
Philip	of	Nov. 28, 1759
William	of	Feb. 8, 1761
Thomas	of	May 23, 1762
Peleg Almy	of	Feb. 10, 1764
Almy	of	Aug. 31, 1765
Bridget	of	Sept. 11, 1767
Samuel	of	Dec. 23, 1768
Sarah	of	Feb. 11, 1770
Abner	of William (of Philip) and Hope,	July 23, 1787
Pardon	of	Mar. 14, 1791
Ellery	of	May 1, 1793

Cory Samuel	of Wm. (of Philip) and Hope	Feb. 10, 1795
Job	of	Jan. 13, 1797
William	of	Mar. 6, 1799
Holder	of	Mar. 13, 1801
Comfort	of	Feb. 23, 1803
Hannah	of	Apr. 2, 1805
Philip	of	Aug. 4, 1807
Benjamin	of	Sept. 26, 1810
Crandall, Con-		
stance	of Peter and Mary,	Feb. 3, 1722
Easter	of	July 4, 1724
Elizabeth	of Eber and Constant,	June 20, 1731
Mary	of	Sept. 23, 1735
Eber	of	Mar. 14, 1740
Durfee, Prudence	of Samuel and Mary,	May 28, 1733
William	of	Jan. 10, 1735
Mary	of	Mar. 28, 1736
Hope	of	May 20, 1738
Joseph	of	Aug. 31, 1739
Susanna	of	July 14, 1741
Marcy	of	Mar. 11, 1745
Samuel	of	Aug. 28, 1747
James	of	July 14, 1749
2d Mary	of	Aug. 8, 1752
Gideon	of Job and Mary,	Feb. 6, 1738
Earl	of	Sept. 16, 1740
Job	of	Aug. 26, 1742
Richard	of Richard and Rebecca,	Sept. 7, 1758
Rebecca	of	Aug. 23, 1765
Thomas		
(Judge)	of John & Phebe (Gray),	Nov. 7, 1759
Abner	of	Sept. 18, 1761
Williams	of	— —, 1763
William	of David and Mary,	June 18, 1761

Durfee, Thomas	of David and Mary,	Aug. 2, 1763
Ruth	of	Oct. 23, 1765
Christianna	of	Feb. 5, 1768
Abigail	of	Dec. 19, 1770
Elizabeth	of	May 23, 1773
Joseph	of	Jan. 13, 1776
Mary	of	Oct. 11, 1778
David	of	Mar. 3, 1781
Wanton	of	Oct. 23, 1783
Goodwin	of Thomas (Judge) and Mary,	July 19, 1779
Elizabeth	of	Oct. 28, 1781
Lucina	of	May 18, 1784
Job	of	Sept. 21, 1790
Charles	of	Feb. 26, 1793
Earle, John	of John and Mary,	Aug. 7, 1687
Daniel	of	Oct. 8, 1688
Benjamin	of	May 25, 1691
Mary	of	June 1, 1693
Rebecca	of	Dec. 17, 1695
Elizabeth	of	Sept 6, 1699
Sarah	of William & Hepzibath (Butts),	Dec. 18, 1698
Anna	of	Mar. 10, 1700
Joseph	of	Feb. 9, 1702
Thomas	of	Jan. 17, 1704
Nathaniel	of	Jan. 28, 1705
Damarius	of	Jan. 18, 1707
Jonathan	of	June 7, 1712
Earl, Mary	of Daniel and Grace,	Sept. 10, 1719
Sarah	of	July 7, 1723
Daniel	of	Mar. 22, 1726
John	of	July 25, 1732
Benjamin	of	June 22, 1736
Walter	of ——— and Mary,	Jan. 1, 1722

Earl,	Rebecca	of Walter and Susanna,	Apr. 30, 1746
	Phebe	of	Feb. 7, 1748
	Peleg	of	July 5, 1750
	Priscilla	of	Feb. 7, 1754
	John	of Benjamin and Mary,	July 21, 1761
	Rufus	of	June 5, 1763
	Benjamin	of	July 11, 1765
	William	of	Apr. 2, 1768
	Anna	of	Dec. 22, 1782
Gray,	Mary	of Edward and ———,	May 16, 1691
	Edward	of	Jan. 10, 1693
	Elizabeth	of	Jan. 3, 1695
	Sarah	of	Apr. 25, 1697
	Phebe	of	Sept. 6, 1699
	Peleg	of	Feb. 11, 1702
	Thomas	of	Feb. 4, 1704
	Hannah	of	Nov. 3, 1707
	John	of Edward and Mary, 2d wife,	Aug. 3, 1712
	Lydia	of	May 12, 1714
	William	of	July 17, 1716
	Samuel	of	Aug. 31, 1718
	Daniel	of Edward and Rebecca,	April 1, 1718
	Mary	of	Oct. 8, 1719
	Edward	of	June 12, 1721
	Philip	of	Jan. 24, 1723
	Edward	of Thomas (of Edward) and Elizabeth,	July 14, 1725
	Edward	of Thomas (of Edward) and Sarah, 2d wife,	Jan. —, 1729
	Daniel	of	Oct. 14, 1731
	Mary	of	Oct. 14, 1733
	John	of	Sept. 19, 1736
	Elizabeth	of	Jan. 30, 1739

Gray, Phebe	of Thomas (of Edward) and Sarah, 2d wife,	Nov. 14, 1740
Sarah	of	Mar. 17, 1743
Gideon	of	Aug. 7, 1745
Pardon	of Philip and Sarah,	Apr. 20, 1737
Philip	of	Apr. 6, 1738
Phebe	of William & Elizabeth,	June 29, 1741
John	of	Feb. 13, 1743
Lydia	of	Sept. 27, 1744
William	of	May 1, 1747
Mary	of	July 14, 1750
Isaac	of	June 10, 1752
Robert	of	May 10, 1755
Hannah	of	July 7, 1757
Joseph	of Edward and Sanford (Cook),	Dec. 23, 1745
Philip	of	Feb. 26, 1747
Edward	of	Dec. 3, 1750
Daniel	of	Mar. 12, 1752
David	of	Sept. 3, 1753
Elizabeth	of	Jan. 21, 1755
Thomas	of	Nov. 25, 1756
Philadel- phia	of	June 18, 1758
Joseph, 2d	of	May 26, 1762
Sarah	of	July 13, 1765
Hannah	of	Nov. 30, 1766
Job	of Col. Pardon & Mary,	May 14, 1756
Sarah	of	May 3, 1758
Edward	of	July 8, 1759
Mary	of	Aug. 30, 1761
Lydia	of	Mar. 15, 1763
Abigail	of	Aug. 2, 1764
Philip	of	Feb. 2, 1766
Pardon	of	Oct. 11, 1767

Gray, Hannah	of Col. Pardon & Mary,	May 2, 1769
John	of	May 20, 1772
Thomas	of	Nov. 28, 1774
Mary	of	Nov. 18, 1776
Cynthia	of Philip and Deborah,	Feb. 26, 1769
Prudence	of	Feb. 16, 1771
Ellery	of	Sept. 6, 1772
Mary	of	Aug. 13, 1774
Philip	of	Nov. 11, 1776
Sarah	of	Dec. 7, 1778
John	of	Aug. 5, 1781
Deborah	of	Aug. 10, 1783
Edward	of	Aug. 1, 1788
Nancy	of William and Peace,	May 19, 1774
Eliza	of	July 26, 1778
William	of	Jan. 4, 1781
Isaac	of	Aug. 21, 1783
Peace	of William and Priscilla,	
	2d wife,	June 7, 1795
Robert	of	Dec. 14, 1797
Alden	of	Sept. 30, 1804

(to be continued.)

LETTER FROM JAMES HELME, OF SOUTH  
KINGSTOWN, TO MARTIN HOWARD, OF  
NEWPORT, 1776.

[ Contributed to the Historical Magazine by E. B. Carpenter, Wakefield, R. I.

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So. Kingstown, Dec. 30th, 1766.

My Dear Sir,

By my good Friend Doctor Mof-  
fat I rec'd your Favor of Aug. 10 as also your most ac-  
ceptable Present: so extremely neat, so exactly suitable,  
that you have given Sight to the Blind, and for which I  
return my most hearty Thanks. Your appointment to  
the Chief Seat of Justice in North Carolina and your  
safe arrival gave me the most sensible Pleasure, especially  
as I am told the Post will be worth £1000 or £1200  
sterling a year. I heartily congratulate you thereon.  
Your favorable Reception by the King's Ministers, & the  
Honours you have received, as they give your Friends the  
greatest Pleasure, so they are the most mortifying Circum-  
stances to your enemies.

The Repairs you mention at the Farm, as there is no  
Provision made for that Purpose, are too considerable to  
be undertaken at this season as it was late in Nov'r when  
I rec'd your Lt're. I therefore ordered ——— to take the  
utmost Care to prevent any further Destruction of the  
Building and hope to see you in the Spring when you  
will give the proper Directions for Doing it the next Sum-  
mer.

As the Maj'r had leased his Stock to Mr. Green & dis-  
posed of his personal Estate in his Life Time there is at

present nothing to dispose of. I only rec'd a note of Mr. Green for 20 s. our old Ten'r.

The Doctor only called upon me one night Nov. 14 and that we spent in the Company. The next morning went to Newp't, from thence to Boston, from whence he returned to Providence, preferred a Petition (for they would not receive a memorial) to the General Assembly for Compensation for the Damages of Aug'st, 1765; returned back again, and have not heard from him since, tho' at parting he promised to write me by the Post. So that I have had no opportunity of hearing the Particulars of your European Adventure. I impatiently wait his Return when I hope to have his Company some Days.

I have many Things to tell you of the Politicks of this distracted little Colony but will defer them till we meet.

Mr. John Cooke certainly deserves the Returns of a most sincere Friendship, which he has manifested for you on all occasions. I love him for this and a Thousand other Things where he has proved himself an honest hearty open *clever Fellow*. My Neighbor Esq. Case who is as Gay as ever presents to *Your Favor* his most obedient humble hearty Compliments, & wishes God bless you, and that you may live forever.

Last night and to-day we have had a violent Snow Storm. I have a Bank before my Window that measures [word torn out] Feet deep and is increasing.

I salute you with the greatest Esteem and am Your most obliged and obedient Servant,

JAMES HELME.

24 *Vessels Belonging to Newport, March 1st, 1788.*

VESSELS' NAMES.	OWNERS' NAMES.	VOYAGES.
Ship Mary,	George Gibbs,	Ireland
Ship Hope,	Samuel Fowler,	do
Ship William,	George Gibbs and others,	Hamburgh
Snow Whim,	Peleg Clarke,	Africa
Snow Nancy,	Benjamin Fry,	Carolina
Brig Elizabeth,	Chris & George Champlin,	Baltic
Brig Washington,	Caleb Gardner & others,	Africa
Brig Hope,	Caleb Gardner & others,	Africa
Brig Hannah,	Topham, Boss & Newman,	Africa
Brig Little John,	George Gibbs,	Ireland
Brig Betsey,	Charles Handy,	do
Brig Rising Sun,	Joseph Lyon,	West Indies
Brig Nightingale,	Jeremiah & Nath. Clarke,	do
Brig Seven Brothers,	Topham, Boss & Newman,	do
Brig Nancy,	Topham, Boss & Newman,	do
Brig Sally,	John Cooke,	do
Brig Polly,	John Cooke,	do
Brig Happy Return,	Mason & Malbone,	do
Brig Little Sally,	George Gibbs,	Virginia
Brig Recovery,	Chris Ellery,	Ireland
Brig Betsey,	Moses Seixas & others,	West Indies
Brig ———,	Caleb Gardner & others,	do
Brig Friendship,	George Irish,	do
Brig Enterprise,	John Cooke,	do
Schooner Mackerel,	Mason & Malbone,	do
Schooner Sally,	Topham, Boss & Newman,	do
Schooner Sally,	William Langley,	do
Sloop Nancy,	Peleg Clarke,	Africa
Sloop Industry,	Ethan Clarke,	Carolina
Sloop Illinois,	Zibede Story,	France
Sloop Fanny,	Caleb Gardner & Co.,	Carolina
Sloop Dove,	John Slocum,	do
Sloop Fiddle,	Charles Lasselle,	West Indies
Sloop Betsey,	Samuel Freebody,	do
Sloop Sally,	Nathaniel Clarke,	do
Sloop Friendship,	Daniel & Joseph Rogers,	Carolina
Sloop ———,	Samuel Fowler,	———
Sloop Peggy,	Thomas Wickham & Co ,	New York
Sloop Washington,	Nicholas Webster,	———
Sloop N. Packet,	George Gibbs,	Philadelphia
Sloop N. Packet,	Thomas Tripp,	Carolina
Sloop ———,	John Cooke,	———
Sloop William,	William Langley,	West Indies
Sloop Olive Branch,	Elisha Anthony,	do
Sloop Nancy,	David Huntington,	do
Sloop Nancy,	Martineau,	do
Sloop Liberty,	Wm. Goddard & Co.,	Carolina
Sloop Victory,	Henry Hunter,	———
Sloop Adventure,	Benjamin Almy & Co ,	West Indies
Sloop Patience,	Oliver Read,	North River

PORTSMOUTH, R. I.

INSTRUCTIONS TO DEPUTIES.

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Contributed by James N. Arnold, Hamilton, R. I.

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AUGUST 31, 1784. Whereas the representatives of this town have informed the town that in consequence of the doings of a Late Convention, several towns in this State have instructed their deputies to use their influence to get an act passed by the General Assembly, that no town henceforth be represented by more than two members, and the deputies of this town have applied to the town for direction concerning the aforesaid proposed alteration in representation; therefore voted—

That the proposed alteration is unjust, and unequal in its nature; a violation of the Constitution of the State; an infringement upon the liberties and privileges of the people at large, and pointedly striking at the liberties and privileges of the Charter Towns in particular.

And that the Constitution of this State, as agreed upon by the people at large, and ratified by King Charles the Second in the fifteenth year of his reign is just and righteous, securing to the people their liberties and privileges as well as pointing out the liberties and privileges to be enjoyed by the respective towns, and is satisfactory to this town, and all the good and virtuous inhabitants thereof.

And that having from a serious consideration of the many blessings of liberty and freedom, in matters civil and religious by our forefathers enjoyed under the present Constitution and by them handed down inviolate to us their

posterity cheerfully engaged, and, in common with our fellow citizens, risked our lives and fortunes in the late war with Great Britain for the preservation of our Constitution, and the principles therein contained ;—

Therefore with them are equally entitled to the security of all our liberties and privileges as by our charter pointed out. That no alteration or amendment can consistently be made in the Constitution of this State, but by the unanimous vote of the people at large, and that being fully satisfied and contented with the present, we have not delegated, nor will not delegate any power or authority to any man, or body of men whatsoever, to alter or amend it. Nor do we consider ourselves bound to submit to any alteration or amendment so made without our consent. And that the representatives of this town be instructed at all times to use their utmost influence in opposing every act that shall have the least tendency to violate or infringe upon the Constitution of the State, and, in particular, to oppose the aforesaid proposed alteration in representation as a question that cannot consistently be taken up by the Legislative body of this State. And that they use their utmost influence to discountenance the doings of the Late Convention, and to discourage any further Conventions as tending to sow the seeds of discord, disunion, and enmity in this now peaceable State, and if not timely discountenanced will involve this State in domestic broils and quarrels but little inferior in their consequences to the wages of war.

Voted, unanimously, that the above instructions be given to the deputies of this town to set in the General Assembly at October sessions, and to be signed by the Town Clerk, by order and in behalf of the town.

ABRAHAM ANTHONY, JR., Town Clerk.

.Nov. 14, 1785. The above resolutions were again given as instructions to their deputies.

MAY 29, 1790. At a town meeting of the freemen of Portsmouth, held at the house of Elisha Coggeshall, this 29th of May, 1790, legally convened and specially called at this time, for the purpose of obtaining the final and decisive opinion of the town respecting the adoption or rejection of the New Constitution (now under consideration of the State Convention) proposed by Congress for the Government of the United States, and also for taking into further consideration the instructions which were given by this town to their delegates in the said State Convention, held at South Kingstown, which were afterwards ratified and confirmed, and again directed to be considered by their delegates as the sentiments of the town with regard to the line of conduct which ought to be pursued when at the meeting of the adjournment of said Convention held at Newport.

It was Voted and Resolved, That it is the opinion of this town, that it will be for the benefit and interest of the freemen thereof, as well as of the good people of this State in general, that the said new Constitution, proposed as aforesaid, should be adopted and ratified, and in the manner recommended by Congress; and that any delay in ratifying, and according to the same, either by an adjournment or rejection thereof, will, in its consequences, be very injurious to this State, and particularly to the interests of the town of Portsmouth.

Voted and Resolved, That the instructions given by this town to their delegates as aforesaid were then, and we now consider and declare them to be the sentiments of a majority of the freemen assembled at this town meeting, and they are hereby once more confirmed, and recommended strongly to their delegates, expressly with the design that they may influence and regulate their conduct in the weighty and momentous question now before them in Convention, so that after this declaration they may not

have to say—should they vote for, or occasion any longer delay of an adoption, by the part which they may take therein—that is was done ignorantly, or for want of better information on the subject. But should they obstinately persist in measures opposed to the declared and repeated sentiments of the town, then the good people thereof do, and will hold themselves clear of the evil consequences and destruction which must ensue to the State at large on such delay, or rejection, by having thus acted their part, as far as in them lays, to arrest and prevent those evils which a stoppage of trade and intercourse with our sister States must occasion, which undoubtedly will take place should this State withdraw from the General Union by not acceding, at this present setting of the Convention, to the new Constitution proposed for their consideration and decision upon.

We therefore now order and direct (so far as in us lays) that the delegates for this town, do for us, and in the name of the town of Portsmouth, ratify and accede to, in the present meeting of the aforesaid Convention, and that they do not agree to any other, or further adjournment, but bring the decision thereof to as speedy a conclusion as possible.

Voted and Resolved, That one copy of the proceedings of this town meeting be delivered to Burrington Anthony, Esq., for the use of our delegates; and that Samuel Elam be appointed to deliver another to the President of the Convention in order that our sentiments on this question may be more generally known, and the Town Clerk is ordered to certify the same.

Voted, that this meeting be dissolved.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the proceedings of the above said town meeting.

Witness,

ABRAHAM ANTHONY,  
Town Clerk.

JUNE 7, 1824. The town appointed June 7, 1824, at their annual town election, Abner Chase, Stephen B. Cornell, William Anthony, and Christopher Barker, delegates to represent the town in General Convention, called to provide a written Constitution for the State, the said Convention to meet at Newport the 24th of June, 1824. The town adopted at this time the following resolutions without one dissenting vote:

Having appointed delegates (pursuant to the recommendation of the Honorable General Assembly) to assist in forming a written Constitution for the State, as freemen we consider it proper to express our sentiments upon some of the principles of government.

Born in a free country, and educated in the principles of Republicanism, we need not declare that we are firmly attached to a government which secures equal rights to all citizens thereof, and opposed to any innovation tending to subvert the same.

Resolved, That we hold that the Supreme Being hath created all mankind free, with equal rights to life, liberty, property, and the pursuit of happiness; and that within this State none of the human race should be held in slavery by any citizen thereof.

Resolved, That we believe with the venerable and pious founders of this State, that government can be best maintained with full liberty of conscience in religious affairs, and that no one should be burdened, oppressed, or distressed for the exercise or expression of his religious opinions, or his civil rights affected thereby.

Resolved, That no bill of attainiture, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, ought to be passed, or law of dissiesin, whereby any citizen or person shall be deprived of his estate, real or personal, or any gift, grant, devise, or privilege to which he may be entitled, but that all men hold their said rights, and all other

rights not enumerated, subject only to the law of the land and the verdict of his Peers rendered in a Court of Law.

Resolved, That no private property ought to be taken for public use, or accommodation, without a just and adequate compensation for the same.

Resolved, That every person within this State ought to have a speedy and certain remedy in law for all injuries, in his person and property, or character, and for the recovery of moneys due him, and that all persons ought to have an equal right to all the attachments, processes and measures for securing themselves, and bringing their respective cases into Court, and to all the rights in Court that have heretofore been granted to any man, or body of men, and that no measures ought to be hereafter granted for the recovery of property that is not open and free to all mankind.

Resolved, That the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive branches of government ought to be separately administered, and entirely independent of each other; and that neither infringe, or exercise any of the powers of the others; and that no man ought at the same time to be authorized to officiate in more than one of said branches of government.

Resolved, We consider the military should at all times be subservient to the civil authority, answering to the laws; and that the writ of habeas corpus should at all times have its full effects in this State.

Resolved, That the rights of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable arrests, searches and seizures, ought not to be violated, and that no warrant ought to issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched, the person to be arrested, and the things to be seized.

Resolved, That we consider it indispensable that a Bill of Rights be annexed to the Constitution when framed, whereby the aforesaid principles may be substantiated and all other rights, privileges, and immunities of the people may be accurately defined so far, that the people may know what powers are granted and surrendered to the different branches of government, and what they hold as their inherent and unalienable rights and privileges.

The foregoing resolutions presented in Town Meeting by John McCorrie, with a motion that the same be passed as the sentiments of this town upon the subject herein contained, and said motion being supported by several freemen, it was unanimously voted, that the same was the sentiments of this town without a contrary or dissenting voice.

A true copy of the original:

Witness,

RICHARD SHERMAN,  
Town Clerk.

“A THANKFULL MEMORIALL.”

OCTOBER 6TH, 1704.

[The following rude rhymes, from the MS. of John Saffin, who was Speaker of the Massachusetts Assembly in 1686, but at the date given below was probably a resident of Bristol, R. I., are of a certain interest as an individual record of the impressions received by an observer of great historical events. The writer died in 1710, aged seventy-eight, having seen the commonwealth and the reigns of five English sovereigns.—E. B. C.] :

“God gave me Life, and did the same Sustaine  
A good part of King Charles the first his Reign,  
And when King Charles the Second did Arrive,  
To England's Diadem I did Survive.  
And in the Interregnum did espie  
The various Governments advanced on high  
By different names : as King and Parliament  
(Which did the Nation's Body Represent),  
Yet in their Notions did not allwayes Jump,  
But in derision some them call'd the Rump;  
Others more milde, did well their acts Resent,  
Term'd them in Honour The Long Parliament.  
Then, Oliver dismiss, the Grand Director  
Was quickly after term'd The Lord Protector;  
I saw his Reign (and Richard his Successor);  
Who was in Scorne call'd England's great Oppressor;  
When they went off come other new Supplys  
Call'd Keepers of the English Liberty's.  
Others in Government grew proud and Haughty,

Yet were instituted the Committee of Safety,  
Who in their places did not long Remaine,  
But were Dismist ere Charles came home againe,  
Who off the Stage went, as one in a Trance  
Next James the 2d did the Throne Advance;  
He came in Smoothly, and with great Applause,  
But soon eclips'd our Liberty and Lawes,  
Strove to reduce us to French Slavery,  
And us Subject unto the Roman See,  
Until the Belgick Glorious Star arose  
And did his arbitrary power oppose,  
Which made him (like a coward) Leave his State,  
His Crown and his three Kingdoms Abdicate.  
Then by the motion of the Nation (known)  
King William and Queen Mary mount the throne  
Of famous England, who were next Ally'd  
And by their Innate worth were Dignify'd,  
Who when they Gloriously had run their Race }  
And were translated to a Better place }  
The next Ally'd : Queen Anna had the Space, }  
Who by her noble vertues well became  
The honour of that Royall Diadem.  
Thus by Divine Assistance I have seen  
Seven Regencies before the present Queen,  
Who Alternately have (as hath been Sayd)  
Fair England's great and Glorious Scepter Sway'd.  
God grant that She may length of Days Attaine,  
And on our British Throne have peacefull Reign ;  
And for his grace to me to see the same,  
What cause have I to Bless his holy Name.

or thus

And Now how much am I oblig'd to Raise  
My heart with Thanks, to Cellibrate his praise,  
And while I have a Bbeing for the same,  
To Bless and ever praise his Sacred Name. J. S."

PERSONS WHO HAD THE SMALL-POX IN RHODE  
ISLAND COLONY, 1739.

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AT THE FORT.

Samuel Carr, died.	Mrs. Peleg Thurston's mother, died.
Wait Carr, died.	Thomas Thurston.
Mrs. Samuel Carr.	Eliza Eddy.
Caleb Carr.	And. Langworthy.
Samuel Carr, Jr.	Susan Greene.
Jno. Carr.	Eliza Dunbar.
Sam. Carr's negro.	——— Freebody's negro.
Miss ——— Allen.	——— Wanton's cuddy.
Eliza Brown.	Margaret Beak.
An Indian woman, died.	James Hasting's child, died.
——— Wilson's wife.	Three children of James
John Coggeshall, died.	Hastings.
——— Scranton's child.	Mrs. Dawbey.
E. Andrews.	

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AT S. PEASE'S HOUSE.

Clarke Rodman.	Mrs. Rodman.	Elizabeth Thurston.
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IN THE NECK.

William Potter, died.

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IN TOWN.

Carr's Indian Tom, died.	A mullatto man, died.
Jono. Thurston.	

---

AT WARWICK.

Thomas Rogers, died.	Caleb Carr.
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AT PORTSMOUTH.  
Matthew Coggeshall.

---

AT CONANICUT.

Eight Indians, two of whom died [names not given].

---

AT R. SISSON'S.

Ten persons, two of whom died, [names not given.]

---

AT SISSON'S.

Eight persons [names not given].

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AT COASTERS' HARBOUR.

Ebenezer Richardson.	John Benson, died.
——— Hardman's boy.	John Sandy.
——— Tom's wife.	Mrs. Wilds.
James Peckham, died.	Abigail Arnold.
Daniel Donham.	Tom Toby, Indian, died.
Toby, an Indian, died.	O. Pierce, Jr.
Gershom Jennings.	Jos. Slocum.
Nanny, an Indian.	Mrs. Slocum, died.
Ezek. Johnson.	Peleg Slocum.
Jos. Arnold.	John Slocum.
——— Harwood's negro.	Mrs. Osborn.
Susan Boss.	Mrs. Miller.
Thomas West, died.	Mrs. Curtis, died.
Hannah, a negro.	Miss Dawby.
James Cahoon, died.	Abigail DeCourcy, died.
Hannah's daughter.	Mary Stevens.
Henry Wilds.	——— Petisson, Indian.
Benson's apprentice.	James Bull.

Total, 101. Died, 27.

[From manuscript in possession of the Newport Historical Society.]

LETTER FROM THE BAPTIST CHURCH, SPRINGFIELD, MASS., TO THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF NEWPORT, R. I., 1751.

“SPRINGFIELD, OCT. 5, 1751.

“The church of Christ of the Baptis Denomination at Springfield, with grace, mercy and peace, to the Baptis church of Christe at New Porte, on Rhode Island, lately under the pastoral care of the Reverend Mr. John Calender. Brethren, you have again sent your desire that we would Dismiss Mr. Upham from the obligations he brought himself under with ye rest of ye Baptis Church in Springfield. Brethren, to dismiss Mr. Upham, or any other member from thear obligations, is not in our power, we think. But we think we have found the reson why you think Mr. Upham may violate his obligations and leave his church hear to ruein and confusion, and that is from the report you have had of Mr. Uphams being under nesity to leave us for the want of the comforts of this life, and this we take to be the main reson why you call so loude for a Dis-mison; if this be trew that Mr. Upham could not stay hear no longer, for wante of what we live on, then what you and he have Dun is Righte, otherwise very unjust. Brethren, the state that our church hath bin in towards Mr. Upham’s support and setelment is as foloweth: When Mr. Upham came hear to be our preacher our church consisted but of teen members and many of them under low sircomstances. But not withstanding their lowe estate, they, with Mr. Upham, agreed upon the conditions whereby he should stay with them and be their preacher, and according to their agreement they bought him a farm of

40 acres of new rough land and did considerable towards Building a hous and to clearing the land, and that was don cheafly by one-half of the above said members, which are his good friends to this day, excepte in his conducte of leaveing them. Some time after we, with the reste of [the] proprietors of ye town of Springfield, gave Mr. Upham another grant of land of considrable value, and the whole of ye land that Mr. Upham hath got warrentt Deeds on; which ware gave to him on no other Design then his being a precher to ye Baptis hear for life, the whole of the land Mr. Upham oneth is about 87 acres, and we thought Mr. Upham expected to suffer with us in order to promote the truth of the gospel, and hear he lived and preached for teen years, and the little he could do for himself and the little we could do for him, he lived in comon surcomstances with us till your temptations Drew him away. Brethren, if Mr. Upham Returns no more to this church, as you say there is but little reson for us to expecte, then we must mournfully order that all we have Dun and suffred in order to build a church hear, must all come to an end; which we think is not right. Must that land, which was apropriated for no other youse, only to promote the Baptis caus in Springfield be wholly taken from us for some other end and all our design subverted. Brethren, seeing Mr. Upham hath lefte us and their is no hops of his Return, tis but Juste we should have so much as the land would fetch ware it now put in the state of Nator, that we might have some small matter to lay as a foundation with ye little we could add to incourage some other man to be our precher hear, that futer generations when they arise may call us blessed. Brethren, we pray you would take theas things to your searos consideration, and make it your one cause and judge wheather we have dun that which is not juste in not dismissing Mr. Upham, under our presant circumstances and so we remain your

Ingred Brethren in the Beste bonds for the name of the church."

"EBN'R LEONARD,

"ABEL LEONARD,

"BENJA. LEONARD,

"JOHN LEONARD,

"DANIEL LEONARD."

The Rev. Edward Upham, mentioned above, was born at Malden, near Boston, Mass., March 26, 1709. He was ordained at Springfield in 1740 by Rev. Messrs. John Callender, of Newport, R. I., and Jeremiah Condry, of Boston. In 1748 he succeeded Mr. Callender and became Pastor of the First Baptist church at Newport, R. I. In 1771 he resigned and returned to Springfield. His wife was Mary Leonard, of Springfield, Mass.      CHAPMAN.

MIDDLETOWN TOWN RECORDS.

(Continued from page 254, Vol. I.)

BIRTHS.

Coggeshall, Noel	of Joseph and Elizabeth,	Mch. 31, 1777
Ruth	of	Aug. 27, 1780
Joseph	of	June 5, 1783
Anne	of	Jan. 28, 1786
Joshua	of	Dec. 25, 1788
Sarah	of	Sept. 18, 1791
John P.	of	Apr. 13, 1794
Abraham C.	of	Mch. 15, 1797
Asa	of Thomas and Hester,	Mch. 4, 1793
Charles S.	of Jonathan & Bathsheba,	Sept 22, 1792
Chase, Aaron	of Royal and Ruth,	Aug. 3, 1793
Eliza	of	Mch. 11, 1794
Peter	of	June 3, 1797
Perry	of	July 16, 1799
William	of	Aug. 22, 1802
Darius	of	Dec. 4, 1804
Cornell, Oliver	of Oliver and Hannah,	Oct. 11, 1794
Clarke, Ruth	of Samuel and Virtue,	May 22, 1805
Dyer, James	of Chas. and Elizabeth,	Jan. 10, 1727
Dring, Caroline	of ——— and Freelove,	Sept. 14, 1745
Dillingham, Han.	of Cornelius and Sarah,	Sept. 6, 1748
Durfee, Oliver	of Thomas and Mary,	Feb. 27, 1754
Mary	of James and Ruth,	Sept. 21, 1763
Rebecca	of	Feb. 16, 1765
Benjamin	of	May 18, 1767
Elizabeth	of	April 21, 1769
James	of	Aug. 11, 1777

Dyer, Deborah	of James and Elizabeth,	Jan. 27, 1759
Elizabeth	of	May 29, 1763
Edward	of	Aug. 27, 1767
Durfee, Ruth	of Benj. and Elizabeth,	Dec. 3, 1790
Rebecca	of	Sept. 19, 1792
Lydia S.	of	Sept. 19, 1794
Hannah B.	of	Sept. 3, 1798
Raymond	of	Dec. 8, 1801
Catherine S.	of	Sept. 30, 1803
Dyer, Aaron	of Edward and Abigail,	Jan. 19, 1800
Easton, Nicholas	of Jonathan & Patience,	May 16, 1733
Edward	of Edward and Ruth,	Jan. 26, 1737
Ann	of	Nov. 24, 1745
Ann	of Peleg and Anne,	Oct. 18, 1743
Eddy, Anne	of Job and Patience,	Oct. 18, 1746
Easton, Joshua	of Peter and Ann,	Feb. 24, 1746-7
Edward	of Edw. and Elizabeth,	Aug. 24, 1761
Ruth	of	Feb. 21, 1763
Patience	of Nicholas and Hannah,	April 2, 1771
Hannah	of	Feb. 12, 1773
Jonathan	of	July 6, 1774
Mary	of Nicholas and Sarah,	June 27, 1778
Nancy	of	Aug. 16, 1780
Elizabeth	of	Oct. 27, 1782
Harriett	of	April 18, 1786
Maria	of William and Sarah,	May 7, 1788

*(to be continued.)*

## THE OCCUPANTS OF THE HOUSES IN NEWPORT, R. I., DURING THE REVOLUTION.

We find the following among the papers of the Historical Society of Newport, R. I. The endorsement, in the handwriting of the late Benjamin B. Howland, shows that it was presented to the society by Thomas Brinley, but no date is given. It was, no doubt, compiled by order of the British commander, during the occupation of the town by the British. Can any of our readers locate the Bayley and Pleasant streets mentioned in this report?

"List of houses and their occupants in Newport, in the town of Newport, in the time of the Revolutionary War.

"FRANCIS BRINLEY,  
"JOSEPH DUFFEE,  
"WILLIAM SHAW."

### THAMES STREET.

OWNER.	TENANTS.	No. Rooms.	No. Persons.	REMARKS.
Joseph Wanton,	Jos. & Wm. Wanton,	14	9	1 stable, 2 horses.
Thomas Cranston,	Himself,	6	3	
Thomas Cranston,	Empty,	6	—	2 stables.
Samuel Lyndon,	Lemuel Crandall,	4	8	
B. Thurston estate,	Empty,	—	—	1 stable, 6 horses.
Widow Gould,	Mary Almy,	14	22	2 storehouses.
Jos. & Wm. Wanton,	Wm. Mumford,	11	14	
Widow Gould,	Wm. Bourke,	5	6	
Philip Wanton,	Himself,	8	14	1 stable, 3 horses. 1 storehouse.
John Hadwen,	Nathan Han—	7	5	1 storehouse.
Jabez Carpenter,	Himself and widow—	19	7	1 stable.
Walter Cornell,	Widow Norman and Elias Bryer,	10	9	1 storehouse.
Joseph Tillinghast,	Himself, widows Vaughn & Gardner,	6	10	1 stable, 1 horse,
Widow Marsh,	Herself,	8	11	1 distill house, 1 stable, 6 horses.
Gould Marsh,	Himself,	8	13	
Elnathan Hammond,	Jacob Richardson,	6	11	1 stable, 1 horse, 1 storehouse.
James Wanton,	John Herwin.	6	4	

42 *Occupants of Houses during the Revolution.*

## HIGH STREET (now Division).

OWNER	TENANTS.	No. Rooms.	No. Persons.	REMARKS.
Augustus Johnson,	Himself,	8	23	1 stable, 5 horses.
George Buckmaster,	"	4	4	1 storehouse.
George Buckmaster,	Isaac de Tours,	6	5	
Congrega. Meeting,	Free Negro,	6	6	
"	T. Donnelly,	3	3	1 stable.
Rev. S. Fairweather,	Widow Bourse,	6	2	
Widow Archer,	Himself & 3 families,	6	15	
Widow Kattingly,	James Way,	5	4	
Widow Honyman,	Herself,	5	4	
Jere Cranston,	Wm. Jenkins,	8	4	
Widow Ellery,	Joseph Allen,	6	5	
Thomas Vernon,	Himself,	6	6	1 stable, 1 horse.
Benj. Wilbor,	Himself,	5	8	1 stable, 4 horses.
Widow Mason,	Benj. Wright,	7	6	1 stable, 2 horses, 1 storehouse.
John Rogers,	Himself,	8	10	
Widow Buffum,	Herself,	4	4	1 storehouse.
Elisha Gibbs,	Himself,	4	13	1 storehouse.
Christopher Ellery,	R. A. Simmons,	6	8	
Widow Serin,	Adam Maxwell,	7	9	1 stable, 2 horses
John Over a d,	Himself,	2	7	
PLEASANT ST.				
Widow Treby,	Christopher Allen,	5	6	
Latham Thurston,	Himself,	6	8	1 stable, 2 horses.
John Stearner,	Empty,	2	—	
— Dillingham,	"	4	—	
— Wickham,	"	6	—	1 stable, 6 horses, 1 storehouse.
Widow Thurston,	Herself,	6	11	
Anthony Shaw,	John Stanton,	6	3	1 stable, 4 horses.
Joseph Bennett,	Himself,	3	8	
Widow Henshaw,	Silas Peckham,	3	8	
Anthony Shaw,	Empty,	3	—	
Robert Crooke,	Himself,	6	11	
Henry Allen,	Himself,	2	4	
Dule Dina,	John Nicoll,	5	5	1 stable, 3 horses.
Widow Wheatley,	Herself,	5	2	
Sherman Clarke,	James Nixon,	6	6	

JEW'S STREET (now Bellevue Avenue).

OWNER.	TENANTS.	No. Rooms.		REMARKS.
		No.	Persons.	
Metcalf Bowler,	Jacob Hart,	5	5	2 stables, 8 horses.
Samuel Spooner,	Himself,	5	10	1 stable, 3 horses.
Jethro Briggs,	J. Briggs,	5	12	
Widow Clarke,	Benj. Spooner,	2	11	
	MILL ST.			
Wing Spooner,	James Moody,	8	4	1 stable, 2 horses.
Charles Spooner,	Benj. Burdick,	9	9	
Pardon Tillinghast,	P. Tillinghast,	8	6	1 stable, 2 horses.
Henry Ward,	John Morris,	6	5	
Benj. Wright,	David Boss,	5	10	
James Tanner,	William Shaw,	6	8	1 storehouse.
Edward Thurston,	John Thurston,	7	4	1 storehouse.
Moses Pitman,	Empty,	6	—	
Widow Mumford,	Mrs. Simpson,	6	8	
Joseph Clarke,	Empty,	9	—	
Widow Thurston,	Herself,	7	3	
	SCHOOL ST.			
James Sisson,	Himself,	11	8	
Gyles Sanford,	Mary Snell,	5	2	
Joseph Durfee,	Himself,	8	9	1 stable, 2 horses.
Widow Bennet,	D. Wanton,	2	2	
Peter Cozens,	Matt. Cozens,	6	11	
Widow Bardin,	Herself,	10	6	
	BAYLEY ST.			
— Tweedy,	William Willis,	2	4	
Widow Arnold,	Herself,	3	7	
— Christophers,	Empty,	4	—	
	GRIFFEN STREET, (now Touro).			
Jacob Barney,	Himself,	14	23	1 stable, 10 horses.
" "	Richard Beale,	6	10	
Horace Feeke,	Himself,	8	6	1 stable, 1 horse.
Martin Howard,	Nich. Lechmere,	8	9	1 stable, 2 horses.
Mary Whitfield,	Herself,	6	5	
Mary Barney,	Sam'l Gibbs,	6	5	
Hiram Levy,	Himself,	6	6	1 spermc'i works.
Moses Seixas,	Himself,	6	6	
Trinity Church,	Francis Brinley,	8	14	Ropewalk, 1 stable, 3 horses.

## EAST GRIFFEN STREET (now Elizabeth).

OWNER.	TENANTS.	No. Rooms.		REMARKS.
		No.	Persons.	
Jacob Stockman,	Himself,	4	13	1 ropewalk.
James Clarke,	Himself,	2	7	
William Tilley,	Himself,	7	19	
Caleb Hacker,	Himself,	6	5	
Francis Brinley,	Richard Johnson,	7	7	1 ropewalk.
Joseph Tillinghast,	Himself,	4	—	1 storehouse.
Benj. Spooner,	Empty,	5	5	
Moses Levy,	Widow Heffernon,	5	—	
Thos. Balch.	Empty,	8	8	1 stable, 2 horses.
Peleg Clarke,	Himself,	6	—	
Widow Aborn,	Empty,			
CHURCH ST.				
Peleg Barker,	Empty,	6	—	
Gideon Sisson,	Empty,	6	—	
Daniel Smith,	Himself,	6	5	
John Tanner,	Henry Osborn,	4	17	
Thomas Melville,	Samuel Vincent,	4	11	
Jonathan Finley,	Himself,	4	10	
Widow Merchant,	Richard Bissell,	6	7	
Widow Ellison,	Herself,	6	7	
Sam'l Vernon,	Geo. Ruggles,	6	12	
James Pitman,	Himself,	6	7	
SPRING ST.				
Robert Lawton,	Himself,	8	13	1 stable, 2 horses.
Peleg Sherman,	Benj. Myers,	6	11	
— Ryder,	Esther Brown,	5	4	
Joseph Tillinghast,	Widow Tillinghast,	9	11	1 storehouse.
E. Burrell,	Empty,	10	—	
William Redwood,	Himself,	6	5	1 stable, 2 horses,
				1 storehouse.
Anthony Wilbor,	Gyles Stanton,	6	14	1 stable, 2 horses.
Elisha Johnson,	Empty,	6	—	
Widow Amy,	Herself,	6	5	
Joseph Anthony,	Samuel Anthony,	8	4	1 stable, 1 horse,
				1 storehouse.
Widow Cahoone,	Herself,	4	9	
Jonathan Otis,	Widow Brown,	8	4	1 stable, 2 horses, 1
				sperm <i>c</i> 'i works.
Samuel Sweet,	Widow Burnes,	7	3	
Samuel Sweet,	Empty,	3	—	
Widow Bridges,	Herself,	4	5	

SPRING STREET (continued).

Widow Thurston,	Herself,	7	8	
Widow Wickham,	Widow Bret,	5	5	
Stephen Ayrault,	Widow Wanton,	8	7	2 storehouses.
William Lake,	Samuel Hull,	7	2	
Adam Ferguson,	Himself.	8	9	1 storehouse,
Benj. Wilbor,	Empty,	4	—	
Wm. Goddard,	“	6	—	1 stable, 1 horse,
Stephen Hammond,	John Dennis,	10	5	
Morton Huddy,	Himself,	6	6	
John Hull,	Silas Turner,	3	5	
Samuel Bours,	Himself,	6	10	
John Bannister,	Widow Stelle,	8	7	1 stable, 3 horses.
Jonathan Gibbs,	Daniel Brown,	6	4	
Jonathan Gibbs,	James Brattle,	2	5	
Daniel Vaughn,	Himself,	6	3	
Widow Albertson,	Empty,	3	—	
Widow Howland,	Herself,	6	8	
Robert Brattle,	Herself,	8	8	
Lyn — Martin,	Himself,	10	5	
John Inghram,	James Gibbs,	9	3	
Miss Scott,	Herself&Mrs Wanton	7	11	
Timothy Balch,	Empty,	—	—	

COPY OF PART OF A JOURNAL KEPT AT PORTSMOUTH, R. I., 1778.

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Contributed by Joseph Dennis, Esq., Portsmouth, R. I.

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DENNIS DIARY, 1778.

[p. 13.]

- May 31. The Row Galley got aground at Bristol Ferry, and she got off again. The afternoon I was at Elisha Coggeshall's, and nothing more material, at present.
- June 1. For to-day, I was at home, and the Hessians came and took the 54th's place, and nothing more, at present.
- June 2. I was at home.
- " 3. I was upon the hill where Giles Lake kept shop, for Stephen Brownell.
- " 4. I was at home.
- " 5. I was at home, and in the evening, I was at John Findlater's.
- " 6. I went to Newport, and I was at several houses, and I went to dinner at F. Brayton's, and I drank tea at Joseph Freeborn's, and the evening I came out of town, and went to Patience Lawton's.
- " 7. To-day, I went to meeting, and the afternoon, I was at David Anthony's, and drank tea.
- " 8. I was at home the forenoon, and the afternoon, I went to Reuben Taylor's, to the burying of his wife, and from there to Giles Slocum's, jun'r, and drank tea, with 13 young men and women, and from there came home.
- " 9. I was at home.

- June 10. I was at home, and the 22d and 43d Regiments encampt.
- “ 11. I was at home, and the evening I was at John Wilcox's.
- [p. 14.]
- “ 12. I was at home the forenoon ; afternoon, I was at Sampson Sherman's.
- “ 13. I was at home.
- “ 14. I went to meeting and after meeting I came home. Afternoon I went to Giles Slocum's, and from there I rode round to the other road, which is called the West road, with Mary Brownell and Mary Anthony, and after that, I came home.
- “ 15. I was at home.
- “ 16. I was at home, and there was some horses went on the Common Fence Neck, and the other side people got them.
- “ 17. I was at home the forenoon, the afternoon at Thomas Potter's.
- “ 18. I was at home the forenoon, and the afternoon, I went upon the hill which is called Butts' hill, where Giles Lake kept a sort of a shop, and from there I went to Thomas Cook's, the evening, and he was agoing off in a fag, the next day.
- “ 19. I was at home.
- “ 20. I was at Benjamin Chase's the forenoon, and the afternoon I was at Giles Slocum's, sen'r, and I drank tea there, and from there I came home.
- “ 21. I was at home the forenoon, and the afternoon I was at Job Durfee's, and I drank tea there, and the evening I was at David Anthony's.

[p. 15.]

June 22. I was at home the day, and the evening I was at Elisha Sprague's.

" 23. I was at home.

" 24. I went to Newport and went to Church to see the Company of Freemasons, as they called themselves, and I went to dinner at Robert Lawton's, and there was as grand a table as I ever see, and that was upon the hill, under several markcease, and from there, I and Stephen Durfee went about town a little, and then we came home.

" 25. I was at home the forenoon, and the afternoon I went a fishing, and the evening, I and some more young people went to Stephen Brownell's, and we drank some wine and eat some pine-apples, and this evening Daniel Lake was married to Abigail Cook.

" 26. I was at home.

" 27. I was at home.

" 28. I went to Samuel Allen's, and went to dinner, and afternoon I came home.

" 29. I was at home a mowing.

" 30. I was at home a mowing.

July 1. I was at home, and the Hessians went away, and the 22d Regiment came and incampt, and the 43d Regiment took their places.

July 2. I was at home.

" 3. I was at home the forenoon, and the afternoon I was at Edward Irish's, down to Bristol ferry, by the ———, and there was a num-

[p. 16.]

ber of young people there, and from there to Joseph Brownell's, and from there to Job Durfee's, and from there I came home.

July 4. I was at home, and there was a great many cannon fired on the main, and the report seemed to be at Providence.

“ 5. I went to meeting, and after meeting I came home, and afternoon I went to Joshua Coggeshall's, and from there to Giles Slocum's, and from there I came and the evening I was at David Fish's, sen'r.

“ 6. I was at home, mowing.

“ 7. I was at home.

“ 8. I was at home, mowing.

“ 9. I was at home, mowing, the evening I was at Job Durfee's and David Anthony's.

“ 10. I was at home the forenoon, and the afternoon I went to George Lawton's, to the burying of his wife, for she died very sudden, and after burying, I went to Nathan Brownell and Mary Brownell and Mary Anthony and Abigail Anthony, and we drank tea and then we came home.

“ 11. I was at home the forenoon, and the afternoon I was at Holder Chase's, a reaping of rye, and the evening I was at Preserved Fish's.

“ 12. I went to meeting and after meeting I came home, the afternoon I was at John Corey's.

[p. 17.]

“ 13. I was at home, a mowing.

“ 14. I was at home, a mowing.

“ 15. I was at home, a making of hay, and they fired cannon and small arms, on the other side.

“ 16. I was at Holder Chase's, reaping of rye, the forenoon, and the afternoon I was at home, a making of hay.

July 17. I went to the place where Holder Chase did live, to reap his rye, and came home that night.

“ 18. I was at home, a reaping of our own rye, and last night there were 10 geese stole from my father, and this afternoon I was at Stephen Brownell's, and from there I went to William Freeborn's, and from there I came home.

“ 19. I was at home the forenoon, and the afternoon I was at Nathan Chase's, and the evening I was at William Freeborn's.

“ 20. I was at home a mowing, and the 38th Regiment came out of town, and incamp't on the hill.

“ 21. I was at home, a mowing.

“ 22. I was at home, a mowing, and the afternoon I was at Job Durfee's, a little while, and the evening I was at Elisha Sprague's.

[p. 18.]

“ 23. I was at home the forenoon, and the afternoon I took a ride, and went to Samuel Allen's, and I staid and drank tea, and I came away and came to Giles Slocum's, and there was a number of young people, and the Hessians had their band of music, and I staid till a little after sunset, and then I came home.

“ 24 I went to Newport, and I went to dinner at Francis Brayton's, and after dinner I went about town, and then I came out and went to Giles Slocum's, and drank tea there, and there was a number of girls there, and they was a quilting, and I came away about sunset, and came home.

“ 25 I was at home, a making of hay.

July 26. I went to meeting, and the afternoon I went to Stephen Brownell's and drank a little wine, and went to Job Durfee's and drank tea, and from there to John Wilcock's, and then I came home.

“ 27. I was at home a mowing of grain, and the evening I was at Elisha Sprague's.

“ 28. I was at home.

“ 29. I was at home the forenoon, and the afternoon I was up in the field, where the huckleberrys was, and from there to Isaac Anthony's, and from there I came home.

“ 30. I was at home a carting of grain, and the two Galleys and a Frigate was, down by Fogland, burnt and destroyed.

“ 31. I was at home the forenoon, and the afternoon I went to the house where Stephen Brownell lived, and then I went to Jonathan Freeborn's, and from there I came home.

[p. 19.]

Aug't 1. I went up the Island, and went to John Sherman's and from there I came home, and William Creson came and broke my tools that I work in the shop with, and they carried away 6 cows and two horses, and they left one cow and two calfs, that we had in the cellar.

“ 2. I was at home the forenoon, and the afternoon I was at John Corey's.

“ 3. I was at several of the neighbours.

“ 4. I was at several of the neighbours.

“ 5. I was about home the forenoon, and the ship that was in the West river was burnt and blowed up, and the afternoon, I went over to John Wilcock's, and, by the blowing up of the ship,

August 5. that was against his house, sot on fire and burnt down, and I was there, and a number of people.

“ 6. I was about home the forenoon, and then I went to Job Durfee’s, and from there to David Anthony’s, and from there, I came home.

“ 7. I went up in the swamp, where the huckleberrys was, and the afternoon I went to Nathan Chase’s, and the vessels kept a firing of Cannon.

“ 8. I was at home, and the King’s troops, that was on the Island now, was very much in a hurry,  
[p. 20.]

and the afternoon, the sun about an hour high, the troops marched into town, and the ships that came in, fired very much, and that was the occasion of the troops leaving this end of the Island so soon.

“ 9. I was at home part of the day, and the other part I was at different places, and the States’ troops came on the Island, and came over Howland’s ferry, and came upon the hill, where the barracks is, and encampt there, and there was different regiments.

[NOTE.—Unfortunately, this record, which would have been so valuable, is defective in lacking the first twelve pages, and also all that followed the ninth of Aug., when the American army occupied Butts’ Hill. The record seems meagre, but we must remember that the Americans remaining on the Island were under severe surveillance, and were allowed to know nothing of what might be going on, beycnd their sphere of vision.

Thomas Cook’s going off in a fag, means, probably, that this term was applied to parties doing compulsory service for the British occupants (June 18).

We are brought into familiar knowledge of the everyday life of a youth of Quaker associations, during this trying time, described in a “naive” and simple manner, and this is its principal value.

ED.]

## NEWPORT TOWN RECORDS.

## BIRTHS.

*(Continued from page 211, Vol. 1.)*

Dunbar, ---dau. of	Mordecai and Mercy,	Jan. 31, ---
Mercy	of	May 9, 1688
Dyre, Elizabeth	of Nath'l & Elizabeth,	Sept. 15, 1689
Mary	of	Dec. 1, 1691
Phebe	of	Dec. 6, 169-
Ann	of	Jan. 10, 1700
Drinkwater W.	of Thomas and ---,	Aug. 8, 1700
Dyre, William	of Wm. and Hannah,	May 15, 1705
Charles	of	Mar. 2, 1707
Mary	of	Nov. 5, 1709
--- son	of	May 4, 1712
Davis, John	of John and Mary,	Aug. 17, 1711
---ard	of	Aug. 30, 1715
--- dau.	of	Apr. 24, 1717
Devenport, Mary	of Eleazer and Mary,	Dec. 25, 1714
Charles	of	Apr. 24, 1720
--- dau.	of	--- 7, 1724-5
Dill, Joseph	of Joseph and Mary,	May 6, 1718
Dunn, Clarke	of Samuel and Ann,	May ---, 1720
Gideon	of	Feb. 11, 1723-4
Charles	of	Feb. 26, 1725-6
Gideon	of	Mar. 26, 1730
Devenport Eb.	of Ebenezer and Mary,	May 3, 1727
Elizabeth	of	Nov. 2, 172-
Davis, John	of James and Sarah,	Sept. 19, 1730
Henry H.	of John and Mary,	Dec. 24, 1732
Elizabeth	of John & Elizabeth,	Jan. 31, 1734
--- (son)	of	June 6, 1736

Davis, Mary	of	June 6, 1738
John	of	May 17, 1740
James	of	May 28, 1743
Ann	of	May 13, 1745
Edward	of	Mar. 17, 1746-7
William	of	Apr. — 8, 1749
Dunn, Gideon	of Samuel and Ann,	Mar. —, 1736
Felix	of	Nov. 19, 1739
Dnnham, Daniel	of Daniel and Abigail,	June —, 1738
John D.	of	— 15, 1740
Robert	of	July 16, 1742
Dennis, Marcy	of Abraham & Rebecca,	Aug. 10, 1739
Abraham	of	Aug. 12, 1751
Donaldson, Wm.	of — and Mary,	July 13, 1743
Dunn, Samuel	of Richard and Mary,	July 14, 1746
Mary	of	Jan. 4, 1747
Dillingham, Han.	of Cornelius and Sarah,	Dec. 2, 1748
Edward	of	Jan. 2, 1750
William	of	Oct. 14, 1751
Samuel	of	May 29, 1753
Sarah	of	Oct. 21, 1755
Rememb'ce	of	Nov, 23, 1758
Durfee, Robert	of Joseph and Ann,	Sept. 2, 1758
Mary	of	July 15, 1762
A dau.	of	— —, 1764
Hannah	of	July 13, 1766
Ann	of	Apr- 9, 1767
Elizabeth	of	Mar. 15, 1768
Davis, John	of Mary and Ann,	Nov. 9, 1763
John, 2d	of	Mch. 14, 1765
Preserved	of	Mar. 9, 1766
Doubleday, Elij'h	of Benjamin and Mary,	Dec. 27. 1763
Dorcas	of	Oct. 25, 1765
Lydia	of	Aug. 5, 1767
Benj.	of	Feb. 2, 1769

Doubleday, Deb'h of Benjamin and Mary,	June 5, 177--
Benjamin of	July 14, 1774
Darrell, Wm. of Thomas and Sarah,	Dec. 4, 1765
Durfee, Oliver of Oliver & Elizabeth,	Aug. 7, 1783
Davis, Phebe of John and Elizabeth,	May 7, 1799
Eliza of	May 23, 1802
John W. of	Apr. 21, 1804
Ann M. of	Feb. 12, 1806
Henry M. of	Dec. 6, 1809
Downing, J. W. of Benjamin & Sarah,	Sept. 22, 1810
George A. of	Dec. 6, 1812
Mary Ann of	Nov. 18, 1814
Elizabeth A. of	Dec. 24, 1816
Susan L. of	Dec. 17, 1817
George A. of	Dec. 30, 1820
Benjamin of	Dec. 28, 1822
Sarah J. of	Jan. 7, 1825
Wm. Henry of	Dec. 2, 1826
Caroline of	May 14, 1831
Benj. F. of	Feb. 24, 1834
Dolbear, Amos E. of Samuel and Eliza,	Nov. 10, 1837
Samuel of	Sept. 3, 1839

MARRIAGES.

Dyre Nath'l to Elizabeth Parrott of Simon,	Aug. 9, 1688
Dyre Ann to Cary Clarke,	Feb. 14, 1693-4
Dunn Samuel of Richard to Sarah Bailey	
of Joseph, recorded,	Oct. 16, 1702
Devenport Eleazer (L. C.) to Mary Pitman,	Feb. 12, 1713-14
Dill Joseph to Mary Tubbs,	Nov. 28, 1715
Dunn Samuel to Ann Clarke,	Nov. — 1718
Denham Jacob to Bathsheba Morton,	Mar. 19, 1720-21
Dickinson Christopher to Ann Coggeshall,	Oct. 6, 1730
Dennis Sarah to Thos. Wrightman,	Jan. 7, 1731
Davis May to Ann Fish,	May 23, 1732

Davis John to Elizabeth May,	— 23, 1733
Davis Sarah to Thos. Weaver of John,	May 1, 1735
Dovell William to Sarah Gardner,	May 8, 1736
Devenport Thos. (L. C.) to Mary Pitman,	July 22, 1737
Dunham John to Mary Lucas,	June 29, 1738
Daggett Sylvester to Elizabeth Ellersly,	Nov. 6, 1738
Driver Sarah to Wm. Moyeon,	Dec. 31, 1738
Davis Solomon to Abigail —	— 29, [1740]
Daft James to Ann Clark,	Sept. 17, —
Dillingham Mercy to Bartholomew Jackson,	Nov. 29, 1741
Don — John to Eliza —	Jan. 27, 1742
Dickens James to —	May 12, 1742
Downer John to Sarah Weatherdon,	— 1, 1744
Dunbar Robert to Hart Cranston,	— — 1744
Devenport Charles to Mary Shaw,	Jan. 21, 1744
Downs John to Abigail Chace,	July — 1744
Dunham Joseph to Elizabeth Orne,	Oct. 21, 1744
Devenport Mary to Nathan Townsend,	July 1, 1745
Dunn Richard to Mary G. —	Aug. 16, 1745
Durfee Robert to Amy Burroughs,	May 1, 1746
Denham Mercy to Benj. Mortimer,	May 13, 1746
Donelly — to Daniel MacGowan,	April 13, 1747
Donelly Elizabeth to John Viale,	April 13, 1747
Donelly John to Jane Mence,	Aug. 12, 1747
Davis John to Susanna Allen,	Aug. 20, 1747
Duers Elizabeth to John Cleaveland,	April 14, 1748
Davis Martha to Thomas Samuels,	Mar. 22, 1748-9
Daniels Peter to Tabitha Hayward,	Jan. 20, 1749-50
Davis Elizabeth to George Stainer,	April 20, 1749
Dawley Mary to James Young,	Sept. 7, 1749
D — bey Basteen to Rebecca Kennedy,	Nov. 12, 1749
Dennis Jane to Jonathan Findley,	[1750]
Dawson Wm. to Mary Kelsey,	[1750]
Dennis Chole to Samuel Blackwell,	[1750]

(to be continued.)

## KINGSTOWN TOWN RECORD.

## BIRTHS.

*(Continued from page 216, Vol. 1.)*

Smith, Margaret	of John and Mary,	Oct. 2, 1708
Bathsheba	of	April 7, 1710
Freelove	of Ephraim & Margaret,	July 24, 1711
Sarah	of	Oct. 4, 1714
Renewed	of	May 8, 1717
Margaret	of	May 4, 1719
Ephraim	of	Apr. 13, 1722
Turner, Mary	of Jonathan & Elizabeth,	Aug. 20, 1711
Paine	of	May 15, 1713
Hannah	of	Aug. 7, 1715
Watson, Hannah	of John & Hannah,	Mar. 1, 1703-4
Ann	of	Mar. 27, 1708-9
John	of	Mar. 13, 1709-10
Jeffrey	of	Aug. 3, 1712
Elisha	of	Sept. 14, 1714
Dorcas	of	Oct. 25, 1716
Amie	of	Oct. 18, 1719

[In our next number we shall continue the Kingstown Record by giving the first half of the marriages which were received too late for this issue.—ED.]

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

## NOTES.

LETTER FROM EDWARD THURSTON, JR., TO JAMES COGGE  
SHALL, MARCH 5, 1767.

“NEWPORT, March 5, 1767.

“*Dear Sir*:—I received yours of January 9th, and was very glad to hear of your safe arrival; hope soon to have the pleasure of receiving an account of your being at Dominica. Your private affairs in my hands are in the same state as when you left us, except that George Honyman hath gone a voyage to Jamaica, I believe merely at the instance of his father, &c., to try whether he is immortal or not. When I first heard of his intending to go, I went to the sheriff, who served the writ in your case, and informed him of it, and that I should look to him for the money should it hereafter appear that he had not taken sufficient bail. He seemed to be very thankful, but a few days afterwards acquainted me that he had taken no other security than Honyman’s (the father) word, who assured him that he was about settling the affair, though he has never said one word to Mr. Cook or me concerning it. Your good daddy is very well and has his reason perfectly. Since you left us, Pardon Brown has lost his wife. John Benn’t Scott is dead; he has left his widow in very poor circumstances, so poor that it was strongly reported his corpse would be arrested; however, he was buried, and it is now said that his friends assumed the payment of the debts in order to avoid the arrest. You might easily imagine how he might leave his widow poor, as he could have no property in his father’s real estate until the youngest child should be of age, which will not be until some time hence. Mrs. Wanton, wife of Joseph Wanton (late collector), is dead. What signifies a man’s talk about what he will or will not do? Augustus Johnston applied to our Assembly at December session for reimbursement of his damages. When I reminded him of his former declarations, he replied that he did not petition, but called his request a memorial. Moffatt and Howard applied at the same time. Our Assembly sat at East Greenwich last week, and did nothing with regard to their applications. The Assembly of the Massachusetts keep up the old spirit of quarreling with their Governor; the dispute seems now to be principally about quartering the king’s troops. The Northern Party in this State threaten a warm attack in the spring, but it is not thought there is any probability of their succeeding. Business is dull, almost everybody is complaining of hard times. MacGee, the baker, has failed and

gone to goal. Silas Downer, of Providence, ran away and gone for Georgia. Augustus Brown was married a few weeks past to Miss Greene by the *Reverend Dr. Stiles*. Who would have suspected this when Augustus was about flogging Stiles's congregation; or what would old Capt. Brown say, could he hear of it? John Casey (son of the preacher) was published in church and married by Parson Brown to one of Jemmy Coggeshall's daughters

Your sincere Friend,

& humble Serv t,

EDW D THURSTON, JUN."

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THOS. SCRANTON IN THE FRENCH WAGON SERVICE.—"I, the subscriber, Do Hereby Inlist myself in the French Waggon Service in the Room of Thos. Scranton, and promise to Remain in sd service for and during the term that sd. Scranton was to serve.

Witness my hand this 17th day of Jan'y, 1781.

N. B. He the said Giles Has Liberty to go to Greenwich and fetch his clothes, and is to return to Newport on Monday next.

WM. X GILES."

Witness, WM. BORDEN.

mark

#### A ROYAL HOSPITAL RECEIPT.

L. S.	The 17th of November One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty Eight.	Tons. 50	Men. 4
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Received of Mr. Joshua Ingraham, Master of the Sloop *The Tryall* of *Rode Island* ——— lately arrived from *Rode Island* ——— the sum of *six shillings sterling* ——— for the use of Greenwich Hospital, being six-pence a month from each of the *four* persons belonging to his said ship. Between the 19th Aug<sup>t</sup> 1738 and the 18th Novemb<sup>r</sup> following—  
In persuance of an Act of Parliament passed in the second year of His Majesties Reign, Intituled An Act for the more effectual collecting in Great Britain, Ireland, and other Parts of his Majesties Dominions, the Duties granted for the support of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich. Paid last at ——— the ——— of ——— 17 . . . amounting to ——— as by Receipt appears  
*first voyage.*

JAMES POWELL, Receiver for the Port  
of Accomack,  
Virginia.

THE STRANGERS TAX, NEWPORT, 1780.—“A list of rates assess’d upon the following strangers trading in Newport, December 16, 1780.

	L.	S.	D.
Thomas Vanludle in Newtown,	9.	6.	0.
Jacob Evans at the Point,	—	18.	—
Jonathan Hobby at James Westgate,	1.	4.	—
Frances Parrot in Reueras House,	4.	10.	—
John Fairservice, Jacob Richardsons,	1.	10.	—
Peter Foretage, Oliver Warners,	1.	4.	—
Mr. Oceanat, Mrs. Doub’l Days,	1.	4.	—
John Larrance,	—	12.	—
James Gerridet in Kilborn’s house,	—	18	
Mr. Linthorn in Wm. Anthony’s house,	2.	2.	—
Mr. Toby in Paul Mumford’s house,		18.	

The above assessment was made by order of the Town of Newport by the subscribers.”

“JAMES TEW,  
ELISHA GIBBS,  
ROBERT TAYLOR, } Assessors.  
WM. TAGGART,  
CHRIST. ELLERY.” }

GIDEON SISSON’S RATEABLE ESTATE.—“To the gentleman assessors for ye Town of Newport. List of Gideon Sisson’s Rateable Estate, viz.:

The house he lives in.

A house near the jail not tenantable.

1 Negro man.

1 Negro woman.

1 Horse.

1 Cow.

A few unsaleable remnants in his shop.

Not money enough in hand to pay the two last rates. Sixty thousand Paper Dollars put into loan last winter.

NEWPORT, MAY 19, 1780.

GIDEON SISSON.”

JONATHAN EASTON’S RATABLE ESTATE.—“To the gentlemen assessors for ye town of Newport, 1781, memorandum. One acre ye turf taken off, about two acres in a fort and sellars and heaps,

and cannot be replaced without great expence. I had 3 houses burnt, 1 pulled down, a good orchard cut and upward of eight hundred trees cut, near two thousand rails burt, ye only house left crowded with British troops for near 3 years, they stole my cattle and hogs and poultry and almost every thing out dores. I owed 2 thousand silver dollars when ye British came here, and obliged to borrow money to support my family. The July after there departure, the French encamped in the meadow, before it was mowed. Laid both meadow and pasture common, the towns cows and horses to the number of forty to sixty every day. I was obliged to put out part of what little stock I had, and ye remainder almost starved, ye French kept there cows and horses in ye meadow ye whole time they stayed. Gentlemen as it is imposable to give a full detail of ye losses for near four years, shall rely upon you gentleman to do what you shall think just, as my case is almost singular, make no doubt that you will make such deductions as you shall think equitable. If your honors should think anything exaggerated, I am ready and willing to give every proof called for. From your assu'd Friend and Distressed Petitioner,

JONATHAN EASTON.

NEWPORT, JUNE 9, 1781."

The above is only one instance of the distress caused by the three years' stay of the British on the Island of Rhode Island (1776-1779). It is said that nine hundred buildings were destroyed; nearly all the trees cut down, most of the wharves were destroyed. The churches, with the exception of Trinity, were converted into barracks and riding schools, the Redwood Library was rifled of its best books, and extortion and robbery was the order of the day. Raids were made into the surrounding country, the houses burned and the inhabitants plundered. It was estimated that the damage to the inhabitants of Newport amounted to £124,000 silver money.

MAC.

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A CERTIFICATE.—“ I do certify that Mr. Jonathan Simmons has shod three horses all round belonging to a gentleman of His Excellency General Washington's family. Any quartermaster of the State of Rhode Island is requested to settle with Mr. Simmons for the same.

C. GIBBS, M. C. GUARDS ”

NEWPORT, JAN. 11, 1781. —

SALE OF PEW, NO. 19, 1ST BAPTIST CHURCH, NEWPORT, 1749. “Newport, April the 1st, 1749. Then received of Messrs. William Peckham, Jun'r, and Henry Peckham, the sum of fifty-two pounds

in full for the Pew, No. 19, Below stairs in the meeting house lately built by the people under the pastoral care of the Rev'd Mr. John Callender situated in said Newport, which said Pew fell to them in the Division of Pews as their Right and Property. Their father giving his Right therein to them.

W. CLAGGETT, }  
JOSIAS LYNDON, } Com'tee."

### QUERIES.

1. Can any of the readers of this magazine give me any information relative to Brenton Chapman and his wife Rebecca Kaighn. They were of Newport, R. I., 1750-1800. Their children were:

I. Elizabeth, b. 1786, d. May 1. 1856, mar. Thos. E. Gardner.

II. Peleg, b. 1788, d. June 18, 1832, mar. Mary Potter.

III. Rebecca, b. 1795, d. May 4, 1832, mar. Capt. Edward E. Taylor.

IV. Mary, b. 1798, d. July 11, 1825, unmarried.

Brenton Chapman was son of Peleg. Any information relative to Brenton Chapman and to the parents of Rebecca Kaighn, will be gladly received.

R. H. TILLEY.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 10, 1881.

2. Would like to know something about a fort in the neighborhood of the laundry on Bliss road. Also the date of the Vernon house recently occupied by Thomas R. Hunter, Esq. H. E.

[The fort or redoubt referred to, was thrown up by the English, when expecting an attack from the French in July, 1778. The house on Broadway, near the Middletown line, recently occupied by Mr. Hunter was erected by William Vernon about 1830.

J. E. M ]

3. I find that the Gen. Assembly of R. I., in 1734, voted the sum of "£50 out of the Gen. Treasury. to Benj. Ellery towards the rebuilding of the bridge in Newport, commonly called the Point Bridge," also in Feb. 1736, the sum of £30, to the same person for 'the rebuilding of the Point Bridge at Newport,' and again in

June, 1736, the sum of £30 was allowed to Samuel Rodman "towards finishing the Newport Point Bridge." Where was this bridge?  
J. T.

[The Point Bridge was that part of Bridge street where the R. R. track crosses. It was but a few years ago that water flowed under the bridge, with good fishing (for small fish) on the south side and water enough for the boys to swim in on the north side—ED.]

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4. In what part of Mary street, stood the house built by Wm. Price in 1800? His name appears in the following paper:

"Received Newport, 4 June, 1800, of Mr. W. H. Vernon, twenty-five dollars as a compensation for placing the house which I am now building, in the new lane, six feet from the limits of the street, and engaging myself that in case I should ever think fit to take in the said six feet in front of my lot, to refund the money to said W. H. Vernon, except all the other proprietors, in the same line, should take in their land up to the limits of the street.

WILLIAM PRICE."

J. E. M.

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5. Can any one inform me who was the Gaspey mentioned below? By the fact of his being sold to serve as a soldier, I presume he was a negro slave. Slaves were often shipped by their owners on board of privateers, where they encountered the perils of the sea, risking their lives, while their masters, safe at home, received their hard earned share of prize money. He may have been of the Gachpe tribe of Indians, or named in memory of the burning of the *Gaspee* in Rhode Island bay in 1772.  
J. E. M.

"COMMONWEALTH, MASS., Jan. 25, 1782.

These certify that Mr. Burrington Anthony has sold Joseph Gaspey as a soldier to serve three years in the Cont'l Army, for fifty-one pounds, silver money, for which he has given his obligation that he is free and clear of any lawful chalange, that shall come against him, or them that hired him as a soldier.

NATH. GOODWIN,  
Superintendent, Capt.

To whom it may concern.

NEWPORT, FEB. 11, 1782.

Received of Burrington Anthony by the hands of Robert Lille-

bridge, forty-seven dollars and one shilling, lawful silver money, which sum I received on account of Joseph Gaspy, listing a soldier for three years in the contin'al service in the state of Massachusetts Bay, and in case the said Gaspy is lawfully callinged and taken out of said service, I promise to return said money to the said Burrington Anthony. JAMES COTTRELL."

6. Can any of your readers give an account of the "Sword-in-hand money" of Mass., mentioned in the following preamble (R. I. Col. Rec., Vol X, p. 82, 1785)?

"Whereas, there is in the hands of His Excellency the Governor, a considerable sum of the Massachusetts Sword-in-Hand Money (so-called) which is counterfeit, a part whereof was uttered and passed by John Hart and Sarah Slocum, in the year 1777."

P. M.

THE  
NEWPORT HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

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No. 2.

OCTOBER, 1881.

VOL. 2

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EXTRACTS FROM RHODE ISLAND COLONIAL  
RECORDS.

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PAPERS NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED, RELATING TO THE  
ORIGINAL GRANT OF LANDS TO THE EARLY SETTLERS  
OF NEWPORT, R. I.

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LAND OF WILLIAM FOSTER.

(Vol. 1, p. 23.)

Whereas, according to certain orders, &c., Be it known therefore, that Mr. William Foster, having exhibited his bill under the Treasurer's hand, into the sessions held on the 10th of March, 1640, wherein appears full satisfaction to be given for the number of 218 acres, lying within the precincts of such bounds, as by the committee, by order appointed, did bound it withal, viz.: To begin at the falls of the first brook, near the Great Hill at the West end of the Island, and so by the cove and brook over to the ocean, and bounded by the ocean till you come to a marked stake on the west side of the spring, and so from that

stake, by marked trees, forty rods within the swamp in the southeast, and then, from that mark, on a straight line, to the aforesaid falls of the fresh brook, with a home lot and 14 acres of cow common, lying beyond Mr. Jeoffreys' cow common, all which parcels of land is his proportion of two hundred and eighteen acres of land, more or less. This, therefore, doth testify and evidence, that all the said parcels of land is fully impropriated to the said William Foster and his heirs forever.

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LAND OF GEORGE GARDINER.

(Vol. 1, p. 24.)

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Whereas, according to certain orders, &c., Be it known, therefore, that George Gardiner, having exhibited his bill, under the treasurer's hand, into the sessions held on the 10th of March, 1640, wherein appears full satisfaction to be given for the number of 58 acres of land, lying within the precincts of such bounds, as by the committee, by order appointed, did bound it with all, viz.: To begin upon Mr. Jeoffreys' Westerly line and so to extend by the marsh side (only leaving two rods breadth thereby, for fronting of the said marsh), to a marked tree by Robert Stanton and so from thence, upon a straight line to a marked stump upon the rocks on this side Mr. Coddington's marsh, with a home lot and three cows' hay, one in the harbour marsh, next Goodman Bull's and two at the East end of Southmead, with three acres more of cow common, lying upon the swamp, upon the hill, all which parcels of land amounts to his proportion. This, therefore, doth evidence and testify, that all those parcels of land before specified, amounting to the aforesaid number

of fifty-eight acres, more or less, is fully impropriated to the said George Gardiner and his heirs forever.

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## LAND OF ROBERT STANTON.

(Vol. 1, p. 24.)

Whereas, according to certain orders, &c., Be it known, therefore, that Robert Stanton, having exhibited his bill under the Treasurer's hand, into the sessions held on the 10th of March, 1640, wherein appears full satisfaction to be given for the number of 58 acres of land, lying within the precincts of such bounds as the committee, by an order appointed, did bound it withall, viz.: To begin upon George Gardiner's line, and so to run by the harbour marsh, to a marked stake, and so upon a straight line to a marked tree upon the rocks, with a home lot and two cows' hay; West upon George Gardiner in Southmead and one cow's hay, in harbour marsh; North upon Mr. Jeoffreys and 3 acres and 3 quarters of cow common lying West upon George Gardiner's by the water and swamp, all which parcels of land amounts to his proportion. This, therefore, doth evidence and testify, that all those parcels of land before specified, amounting to the number of fifty-eight acres, more or less, is fully impropriated to the said Robert Stanton and his heirs for ever.

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## LAND OF ROBERT FIELD.

(Vol. 1, p. 25.)

Whereas, according to certain orders, &c., Be it known, therefore, that Robert Field, having exhibited his bill under the Treasurer's hand, into the sessions held on the 10th of March, 1640, wherein appears full satisfaction to be given for the number of seventy-five acres of land, lying within the precincts of such bounds as by the committee, by order appointed, did bound it withal, viz.: Ly-

ing within the great inclosure on the east side of the milne, and bounded by Mr. John Clarke's farm and Mr. Easton's farm and Stoney river with a home lot and a cow's hay, lying in the harbour marsh, and three cows' hay more at other end of Sachius, near Mr. Easton's farm, with three acres, for cow common, at the mill. All which is his proportion. This, therefore doth evidence and testify, that all the said parcels of land before specified, amounting to the aforesaid number of seventy-five acres, more or less, is fully appropriated to the said Robert Field and his heirs forever.

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WILLIAM DYRE'S LAND.

(Vol. 1, p. 43.)

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Whereas, according to certain orders, &c., Be it known, therefore, that William Dyre, of Newport, having exhibited his acquittance under the Treasurer's hand, wherein appears full satisfaction to be given for the number of seventy-five acres of land, together with five and thirty acres more, granted unto him by the said town of Newport, for and in consideration of divers business and affairs, by the said Wm. performed, for and to said town's use, and therefore by the authority of the said town, the two shillings per acre is acquitted, as appears by certain orders in the Town Register to that purpose made, and which land is laid forth by the committee appointed thereunto, and is thus bounded, viz.: A home lot, containing four acres, also a parcel of meadow and swamp, lying at the North corner of the harbour marsh and partly by Mr. John Clarke's swamp, and Robert Field, and partly by the high or driftway, partly by Mr. Jeoffrey's marsh, and partly by the harbour, containing four acres, more or less, with the farm, containing one hundred and two acres, more or less, lying in the form and manner as it is plotted

forth. The West side bending Northerly is bounded by the sea, till you come over against Mr. Coddington's land, at the mouth of the river, or brook, that comes out of the great swamp, and so by the side thereof to a marked tree standing upon a knapp. by the verge of the slipp of salt marsh, and from that tree to another marked tree, upon a line, standing upon the Easterly side of the brook, and then from that tree to run up straight by the brook, sixty poles or rods, to a marked tree, standing two rods within the swamp and then from that tree to another tree, standing in the South corner of the swamp and so upon the the South side of the swamp to run to the side of Robert Bennett's land, and so being bounded by Mr. John Clarke's land, to the highway by Mr. Coddington's rails [which way] leads directly to the swamp, as also another way, next to Robert's land, is reserved for the town's use, and so from Mr. Coddington's corner, fourteen rods of the fence being his, there being then four belonging to the said farm, and so runs directly on a line to the sea, which was and is the first mark specified. Which lands, so butted and bounded, is fully impropriated to the said Wm. Dyre, his heirs or assigns for ever. The title and tenue whereof by the state general is decreed to be such, so firm and so free, that neither the state nor any person or persons, shall intrude into or molest the said William in it, to deprive him or his, of anything whatsoever is, or shall be within that or any, the bounds thereof. The which lands, with the tenue thereof, this present record, doth evidence to be confirmed, established and ratified to the said William Dyre, his heirs or assigns, firmly so possess and enjoy to the world's end.

WILLIAM DYRE, Sec.

*(To be continued.)*

## TIVERTON TOWN RECORDS.

## BIRTHS.

*(Continued from page 21.)*

Gray, Thomas	of Col. Pardon & Mary,	Nov. 28, 1774
Mary	of " "	Nov. 18, 1776
Cynthia	of Philip, Esq., & Deborah,	Feb. 26, 1769
Prudence	of " "	Feb. 16, 1771
Ellery	of " "	Sept. 6, 1772
Mary	of " "	Aug. 13, 1774
Philip	of " "	Nov. 11, 1776
Sarah	of " "	Dec. 7, 1778
John	of " "	Aug. 5, 1781
Deborah	of " "	Aug. 10, 1783
Edward	of " "	Aug. 1, 1788
Nancy	of William and Peace,	May 19, 1774
Eliza	of " "	July 26, 1778
William	of " "	Jan. 4, 1781
Isaac	of " "	Aug. 21, 1783
Peace	of William & Priscilla, 2d wife,	June 7, 1795
Robert	of " "	Dec. 14, 1797
Alden	of " "	Sept. 30, 1804
Hart, Nicholas	_____	_____ 1673
Robert	son of Nicholas,	_____ 1700
Richard	_____ married 1593	_____ 1667
Alice	of Richard and _____	Oct. 16, 1694
Mary	of " "	Jan. 16, 1697

Hart, Sarah	of Richard and ———	Jan. 7, 1703
Richard	of “ “	Dec. 22, 1704
Comfort	of “ & Amy [Gibbs], 2d wife, [married 1708]	Apr. 4, 1710
Stephen	of “ “	Aug. 2, 1712.
Samuel	of “ “	— — 1780
Jonathan	of Samuel and Martha,	Jan. 6, 1706
Samuel	of “ “	Dec. 10, 1708
Smiton	of “ “	Jan. 21, 1712
John	of Richard & Mary,	April 4, 1729
Hannah	of “ “	Dec. 5, 1730
William	of “ “	Jan. 3, 1733
Phebe	of “ “	May 15, 1735
Richard	of “ “	July 9, 1737
Mary	of “ “	July 28, 1739
Sumbard	of “ “	Feb. 3, 1742
Susanna	of “ “	Apr. 9, 1744
Jeremiah	of “ “	Apr. 5, 1746
William	of Smiton & Eliphal,	Mar. 4, 1735
Brownell	of “ “	Sept. 14, 1737
Ichabod	of “ “	Oct. 21, 1740
Joseph	of “ “	July 21, 1742
Smiton	of “ “	Aug. 3, 1745
Alice	of “ “	Dec. 2, 1747
Deborah	of “ “	Mar. 7, 1750
Sanford	of “ “	Mar. 28, 1752
William	of “ “	Aug. 13, 1754
Hannah	of Samuel & Mary,	Feb. 14, 1739
Grishel	of “ “	June 20, 1742
Lydia	of “ “	Dec. 14, 1743
Samuel	of “ “	Dec. 16, 1747
John	of “ “	Oct. 28, 1750
Thomas	of Stephen & Sarah [Taber],	May 1, 1739
Nicholas	of “ “	Feb. 14, 1742

Hart, Constant	of Stephen & Sarah	
	[Taber]	Aug. 10, 1744
Restcome	of " "	1746
Lydia	of " "	1748
Joseph	of " "	1750
Aaron	of " "	1752
Noah	of " "	1754
Grinnell, Daniel		1641
Daniel	of Daniel & ———	1668
Jonathan	of " "	1670
Richard	of " "	1675
George	of Richard & Patience,	Jan. 25, 1705
William	of " "	Mar. 19, 1707
Rebecca	of " "	Dec. 16, 1710
Elizabeth	of " "	May 21, 1713
Patience	of " "	Apr. 24, 1715
Richard	of " "	Mar. 8, 1717
Ruth	of " "	Apr. 3, 1719
Daniel	of " "	Apr. 20, 1721
Sarah	of " "	May. 6, 1723
Ruth	of Richard & Grace	
	[Palmer],	Feb. 14, 1744
Alice	of " "	Jan. 10, 1746
Aaron	of " "	Oct. 22, 1748
Moses	of " "	Dec. 3, 1751
Elizabeth	of " "	Mar. 7, 1754
Cornelius	of " "	Feb. 11, 1758
Susanna	of " "	June 24, 1761
Isaiah	of Anson & Nancy,	May 31, 1793
Daniel	of " "	Sept. 9, 1794
Gideon	of " "	July 28, 1796
Anson	of " "	June 13, 1798
Stephen	of " "	July 7, 1800
Philip	of " "	Feb. 20, 1803
Moses	of " "	Mar. 13, 1805

Hicks, Elizabeth	of Weston & Susanna,	July 1, 1734
Ann	of " "	May 5, 1737
Thomas	of " "	Jan. 18, 1741
Freeborn	of " "	June 7, 1744
Susanna	of " "	Mar. 28, 1748
Thomas	of Samuel & Mary,	June 2, 1735
Stephen	of " "	Apr. 21, 1741
Samuel	of " "	Nov. 10, 1742
Mary	of " "	May 28, 1744
Elizabeth	of " "	Jan. 23, 1746
John	of " "	Jan. 26, 1748
Ann	of " "	Feb. 5, 1752
George	of " "	May 7, 1755
Elihu	of " "	Apr. 22, 1759
Susanna	of " "	May 2, 1761
Weston	of " "	June 30, 1764
Howland, Daniel,	of Daniel & ———	May 29, 1694
John	of " "	Apr. 29, 1696
Isaac	of " "	Apr. 4, 1698
Thomas	of " "	June 4, 1701
Benj.	of " "	May 23, 1703
William	of " "	May 19, 1705
Joseph	of " "	Nov. 24, 1708
Mary	of " "	Jan. 10, 1710
Daniel	of John & Bathsheba,	Oct. 18, 1719
Thomas	of " "	Apr. 25, 1722
Marsey	of " "	Oct. 9, 1723
John	of " "	Dec. 19, 1728
Benj.	of Benjamin & Sarah,	July 9, 1730
Wanton	of " "	Jan. 2, 1733
John	of Isaac & Elizabeth,	Mar. 14, 1732
Mary	of " "	Dec. 1, 1736
John	of Thomas & Sarah,	June 26, 1749
Bathsh'a	of " "	Mar. 15, 1752
Thomas	of " "	Apr. 8, 1758

Howland, Benjamin of	Wanton & Ruth,	July 27, 1755
Sarah	of John & Grace,	Feb. 26, 1772
Mary	of " "	Apr. 24, 1775
John	of " "	Mar. 18, 1779
Bathsh'a	of " "	Oct. 17, 1781
Ruth	of " "	Oct. 8, 1785
Ed. Ch'ch	of " "	Mar. 20, 1788
Phebe	of " "	July 9, 1792

*(To be continued.)*

## KING'S TOWN RECORDS.

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FROM THE RECORDS OF THE OLD TOWN OF KING'S  
TOWN, R. I.

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*Contributed by James N. Arnold.*

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## MARRIAGES.

Allen, Christopher of R. I., to Elizabeth Seyouche,	1687
Babcock, George to Elizabeth Hull,	Nov. 28, 1694
Babcock, Job, Jr., to Elizabeth Hull,	Oct. 10, 1717
Babcock, George, Jr., to Susannah Potter,	Dec. 20, 1721
Barber, Moses to Susannah Waist,	Mar. 24, 1691-2
Barber, Moses to Elizabeth Eldred,	May 23, 1705
Barber, William to Mercy Smith,	Mar. 22, 1710
Barber, William to Sarah Mumford,	May 5, 1720
Boss, Peter to Amie Gardiner,	Jan. 28, 1719-20
Brownen, John to Ann ———,	Apr. 21, 1721
Browne, Samuel to Mary ———,	Oct. 22, 1702
Browne, William to Elizabeth Robinson,	Nov. 2, 1707
Bull, Ephraim to Mary Coggeshall,	Oct. 27, 1692
Bull, Ephraim to Hannah Holway,	June 20, 1700
Canada, Jeane to John Hull,	July 11, 1709
Coggeshall, Mary to Ephraim Bull,	Oct. 27, 1692
Cook, Sarah, widow of George to Daniel McCoone,	June 19, 1705

Cook, Sarah to John Ney,	Oct. 26, 1710
Cross, Margaret to Abraham Perkins,	June 29, 1718
Culverwell, Thomas to Abigail ———,	Feb. 22, 1719-20
Earle, John to Sarah Potter,	Mar. 19, 1711-12
Earle, Mary to Joseph Sheffield,	Jan. 27, 1708
Eldred, Elizabeth to Moses Barber,	May 23, 1705
Eldred, Penelope to Ephraim Gardiner,	April 28, 1713
Eldred, Margaret to Wm. Gardiner,	June 12, 1718
Eldred, Freelove to Nicholas Northup,	June 23, 1720
Fowler, Isaac to Mary Hopkins,	Jan. 15, 1720-1
Gardiner, Henry to Desire Havens,	Aug. 4, 1710
Gardiner, Dorcas to Abiel Sherman,	Nov. 20, 1712
Gardiner, Ephraim to Penelope Eldred,	Apr. 28, 1713
Gardiner, Wm., of Henry to Margaret Eldred,	June 12, 1718
Gardiner, Sarah to Edward Sheffield,	Apr. 5, 1719
Gardiner, Amie to Peter Boss,	Jan. 28, 1719-20
Haley, John to Mary Saunders of Westers,	May 18, 1719
Hall, Elizabeth to George Babcock,	Nov. 28, 1694
Hannah, Mary to Nathaniel Niles,	Jan. 26, 1699
Hannah, Mary to George Webb,	Apr. 21, 1708
Havens, Desire to Henry Gardiner,	Aug. 4, 1710
Hazard, Mary to John Robinson,	Oct. 19, 1704
Hazard, Caleb to Abigail — — —,	Nov. 19, ———
Hazard, George of Thomas to Mary ———	Nov. 17, 1721
Hazelton, William to Mary Paine,	Sept. 27, 1710
Helme, Rouse, Jr., to Sarah Niles,	July 21, 1709
Holway, Hannah to Ephraim Bull,	June 20, 1700
Hopkins, Mary to Isaac Fowler,	Jan. 15, 1720-1
Hull, Alice to John Seager, Jr.,	Mar. 1, 1707-8
Hull, John to Jeane Canada,	July 11, 1709
Hull, Elizabeth to Job Babcock, Jr.,	Oct. 10, 1717
Jakwise, Nathan to Hannah Norris,	Apr. 14, 1709
Kelley, George to Rachel Ladd,	Feb. 15, 1719-20
Kenyon, John, Jr., to Elizabeth Remington,	July —, 1704
Kenyon, of James to Abigail Ladd,	Sept. 25, 1720

Knowles, Daniel to Hannah ———,	May 5, 1721
Ladd, Rachel to George Kelley,	Feb. 15, 1719-20
Ladd, Abigail to John Kenyon,	Sept. 25, 1720
Latham, Hannah to Wm. Mumford,	Mar. 1, 1720-1
McCoone, Daniel to Sarah Cook, widow of George,	June 19, 1705
Mott, Jacob to Sarah Mott,	Mar. 7, 1720-1
Mott, Sarah to Jacob Mott,	Mar. 7, 1720-1
Mumford, Thos, Jr., to Hannah Remington,	Jan. 3, 1705-6
Mumford, Thos., Sen. to Esther Tefft,	Nov. 25, 1708
Mumford, George to Mary Robinson,	Aug. 7, 1709
Mumford, Sarah to William Barber,	May 5, 1720
Mumford, William to Hannah Latham, of Groton, Mass.,	Mar. 1, 1720-1
Ney, John of Sandwich to Sarah Cook,	Oct. 26, 1710
Niles, Nathaniel, Jr., to Mary Hannah,	Jan. 26, 1699
Niles, Tabitha to Abraham Perkins,	May 23, 1708
Niles, Sarah to Rouse Helme, Jr.,	July 21, 1709
Norris, Hannah to Nathan Jakwise,	Apr. 14, 1709
Northup, Nicholas to Freeloove Eldred,	June 23, 1720
Paine, Elizabeth to Jonathan Turner,	June 9, 1709
Paine, Mary to Wm. Hazelton,	Sept. 27, 1710
Perkins, Abraham to Tabitha Niles,	May 23, 1708
Perkins, Abraham to Margaret Cross,	June 29, 1718
Potter, Sarah to John Earle,	Mar. 19, 1711-12
Potter, John of John to Mercy Robinson,	Oct. 28, 1714
Potter, Thomas, Sen., to Lydia Sherman,	Dec. 8, 1720
Potter, Susannah to George Babcock, Jr.,	Dec. 20, 1721
Remington, Elizabeth to John Kenyon, Jr.,	July —, 1704
Remington, Hannah to Thomas Mumford, Jr.,	Jan. 3, 1705-6
Robinson, John to Mary Hazard,	Oct. 19, 1704
Robinson, Elizabeth to William Browne,	Nov. 2, 1707
Robinson, Mary to George Mumford,	Aug. 7, 1709
Robinson, Mercy to John Potter of John,	Oct. 28, 1714
Saunders, Mary to John Haley,	May 18, 1718

Seager, John, Jr., to Alice Hull,	Mar. 1, 1707-8
Seyouche, Elizabeth to Christopher Allen,	1687
Sheffield, Joseph of Portsmouth to Mary Earle, of Freetown, dau. of Ralph,	Jan. 27, 1708
Sheffield, Edward to Sarah Gardiner,	Apr. 5, 1719
Sherman, Abiel to Dorcas Gardiner,	Nov. 20, 1712
Sherman, Lydia to Thomas Potter, Sen.,	Dec. 8, 1720
Smith, John, Jr., to Mercy Westcott,	Jan. 8, 1708
Smith, Mercy to William Barber,	Mar. 22, 1710
Tefft, Esther to Thomas Mumford, Sen.,	Nov. 25, 1708
Turner, Jonathan to Elizabeth Paine,	June 9, 1709
Waist, Susannah to Moses Barber,	Mar. 24, 1691-2
Webb, George to Mary Hannah,	Apr. 21, 1708
Wescott, Mercy to John Smith, Jr.,	Jan. 8, 1708

MR. HUNTER'S ADDRESS,, BEFORE REDWOOD  
LIBRARY AND ATHENÆUM.

AUGUST 24TH, 1847.

[Through the kindness of Mrs. Birckhead we are happily enabled to present to our readers the address of her father, the late Hon. William Hunter, LL. D., before the Redwood Library and Athenæum on their centennial anniversary, August 24, 1847.

This is a résumé of the salient points in the social, political and mercantile history of Newport, as well as of the Library, and derives especial value as emanating from a source, not only himself a prominent figure in its later periods, but from the fact that his recollections were early enough to be associated with many of the prominent actors in those interesting events, and that his antecedents and associations surrounded him with an aura which permeated his whole being with a local sentiment, which, in this utilitarian age, can with difficulty be appreciated, and that his temperament, his habits and his accomplishments were such as to accept and foster such appeals to his affection for his kindred and his home.

Mr. Hunter's father was Dr. William Hunter, a Scotchman, who delivered the first course of anatomical lectures

ever given in this country, and many years a practising physician of Newport. His mother was a daughter of Godfrey Malbone, who, in the palmiest days of Newport, was the "Magnus Apollo of the Merchant Princes of America in the eighteenth century." —ED.]

This day is the centenary of this, the Redwood Library. One hundred years ago, its charter was signed by Gideon Wanton, Governor of the English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, on the 24th day of August, 1747, in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his most sacred majesty, George the Second, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c., &c., &c. It was sealed with the Seal of the Colony, and attested by Thomas Ward, Secretary.

I give you this detailed recital upon a view of the original document, and for the very purpose of awakening those emotions with which I wish to be accompanied, emotions, not identical, but not contrary to the loyalty of our ancestors, before oppression began, and the satisfaction in the proud consciousness, that oppression was bravely resisted and repelled.

Some explanation is perhaps requisite to justify the celebration of what is now so ordinary an event as the foundation of a Library. On this subject the corporation of the Redwood Library must be acquitted of all blame, of any inclination, instigated by vanity, or an over self-estimation, to present itself obtrusively upon the public notice; they yielded to a pressure from without, they were admonished that they had a duty to perform. It so happens that 1647, 1747, are marked years in our calendar. They include the crowning events of Rhode Island history, and it has been discovered, more from the anxious enquiries abroad, than from researches at home, that Rhode Island has a history, and a peculiar and in-

teresting history. In truth, this year is a bicentenary of Rhode Island. Two hundred years ago, the first General Assembly of Rhode Island met at Portsmouth, on this Island, under the Charter granted by the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1643, but which, from causes which plausible conjecture may surmise, but cannot ascertain, was not acted upon until May, 1647. This event, two hundred years after its occurrence, has this year, at the request of the Rhode Island Historical Society, been made memorable, and profitably illustrious, by a discourse by the late (sad word that) Chief Justice Durfee. He ably instructed us in the facts of our own early history, the history of those who were twice pilgrims, who were purified puritans. Yes, most admirably did the Chief Justice expatiate on the doctrine of perfect religious freedom, that is, Soul Liberty. He drew with a true perception of its proportions and powers, the picture of the mind of Roger Williams, a mind strengthened by an indomitable will, illumined by a fitful, but far beaming light, softened and spiritualized by a tenderness of nature, by a love of God and man, which inspired him with a disinterestedness and forgetfulness of self unparalleled by the sages or heroes of profane history, and which propels us, as it were spiritually, to seek his like among the fathers, the saints and martyrs of primitive christianity. It so happened, too that, in this very year, there was a peculiar fitness in commemorating an event, propitious to Rhode Island and permanently influencing her commercial prosperity and political harmony. I refer to the decree of the King in Council, made known and acted upon here in 1747, by which five towns, viz., Tiverton, Little Compton, Bristol, Warren and Cumberland, were taken from the Colony of New Plymouth (or if you will, Massachusetts), and annexed to Rhode Island. This decree was obtained when the great William Pitt, afterwards Lord Chatham, was one of

the Privy Council, when Hardwicke was Chancellor, and Murray, afterwards Lord Mansfield, Solicitor General. It was therefore founded on principles of sound law and substantial equity. The Historical Society were fortunate enough to secure, for this occasion, the valuable services of Mr. Bosworth, of Warren. On the late anniversary of our National Independence, a numerous audience, in the open air, on the heights of Tiverton, listened with improvement and delight, to a sensible historical discourse, which not only developed and illustrated its own peculiar topic, but many which a natural and powerful association suggested. If I may judge of the emotions of others from my own, the mind yielded itself up to the moral genius of the place, and though deeply impressed by the picturesque and diversified beauties of the scenery, the intermingled foliage of forest and of fruit trees, the verdure of cultivated fields, with their profuse promises of harvest, the grandeur of becalmed ocean, its serene surface spread in seeming contrast to its lofty and frowning battlements of rock, all this, and more, fit for the painter or the poet, could not restrain other thoughts. The whole ground is overspread with history.

The scene ushers up, in ideal presence, Philip, Sachem or King of the Wampanoags, his sagacity, his fortitude, his wrongs, his heroic death. We breathe a wish that we had a Phidias, that would chisel into mimic life this juncture of Ajax and Ulysses, and this, not from Parian marble, but from the unique white quarry, of which the base of his own imperial Mount Hope is composed. We thought, and intensely thought, of Canonchet, more Roman than his Roman likeness, Attilus, Regulus, Canonchet, who, when told that his sentence was that of instant death, replied, "He liked it well, that he should die before his heart was soft, or he had spoken anything unworthy of himself." Canonchet has found a true expositor in a Rhode Island

poet, to immortalize his story. We thought too, and scarcely with less intensity, but we confess, with much less unmingled approbation, of that self taught warrior, Col. Church, destined to sustain, by prodigies of courage, that profound puritanic policy, by which the heathen were to be cast out, and their hunting grounds, their corn fields, and their burial places, were to be taken as the inheritance of the Godly. ——— Rhode Island had no concern in that policy. It was abhorrent to all her ideas of justice, and she, principally for that reason, was not admitted into the New England Confederacy. In truth, she was the little Poland, destined for partition. She, however, rendered essential services, but they were those dictated by a pure humanity, discoveries and communications, that forewarned of danger, and efforts and counsels to prevent surprise and disaster. Without being a party in the great Indian war, Rhode Island was obliged to submit to great sacrifices and to endure great sufferings. Tiverton Heights formed the base of a great military operation, and after our fit of primeval enthusiasm had subsided, we were gravely reminded of very different events of comparatively modern date, not of any single character, or single or sublime fact, themes fit for Homeric Song, or the tragic strains of Eschylus or Sophocles, but of those complicated agencies, which disappointed the recovery of Rhode Island from the English in 1778. This attempt, suggested and authorized by Washington, sustained equally by the valour and prudence of Sullivan, the enlightened intrepidity of Greene, and the enthusiasm of Lafayette, with the best subordinate official means (if subordinate they ought to be called), for splendid and profitable success, was thwarted, in some degree certainly, by the delay of the requisite troops, to be collected from the husbandmen of this, and the adjoining States, but completely frustrated by the punctilious, perhaps the strin-

gent secret instructions of a Lieut. General in the army of our ally, but afloat, the Lord High Admiral of the fleet of that ally—naval officers, in that instance, as in some others of past naval history, were avaricious of glory—reluctant, that, their otherwise unreluctant effusion of blood, should contribute to the glory of that anomalous, amphibious creation, a landsman Admiral. D'Estaing was Lieutenant General, Sullivan but a Major General. Some mistakes in courtly and military etiquette were presumed to have contributed to convert the proud and feasible design of the defeat of the English land and naval forces, into no more, than one of the best fought battles, and the best conducted retreats of our arduous revolutionary conflict. We meant to have anticipated, or render unnecessary, the proud feat at Yorktown, and to have made Rhode Island the sufficient reason for peace and independence.

The estimable historical discourses to which I have alluded, referred hardly at all to the history or characteristics of Rhode Island proper. This gem of the ocean was not placed in either coronal. In strictness, perhaps, it did not belong to Mr. Bosworth's discourse, and our lamented friend, Judge Durfee, beautifully poetic, profoundly metaphysical, delighted to deal in the ideal; his fancy and his soul were attracted and absorbed, and his time exhausted, by the history and character of Roger Williams, and strange to tell of Samuel Gorton. Judge Durfee bestowed a few neat and judicious sentences upon the leading characters of the Island, towns, Clarke and Coddington. "They were men," he says, "of well balanced and well educated minds, remarkable for clear understanding and practical judgment." He further says, "To do full justice to Portsmouth and Newport, their first settlers were generally men of more property and better education than those of Providence." He admits our pedigree, he parades our armorial bearings, but shrouding

his meaning in a dead language, he passes on with cold indifference, but with classical grace and elegance to the proud, numerous and impoverished family of the Hasbeens, "Fuimus Troes, Ilium fuit," and in reference to Providence, and its well deserved prosperity, he exclaims, "Omnia Jupiter Argos transtulit."

But surely it is full time we approached our peculiar subject. In the few unpretending remarks, I feel it my duty to offer, I know I shall incur the charge of being immethodical. To that of a somewhat arbitrary method, I plead guilty. The topics that legitimately present themselves, are so various, that selection is indispensable.

In conversing of a Library,—art, science, poetry, eloquence, history, politics, metaphysics, religion, might all or either of them, offer matter of appropriate dissertation. To give a mere catalogue of the books, even if it were a catalogue raisonné, would be but a dry-as-dust concern. The occasion might indeed be rendered useful by a powerful appeal in favour of Libraries, or what is almost identical, in favour of education and the diffusion of knowledge. But this has been effectually and brilliantly done in a neighbouring State by Webster, Channing, Everett and others, and in our own by Mr. Barnard, the Superintendent of our public schools, by the lamented and accomplished Professor Goddard, by Mr. Rowland Hazard, of Narragansett, and last, not least, President Wayland, of Brown University. It would be idle, therefore, for me, as to these topics, by a tame repetition, to mar the deep impression already stamped upon the public mind. It would be the easy task of dealing with anticipated and settled convictions. I propose, therefore, to give a history of this Institution, and to answer the quick interrogatory of every intelligent stranger, how is it that the small, and to outward seeming, now nerveless town, not City of Newport, had the will, the spirit, the taste, and the resources, to

erect a library edifice of Grecian architecture, and to fill its shelves with much of the best literature that day afforded. The answer to the intelligent stranger's interrogatory not only justifies but renders necessary a slight and rapid sketch of parts of the annals of Rhode Island proper, and of the condition, habits and characteristics of its by-gone inhabitants. This done, what may be added, must be miscellaneous and incidental, but I hope illustrative of the main design, connected with, and congenial to it.

The constant assertion, the uniform tradition has been that this library is an emanation from the mighty mind, the Christian heart of Dean Berkeley. This flattering (but unfounded) suggestion is of easy belief. The merits and virtues of Berkeley have been confirmed and sanctioned by time, and defy the most scrupulous scrutiny. It is something for his true fame, to be embalmed in the melodious verse of Pope, who assigned "to Berkeley every virtue under heaven." But to have overcome the cynical temper of Swift, to have roused him to exertions in favour of a man who relinquished eleven hundred pounds per annum; to receive one hundred, to draw from Swift his masterly letter, dated in the year 1726, addressed to Lord Carteret, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in which, Berkeley is described, in half pleasant, half bitter sneer, as "an absolute Philosopher in regard to money, titles and power, and whose heart would break if his Deanery is not taken from him, and left to your Excellency's disposal," This is indeed a triumph of goodness over misanthropy. Berkeley, as appears from his own letter, dated from Gravesend, September the 5th, 1728, sailed directly for Rhode Island. I mention this fact, with the express purpose of putting to shame the story got up in ridicule of the philanthropical scheme of a pre-eminently learned and pious man. The burden of that story is, that a king's ship,

provided with extra officers and navigators, crowded with passengers, astronomers, naturalists, artists and philosophers, with all instrumental appliances and means to boot, with the aid of the prayers of a dignitary of the Church, missed Bermuda, or for it mistook Rhode Island. Dean Berkeley arrived here in the winter of 1729. Early the next year, his name, his presence, his influence created a literary society, whose great general object was the promotion of knowledge and virtue, and its particular one, their own mutual intellectual improvement. The uniform and uncontradicted tradition that Berkeley was the suggestor, or favorer of this society, is easy of belief. He proposed many of its themes, he took a reserved and dignified share in its proceedings, he derived an exquisite happiness, much less from his own consciousness of superiority than from an opportunity of discovering and developing nascent literary talent, and confirming and invigorating every germ of rational faith and Christian charity. Under a leader and lecturer like Berkeley, he the presiding genius, it is hardly to be doubted that this, the oral, is the best mode of instruction. The Society felt but little need of books when he was present; when withdrawn, it was natural, in the absence of Socrates, to ask for the *Memorabilia* of Xenophon, the *Dialogues* of Plato, and the *Treatises* of Aristotle. Berkeley, therefore, was the remote, not the proximate cause of this Institution, and this opinion is confirmed by after facts. He praised and loved Rhode Island, he refers to it, and its inhabitants, in his letters, with affectionate regard. He even thinks it a more eligible site than Bermuda, for the promotion of his great scheme of educating and evangelizing the native Indians. But in closing his affairs here, he bestowed a large portion of his own valuable library on the Universities of Cambridge and Yale, and on the last, his Whitehall estate, on this Island. Had the plan of a library been matured, or even

held up in hopeful promise, it is fairly presumable these gifts would have been, in some degree, otherwise directed.

We must then attribute the direct and material origin of this institution, as contra-distinguished to mental emanations and literary aspirations, to the munificence of Abraham Redwood, and the public spirit, the enlarged mind, the cultivated taste of Henry Collins. He loved literature and the fine arts ; he had taste, the sense of the beautiful in nature, conjoined with the impulse to see it imitated and surpassed by art ; he was a merchant, enterprising, opulent and liberal. Smibert, who is noticed by Horace Walpole in his anecdotes of early English painters and engravers, was the father of true painting in this country. His selection by Berkeley as his artist friend and companion, is persuasive and adequate proof of his merit. He needed no patron. Collins was fortunate enough to engage his earliest labours, not for his own portrait only, but likewise those of the venerable Clapp, and the worthy and pious Callendar, and above all, of Berkeley himself.

Henry Collins gave us the ground on which we now are. He was unmarried, yet his name is curiously interlaced with great painters—not only with the two Flags, now living, but with one of surpassing name and merit, the lamented Allston, whose pictures were praised by the connoisseurs and academicians of Italy, but purchased by the competing nobility of England. To the name of Allston, endeared to us in Rhode Island, as much by his personal goodness as by his artistic merit, I feel it, on any fit occasion, my willing duty again, to advert.

Abraham Redwood, the first President of this library, and fully enrolled as its founder, was a member (perhaps not strictly so) of the Society of Friends, and so, by the way, was Edward Scott, a director, and the first librarian, and also Joseph Jacob, the treasurer. Abraham Redwood

gave five hundred pounds sterling (at that time of day, in a small colony, no small sum), for the purchase of standard books in London, and five thousand pounds colonial currency were subscribed for the erection of this edifice. Redwood's fortune was ample. It was derived from the crops of his sugar plantation, Cassada Garden, in the Island of Antigua. Its income varied according to seasons and prices, from £7000 to £4000 sterling per annum. His heart was warm and large and in the right place. He gave freely, but deliberately. He needed no prompter. He gave in his lifetime; he was his own almoner and trustee; he directed the application of his own gift to its true uses; he lived to see his own beneficent purposes accomplished. Such a procedure avoids all the difficulties and dangers of deathbed devises or donations, and obviates or renders inapplicable all satire against property in mort main. Do you ask for Abraham Redwood, the pomp of eulogy? Do you call upon me to read from the golden letters of a lofty and highly wrought monument, a grandiloquent epitaph of this meek adherent of Barclay and Penn? You ask for what is inappropriate and inconsistent; this is his monument, and without the formality of the outward inscription, we claim from your inward intellectual emotions the justice of the application of that, so judiciously bestowed upon Sir Christopher Wren, the renowned architect of St. Paul's in London, "*Si monumentum quaeris circumspici.*" Do you ask for a monument, look around you.

The books this five hundred pounds purchased in 1747, were such as our fathers deemed of useful literature. There were among them men who had breathed the classic atmosphere, not only of our own Cambridge and Yale, but of the older Cambridge, and who had trod the quadrangles of some of the colleges of Oxford. The original invoice is, for scholars, not only a curiosity but a relic.

There are some books there that must be revered, as one of the elder church would reverence the blessed martyrs. There is, what would be now—unhappily—deemed an over attention to the ancient classics. “There is evinced (and I quote now from a sensible and judicious preface to a late catalogue of this library) a disposition to provide for the scholar the objects of his favorite study. In these times of customary appeal to direct utility, we fear a less liberal expenditure would be allowed for the gratification of classical taste.” But may we not, with some confidence, enquire—is not the fate of science inseparable from that of letters, which as they gave it birth, so do they continue to afford it nourishment. Is not the assertion of Sir Humphrey Davy founded on fact, who says, that till the revival of literature in Europe, there was no attempt at philosophical investigation in any of the sciences. The diffusion of letters gradually brought the opinions of men to the standard of nature and truth. Could Sir John Herschel have written the history of philosophy, if he had not been as deep in the secrets of style as of science? Is not science useless if it cannot be taught and communicated? And does not the faculty of aptly teaching and communicating, constitute the highest and purest eloquence? Witness the Bridgewater treatises.

But I forbear. Whatever may be the strength of my own convictions or prejudices, I ought not to convert a plain historical discourse into a litigant discussion of a collateral topic; and I forbear the more readily because there is—not a topic, but a person; not a theory, but an individual, whose life most patiently sustains and illustrates the cause of literature. Twenty years of that life was devoted to the service of this institution, as its librarian. Yes, Doctor Ezra Styles, “*clarum et venerabile nomen*,” in the full enjoyment, not only of an American, a European, but even an oriental fame, passed many of

his hours of study or of meditation in this room. Here he wrote many of his learned, not controversial letters, addressed to the heads of Jesuit colleges, to Jewish rabbis, and to Presidents of learned societies; among others, those to the Rabbi Hargin, Isaac Carrigal, and to Sir Williams Jones, President of the Asiatic Society. Most of those letters were in Latin or Hebrew. Besides the sciences, and those the severest, the high mathematics, natural history and astronomy, to say nothing of systematic and dogmatic theology, he was master of most of the ancient and modern languages. He was an animalized polyglot. If any man could walk from this spot to the wall of China without an interpreter, he was the man. He was settled here as a Congregational minister in 1755. His early dedication was to divinity, but he afterwards studied law, and if I may judge from his journals, profoundly studied it in the best books of the day. He meant to have made himself a comprehensive lawyer, and included in his range of study, not only the Law of Nations but the Roman Civil Law. Drawing my information from those parts of Dr. Styles' diary which his excellent biographer, Dr. Holmes, has chosen to give for our improvement, it plainly appears that Dr. Styles' change of professional pursuit was influenced by the conscientious resolve of a high minded integrity. Though not an unbeliever, he found himself, in momentary delusion, a skeptic. His honest heart was overcome by the splendid theism, the benevolent moral theory of Shaftesbury. His ear was so attuned as to be delighted with the artificial rhythm of his sentences, his classical recollections were refreshed and gratified by the accumulation, arranged and embellished, of all that was good and honest in the moral treatises of Aristotle, of Plato, of Plutarch, of Cicero and of Seneca. If I correctly comprehend the plan of Shaftesbury, he deals, at first, in

implied rather than in open and enforced objections, and it is almost at the end of his stealthy progress, that he announces that Christianity is unnecessary, that faith is no virtue, immortality uncertain, but if real, a state of safe and serene beatitude for instructed and elevated men. Styles was startled, but ensnared. It appears, that he drank deeply at the Pierian but poisoned springs of deism. He read the works of Bolingbroke, Hume, Collins and Tyndall. He was perplexed with doubts, he was harassed with difficulties. The tranquillity of his quiet, and, as it were, inborn and hereditary faith was disturbed. His mental agony was extreme. He struggled as with a demon, but at length he conquered. On this immense heap of learning, classical, Hebraic, European, Oriental, barbaric, paleological, a spark fell from heaven and enkindled a flame of faith and piety, which endured for life, and irradiated death itself.

But I must not linger with fond delight, too long on this venerated name, nor ought I to under-value the taste of this audience by presenting them with that insipid thing, an indiscriminate panegyric; a picture all glare, without shade or neutral tint. Dr. Styles had some of the eccentricities which distinguish and sometimes disfigure men of immense erudition. He was amiably credulous. His style was profuse, multifarious, but undisciplined; and though grammatically correct, was not entirely that of the golden age of the language. The great object of his learned and laborious correspondence was the discovery of the ten lost tribes of Israel. He searched for them everywhere, in Kamschatka, and among the Afghans, and through those remote regions which lie between the river Volga and the Sinensian Empire, or from the Caspian Sea towards the East, and from India toward the North. His object ought not to be deemed unworthy or ridiculous, but we cannot help recollecting that Lord Monboddo, the

chief of the Scottish judiciary, and the author of the most erudite work of his age, the History of Ancient Metaphysics, was, at this same time, by the same means, earnestly searching for some remnant of that race, from whom, he said, we were all sprung, viz.: Men with tails, like baboons. The tails have worn off by constant attrition through countless ages, and a correspondent change in our mental construction has been effected, by the teachings of the sages of antiquity; especially by his beloved Grecian philosophers and metaphysicians.

In politics, Dr. Styles was eminently patriotic, "a Son of Liberty." His profound discernment early predicted our revolution. In its progress he greatly suffered, and in its ultimate success he greatly triumphed. Why this town was so fortunate as to obtain, in 1755, the ministerial services of such a man, against an animated, and as it were, pious competition, is explained by himself. This room and its contents were the principal attraction. The climate and the ocean scenery, an additional one. But a residence in a town, at that period, as polite, as literary, as liberal, and nearly as affluent, as any in any one of the American Colonies, was deemed by him to be a privilege and a providence. In my opinion, and I hope in that of my audience, this is the very moment when, in explanation of these strong, and perhaps overcharged epithets, I should attempt the promised sketch of our Island history, and connect and fit it, as it were, to this occasion.

This little State, the smallest of the Union, and as to size, rather a spangle than a star, on its ample flag, presenting as now it does, in its entirety, a beautiful specimen of well wrought mosaic, is yet made up of little bits of once separate and independent territories, which struggled into existence under somewhat different impulses and auspices. It required time and skill and care to cement and consolidate these into a "perfect Union."

The puritanic age was eminently and rigidly religious, its faith was intense, devotion was the business of the day and night. There existed what Isaac Taylor calls "the fanaticism of the symbol," a malign and turbulent zeal for the honor of a creed. To speak of it in the mildest, perhaps the truest terms, it deemed it a duty to enforce truth upon others; it seeks, or thinks it does, the well being of a fellow man. It is a perverse philanthropy. Its desire is to hear a faultless creed uttered by all lips, but it ends in assuming a right of cursing, in the name of God, and hurling around the bolts of damnation.

A woman, and one of uncommon intellect, was the real foundress of Rhode Island proper. She had in her train, men (as you have already heard from Judge Durfee), who had been in high office, men of fair estates and cultivated minds. But as long as she remained here, she was at the head of that train. Sir Henry Vane had instructed her and she had instructed him. If Mrs. Anne Hutchinson had not been banished by those men of deep intent and high resolve, the puritanical sanhedrim of a neighboring colony, men, who from an over-reverence for the Old Testament, had virtually, but without consciousness thereof, prevented, and obstructed the promises, the graces and the charities of the new, Rhode Island must have had a different founder, a different direction, a different destiny. I should delight to dwell on this subject, including the character, the opinions, the virtues, the ultimate fate of our foundress, but it requires and deserves a separate and ample dissertation. She was calumniated and persecuted, but I reassert, she was the foundress of Rhode Island proper. She was our Beatrice, and upon her banishment, left the priests and deacons and magistrates in their proper place, and opened to our forefathers this paradise. The little that was done in legislation by the Hutchinsonian Association, before the Parliamentary

Charter, is interesting, because it is uniform, responsive to the opinions of Roger Williams, but not implying that his opinions were earlier or predicted more of discovery or originality on the great subject of perfect religious freedom than their own.

The first General Assembly under the Parliamentary Charter was convened at Portsmouth, on this island. John Coggeshall, who in old deeds and records is usually denominated "Gentleman," was chosen the first president of the colony, Roger Williams, "assistant" of Providence, William Coddington, of Newport. The islanders, or as they are called by the Providence commissioners, "our worthy friends of the island," had previously prepared a code of laws, a model of administrative government, which as an anticipation of improved modern legislation, and as a repository of great constitutional maxims, must be deemed as extraordinary as it is inestimable. Hear what it says in regard to the sublime doctrine of the perfect freedom of religious opinions. At the conclusion of the code, it declares, "These are the laws that concern all men, and these are the penalties for the transgression thereof, which, by common consent, are ratified and established throughout the whole colony, and otherwise than what is thus herein forbidden, all men may walk as their consciences persuade them, every one in the name of his God, and let the saints of the Most High walk in this colony, without molestation, in the name of Jehovah, their God, forever and ever." In this code and the proceedings of the General Assembly at Portsmouth, there are some points so historically illustrative and characteristic, that they ought not to be omitted: 1st, It is ordered that the Sea Laws, otherwise called the laws of Oleron, shall be in force among us for the benefit of seamen upon the island. 2d, It is ordered, forasmuch as Mr. Roger Williams hath taken great pains and expended much time

in the obtaining the charter for this province of our noble Lords and Governors, be it enacted and established, that in regard to his so great trouble, charges and good endeavors, we do freely give and grant to the said Roger Williams, one hundred pounds, to be levied out of the three towns, viz: fifty pounds out of Newport, thirty pounds out of Portsmouth, and twenty pounds out of Providence." Providence then meant the whole county. At how many millions, or hundreds of millions, are the city and county of Providence now to be estimated? 3d, The provision in regard to oaths is peculiar. It anticipates all after philosophy upon this subject, and to some minds will even now be startling. My friend, Judge Staples, in his valuable edition of this code and proceedings (printed for the first time in this memorable centennial year, 1847), has a note in which he says, "In this provision is set forth the noble fundamental principles of Rhode Islandism. No man is to be forced to swear, on any occasion, if conscientious in the matter of oaths. This, it should be borne in mind, occurred before Friends were gathered as separate people, holding forth the distinctive doctrine of the sinfulness of oaths." 4th. With one more reference I must leave this ancient and interesting document, smacking, as it does, of antiquity and law. It contains a singular provision in regard to archery, and solemnly recites, "Forasmuch as we are cast among the archers, and know not how soon we may be deprived of powder and shot, without which our guns will advantage us nothing, to the end also, that we may come to outshoot these natives in their own bow, be it enacted by the authority of this present assembly, that that statute touching archery shall be revived, and that any person from the age of seventeen to seventy, shall have a bow and four arrows, and shall use and exercise shooting."

*(To be continued.)*

A SPECIMEN OF A NEWPORT SKIPPER'S  
ROUGH PIETY IN THE YEAR 1755.

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Mr. Editor:—I here give a specimen of the rough piety of one of our early colonial skippers. It is taken from the log of an unknown vessel on her way from some West India Island to Newport, beginning July 6, and ending July 27, 1755. The first day, over two-thirds of the folio page is taken up by a long and wordy prayer, but as the vessel nears home, the prayers and supplications grew shorter. At last they make land, “Noman’s Land”, and he thanks the Lord “for a sight of part of our native country.”

One is forcibly reminded of a proverb current in Italy: “Passato it, Ponto, gabbato it Santo”, or, the bridge crossed, the saint is mocked. Over many of the streams of that country were thrown wooden bridges which were generally in poor condition, and dangerous to cross. At each end stands a chapel devoted to some saint. Before stepping on to the frail structure, the protection of the saint was devoutly invoked; but after crossing, the traveler passes on, forgetting to offer thanks.

“O Blessed Lord God of Heaven, we poor Sinners begs Leafe to approach thy heavenly throne to give the most humble and hearty thanks for the loving kindness towards poor sinners in keeping of us in safety and bringing of us to ye Light of another Day, from ye violence of

winds and squalls that have beat upon us this night and day past, from the dangers of the seas, rocks, and sholles and sands that lay in our way. We poor sinners humbly begs for Christ sake that thou would be pleased out of thy divine goodness to look down upon us and cause not the hard squalls of wind and rain to come upon us so vehemently as they doe, and that thou would be pleased of thy goodness to send us a moderate Breeze of wind and fair, that we may go on our journey with safety, and that thou would also be pleased to look down upon us poor creatures, and keep us in safety from ye dangers of rocks, sholls and sands that shall lay in our way, and to conduct us with safety through this difficult passage that we are now to go through, and to carry us home to our native country once more to join our famaly that we may carry home both food and raiment for them. Also grant this humble Petition. O Bless'd Lord God, we pray ye for ye sake of Jesus Christ, thy only son, our Saviour. Amen. So be it."

In this log-book, I find recorded an early instance of whale fishing. The captain mentioned, may have been sent out by Aaron Lopez, an eminent merchant, who is said to have pushed the business as far as the Falkland Islands, employing at one time 29 to 37 vessels. Lopez came to Rhode Island in 1750, and died 1782, aged 51. His father-in-law, Jacob Radrigues Riveira, introduced the manufacture of spermaceti in America, July 23. "To-day spook with a whaleman, one John Sanford, who says he came from Rhode Island, had been out a week, poor man, lost one of his Boats and six men, by they being so far from ye vessail, and night coming on ye other Boat left them towing a dead whale, and they came aboard to get some warter. To-day they could see nothing of her who was a looking about for her, and asked if I see anying of her as I came in from ye seaward. I told him not; he told me Block Island bore N. E. of me."

Newport, Aug. 26.

J. E. M.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

FROM TOMBSTONES IN NEWPORT CEMETERIES.

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{ arms }

M. S.

GULIELMI ELLERY Armigeri

Qui

COLLEIJ HARVARDINI NOV ANG,  
Optimarum, Artium Studia olim excoluit,

Deinde per inutos Annos  
varijs Mercaturæ Negotijs.

Opes non magis Sibi honeste quæsivit  
quam Patriæ infervijt.

Et civium Suffragijs.

Ad præcipuos hujusce Coloniz Honores  
evectus.

Judicis Officio Senatoris  
et demiun.

VICE GUBERNATORIS  
functus est.

Semper Veri Rectiq tenax.

Christianus.

Fide et charitate vere Apostolica,  
Libertatis religiosæ et civilis.

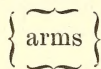
Decus et Præsidium floriuti

Hospitij Muneribus gaduens,  
 probos et honestos licet infortunatos,  
 Liberal-itate et Benevolentia  
 prosecutus es  
 donec.

Vita utili et honesta Jucunde per-acta  
 ad Sedes Animorum æternas  
 transivit

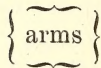
Idibus martijs anno Saluas MDCCLXIV.  
 Ætatis suæ LXII.  
 [*common ground.*]

---



In Memory  
 of Mrs. Abigail Ellery,  
 the virtuous consort  
 of Benjamin Ellery Esqr  
 who departed this Life  
 Decemr the 15th A. D. 1742  
 Æt Suæ 65  
 [*common ground.*]

---





In Memory of  
 the Honble Benjamin Ellery Esqr  
 who  
 was for many years  
 Deputy of the Town of Newport,  
 A Judge of the County Court  
 &  
 an assistant of the Colony.

Having served his generation  
according to the will of God.  
he died in Faith  
the 26th of July A. D. 1746. Æts 76.  
[*common ground.*]

---

In Memory  
of Abigail Chesebrough,  
the Amiable & virtuous consort  
of David Cheesbrough Merchant,  
who exchanged this life for a Better  
April ye 1st 1738. Aged 27 years.  
[*common ground.*]

---

{  arms  }

Here lieth entomed  
The body of Abigail,  
The Wife of Mr. George Wanton,  
Merchant, of this Town.  
He being the Eldest son of Col. Wm. Wanton.  
She having been ye Second Daughter of Benj Ellery Esq.  
Both of Newport.  
She changed this World for a better  
On the 12th day of May 1726  
In the 28th year of her age.  
Having left Five Pledges of her love.

Terras Astræa reliquit.

If tears alas could speak a Husbands Woe,  
My Verse would streight in Plaintiff numbers flow:  
Or if so great a Loss deplor'd in vain,  
Could solace so my throbbing Heart from pain,  
Then would I, Oh Sad consolation chuse,

To sooth my cureless grief a private Muse,  
 But since thy Well known Piety demands  
 A Public Monument, at thy GEORGES Hands.  
 O ABIGAIL, I dedicate this Tomb to Thee  
 Thou Dearest Half of Poor Forsaken Me.

[*common ground.*]

---

In Memory of  
 WILLIAM ELLERY,  
 BORN DEC. 22 1727,  
 Graduated at Harvard College 1747.  
 Early in the contest between G. Britain & her  
 American Colonies, he left the practice of Law  
 to represent this State in Congress.  
 He was an active & influential Member of  
 that body for many years,  
 and one of the Signers of  
 THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.  
 He died after an illness of 4 days,  
 Feb 15 1820 Ætat XCII.  
 He was in the full possession of his powers to  
 the close of his long life,  
 rarely unfitted by disease for study,  
 Society or official duty,  
 and waiting for death with the hope of a  
 CHRISTIAN.

[*common ground.*]

---

The Human form  
 respected for its honesty  
 and known 53 years  
 by the appellation  
 CHRISTOPHER ELLERY,  
 began to dissolve in the

month of February 1789.

[*common ground.*]

---

Here are deposited

the remains of

BENJAMIN ELLERY ESQR

Who died Decr 12 1797

In the 73d year of his age.

And of his wife

MEHITABLE

Daughter of Abraham Redwood

Who died Decr 4, 1794,

In the 64th year of her age.

By these deaths a veil was drawn

Over bright scenes of

Social converse, friendship and charity,

But the sleeping dust shall be reanimated,

And the righteous shall inherit

Un fading glory and blessedness.

[*Coggeshall ground.*]

CHURCH RECORDS AND MONUMENTAL IN-  
SCRIPTIONS, NORTH KINGSTOWN, AND  
SURVEY OF DUTCH ISLAND.

---

Contributed by Esther B. Carpenter, Wakefield, R. I.

---

EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH,  
NORTH KINGSTOWN.

"May 27, 1733, were intermarried in Narragansett by Rev. Mr. McSparran, Rev. Samuel Seabury, minister of New London, Ct., and Mrs. Elizabeth Powell, of Narragansett." [The lady was a spinster; but the use of the modern title of "Miss" had not been adopted by Dr. McSparran, the keeper of the records.]

"October 19, 1738, James Helme, of South Kingstown, and Esther Powell, of North Kingstown, were lawfully married by me

JOSEPH TORREY."

[This item from the Records of First Congregational Church, South Kingstown.]

"Dec. 13, 1739, John Gardiner, of Boston Neck, South Kingstown, was married to Mary Taylor, niece to Francis Willet, Esq., of North Kingstown, by the Rev. Dr. McSparran."

"September 21, 1740, Dr. McSparran baptized at the Church of St. Paul's, the child of James and Esther

Helme, by the name of Esther ; the sureties were Colonel Coddington, his wife and daughter."

"October 4, 1746, Dr. McSparran (after reading the visitation service over Hester Powell, the granddaughter) then baptized two children of James Helme, Esquire, and Esther Powell, his wife, named Rowse and Sarah Helme ; the sureties were the Doctor and Madame Coddington, of Newport."

"The 20th of said October died said Hester Powell, and was buried on Tower Hill the 22d, by Dr. McSparran, who preached her funeral sermon in Mr. Torrey's meeting-house."

"Dec. 3, 1746, Dr. McSparran preached at the Country House, Tower Hill, and baptized Powell Helme, a child of about four years old, son of James Helme, Esq., and Esther, his wife ; sureties, Dr. Benjamin Mumford and Mrs. Mary Gardiner, of Boston Neck."

"April 16, 1769, Mr. Fayerweather visited old Mrs. Willet, who was taken ill with an apoplexy. Mr. F. prayed with her, soon after which she died. April 18 she was buried and a funeral sermon preached by Mr. F., after her interment at esquire's house."

---

INSCRIPTIONS FROM GRAVESTONES AND MONUMENTS IN  
THE BURIAL GROUND ON THE WILLETT FARM,  
NORTH KINGSTOWN.

---

Capt. Andrew Willet,  
Who died  
April 6, 1712, in the 57  
Year of his Age.

---

Ann Willett,  
Wife of

Capt. Andrew Willett,  
Who died  
Dec. 4, 1731 in the 80th  
Year of her age,

---

Francis Willett Esq.  
Who departed this life Oct. 6, 1776  
In the 83 year of his age

---

Mrs Mary Wife of  
Francis Willet Esq.  
She departed this life  
April 17, A. D. 1769  
Aged about 91 years.

---

Capt. Francis Carpenter  
died June 6th 1785  
In the 57 year of his age.

---

Esther  
Wife of Capt. Francis Carpenter  
Died Jan. 5 1817  
In the 78 year of her age.

---

Willett Carpenter  
Born  
June 17 1772  
died  
July 31 1853.

---

Betsey Carpenter,  
Wife of  
Willet Carpenter

died Sept. 30 1856

Aged 83 years.

---

SURVEY OF DUTCH ISLAND, 1741.

“The Return of the survey of Dutch Island by order of a Jury Ingaged according to Law to set of To Francis Willet 12 Acres and 2 Rods and  $\frac{6}{10}$  of a Rod, and Abel Franklin 7 Acres 1 Qr 21 R, which accordingly was Set of to Francis Willet, beginning at the Greensword at the south end extending Northward 109 Rods and  $\frac{8}{10}$  of a Rod to an Oak Tree, and then east 13 Degrees. South 10 Rods, and then south 14 Degrees west into the sea or Cove, and was set of to Abel Franklin 7 Acres 1 Qr 21 Rods, beginning at the Northeast Corner of Francis Willet, and Run East 13 Degrees, south 26 Rods to a Walnut Tree, and then Run south 14 Degrees West Into the Cove at the east side of It.

Surveyed and set of by order of the Jury.

Dutch Island, the 25th of the 7th month, 1741.

SAMUEL EASTON, Surveyor.”

*Endorsement.*

JAMESTOWN, January 4th, 1802.

“This Certifyeth the within to be a True Coppy Duly Examined from a plat on Jamestown’s Book for Land Evidence No. 3 and Page 24.

Witness,

TIDDEMAN HULL,

Town Clerk.”

## MIDDLETOWN TOWN RECORDS.

*(Continued from page 40, vol. 2.)*

## BIRTHS.

Gould, Abigail	of Daniel and Mary,	Nov. 19, 1720
Priscilla	of	Aug. 15, 1722
Daniel	of	Jan. 20, 1723-4
Mary	of	Jan. 1, 1726
Jeremiah	of	Nov. 1, 1728
Thomas	of	Feb. 25, 1730
Anne	of	May 29, 1733
Wait	of	Jan. 3, 1735
Bathsheba	of	July 28, 1738
Mary	of William and Mary,	April 13, 1730
William	of	June 17, 1732
Gardner, Benj.	of John at So. Kingstown,	Jan. 4, 1750
Gould, William	of William and Sarah,	Dec. 1, 1763
Gardner, Thos.	of Benj. and Elizabeth,	Jan. 20, 1775
Wicks	of	Sept. 12, 1777
Benjamin	of	Aug. 3, 1779
Elizabeth	of	Aug. 3, 1781
Ruth	of	Aug. 2, 1784
Albert	of	April 52, 1786
Edwin	of	Dec. 9, 1781
Jas. Sayre	of	Mar. 18, 1787
Benjamin	of	Dec. 31, 1790
Gould, Henrietta	of Thomas and Anna,	Oct. 20, 1799
Son	of	{ Dec. 22, 1796
Child	of	

Gould, Samuel	of Thomas and Anna,	Nov. 17, 1799
Catharine	of	Jan. 15, 1801
Sarah	of	Sept. 6, 1804
Susannah	of	Oct. 25, 1807
John	of	Nov. 19, 1810
James C.	of	June 18, 1814
Robert	of	May 18, 1818
Gardner, daugh'r	of Benjamin and Mary,	Sept. —, 1802
John H.	of	Jan. 23, 1805
Holmes, John	of	July 14, 1737
Mary	of Wife of John,	July 11, 1738
Sarah	of John and Mary,	Nov. 19, 1756
Hoar, Sarah	of Hezekiah & Deborah,	Aug. 18, 1739
Hezekiah	of	May 3, 1741
Hopkins, Eliza'b	of	Sept. 23, 1771
William	of	Feb. 25, 1774
Arnold	of	July 27, 1778
Isaac	of	Feb. 26, 1781
Thomas	of	Dec. 25, 1785
Hall, Sarah	of Parker and Ruth,	Mar. 21, 1782
John Bailey		
	of	Jan. 20, 1784
Irish, Hannah	of Benjamin & Martha,	Sept. 20, 1780
Kirby, Perry	of John and Ruth,	June 22, 1759
Ruth	of	July 16, 1760

(to be continued.)

## NEWPORT TOWN RECORDS.

## BIRTHS.

*(Continued from page 56, Vol 2.)*

Ellery, Abigail	of Wm. & Elizabeth,	Feb. 22, 1723-4
Benjamin	of	Feb. 5, 1725
William	of	June 12, 1728
Ann	of	May 6, 1732
Christop'r	of	April 22, 1736
Elizabeth	of William and ———	Aug. 13, 1751
Lucy	of	Sept. 21, 1752
Ann	of	April 16, 1755
William	of	March 2, 1757
Almy	of	Feb. —, 1759
William	of	Oct. 9, 1761
Edm'nd T.	of	Nov. 2, 1763
Eckstein, Jacob	of Gottlieb & Kath.	June 3, 1761
Renerius	of	July 5, 1765
Elliott, Elizabeth	of Robert and Abigail,	Mch. 29, 1766
Hannah	of	Oct. 28, 1769
Earl, Dorcas	of John and Dorcas,	April 14, 1767
Ellery, Martha	of Benj. and Mehitable,	Mar. 13, 1772
Abram R.	of	May 24, 1773
Eastman, T. J.	of Thomas and Mary,	Nov. 3, 1773
Eddy, Jos. W.	of Michael and Phebe,	Mch. 18, 1791
Parmelia	of	Oct. 7, 1796
Michael	of	June 24, 1799
Sarah A.	of	Mar. 23, 1803

Ellery, Franklin	of Chris. & Clarrissa,	Aug. 19, 1793
Frank	of	July 23, 1794
Alfred	of	Oct. 29, 1795
Charles	of	Sept. 1, 1797
Clarissa	of	June 6, 1799
Cornelia	of	Jan. 27, 1801
Eugene	of	May 24, 1802
Christop'r	of	July 31, 1803
Emeline	of	Jan. 7, 1805
George	of	— —, —
Eddy, Asher	of Joseph W. and Ann,	Nov. 1, 1823
Abby M.	of	Oct. 13, 1825
Anna L.	of	Feb. 22, 1828
Ellery W.	of	Aug. 9, 1832
Sarah Ann	of	June 28, 1834
John M.	of	Jan. 5, 1837

---

*(to be continued.)*

MARRIAGES.

Denham, Benjamin	to Mary Johnson,	Dec. 15, 1750
Downing, Ruth	to John Post,	April 21, 1751
Davis, John	to Sarah Sisson,	May 16, 1751
Dayton, Abraham	to Ann Jones,	Sept. 21, 1751
Devenport, Ebenezer	to Hannah Smith,	Nov. 7, 1751
Douglass,	to Robert Coop,	— 1, 1752
Davis, Arthur	to Bathsheba Sanford,	Oct. 4, 1753
Dykes, Mary	to Robert Nichols,	Jan. 24, 1754
Devenport, Mercy	to Joseph Sylvester,	June 10, 1754
Dunn, Elizabeth	to Walter Chapman,	July —, 1754
Dyre, John	to Mary Hickey,	Oct. 25, 1754
Dunn, Cary	to Ann Atkinson,	Nov. 1, 1754
Dykes, Francis	to Sarah Chadwick,	July 25, 1756
Davis, Henry	to Mary Weeden,	Sept. 9, 1756
Dyre, Edward	to Abigail Pate,	Jan. 25, 1757
Davis, Elizabeth	to Roger Brown,	April 10, 1757

Dyre, Abigail to Job Bennett,	April 10, 1757
Dunscombe, John to Lydia Baley,	July 17, 1757
Dyres, Mary to Daniel Hunter,	Oct. 9, 1757
Drew, James to Elizabeth Tew,	Mar. 30, 1759
Dunham, John to Elizabeth Phillips,	Sept. 20, 1759
Dickinson, Hannah to Isaac Lawton, Jr.,	May 8, 1760
Dyre, Jerusha to Caleb Jeffries,	Oct. 17, 1760
Daton, Ann to John Batty,	Dec. 28, 1760
Decotay, Elizabeth to Daniel Nichols,	Feb. 15, 1761
Dyre, Charles to Mary Hazzard,	— —, 1762
Dedrick, Elizabeth to Joseph Pike,	Mar. 14, 1762
Denham, Abigail to Joseph Price,	April 8, 1762
Denham, Robert to Elizabeth Spooner,	Aug. 26, 1762
Doubleday Benjamin to Mary Ladd.	Mar. 3, 1763
Davis John to Martha Pease,	— —, 176[3-5]
Davel, Joseph to Martha Southwick,	Aug. 16, 1765
Davis, Elizabeth to William Hall,	Dec. 5, 1765
Dyre, Mary to Thomas Townsend,	Dec. 8, 1765
Dykes, William to Elizabeth Allison,	Jan. 8, 1766
Dunton, Sarah to William Langley,	April 17, 1766
Downer, Dorcas to Benjamin Tuell,	May —, 1766
Dunham, Daniel to Amy Murphy,	Oct. 16, 1766
Day, William to Sarah Jennit,	Dec. 20, 1766
Davis, Ann, daughter of Preserved Fish to Daniel Smith,	July 5, 1769
Davis, James to Rebecca Easton,	Sept. 4, 1776
Dillano, Jethro to Rhoda Evans,	Sept. 14, 1785
Davis, Arthur to Desire Hathaway,	Dec. 28, 1783
Dunwell, John to Sally Cornell,	Jan. 15, 1797
Downing, Henry to Mary Almy,	Aug. 11, 1799
Downing, Benjamin to Sarah Albro,	Nov. 9, 1809
Durfee, Rebecca to Jordan Sprague,	Aug. 14, 1814
Dunham, Daniel, Jr., to Sarah Sherman,	May 2, 1824
Denham, Mary to James B. Harkness,	Mar. 10, 1839
Dodge, Stephen to Harriet Stevens,	Aug. 1, 1839

Dawley, Oliver J. to Rhoda Albro,	Feb.	7, 1841
DeBlois Silas D. to Sarah Tew,	April	2, 1841
Devens, Charles, Jr., to Rebecca Brown,	April	27, 1841
Dana, James to Margaret Tower,	Aug.	4, 1841
Darling, James A. to Georgiana Shaw,	April	30, 1844
Dumont, A. Henry to Mary G. Clarke,	Nov.	14, 1844
Dewick, Oliver to Elizabeth Hammond,	Sept.	10, 1846
Denis, John to Mary Hazard,	Oct.	14, 1847
Dunwell, Geo. Jr., to Mary Melville,	Jan.	10, 1848
Dunwell, Leander to Elizabeth Prior	Mar.	23, 1848
Denham, Sarah to James Atkinson,	Oct.	23, 1848
Denham, Charlotte to George E. Cranston,	Dec.	20, 1848
Davis, Anna to Frederick A. Potter,	Aug.	3, 1851
Easton, Richard to Ann Chase,	July	29, —
Easton, William to Freeloove Gardner,	July	12, —
Ellery, Abigail to John Burt,	Aug.	20, —
Evengs, Mary to Joseph Peckham,	—	3, 1705
Easton, Sarah to Benjamin Coggeshall,	Dec.	22, 1709
Eyres, Peter to Sarah King,	Feb. 26,	1712-13
Ellery, Anstice to John Almy,	Aug.	—, 1716
Easton, Barbara to Caleb Coggeshall, [re-		
corded]	Aug.	26, 1720
Ellery, William to Elizabeth Almy,	Jan.	3, 1722-3
Easton, Patience to Christopher Townsend,	Dec.	26, 1723
Easton, Margaret to Henry Tew,	Oct.	2, 1728
Easton, Freeloove to Francis Pope,	Sept.	17, 1729
Elderson, Nath. to Priscilla B——	July	2, 1738
Emmons, Ebenezer to Sarah Tiffany,	July	6, 1738
Ellersby Elizabeth to Sylvester Daggett,	Nov.	6, 1738
Easton, Miriam to Fones Hazard,	Oct.	11, 1739
Eldredge, Randolph to Freeloove Foy,	Dec.	18, 1740
Exceen, Elizabeth to James Burges,	July	29, 1742
Easton, John to Elizabeth Wallen,	Nov.	25, 1742
Eagan, Timothy to Hester Wilson,	Sept.	1, 1745
Eddy, Mary to Zebulon Spency,	May	11, 1746

Easton, Job to Sussannah Gereld,	June 10, 1750
Ellery, William, Jr., to — Remmington	Oct. 11, 1750
Easton, Mary to Capt. Gardner,	Sept. 16, 1753
Edmonds, Ann to Richard Humphreys,	Nov. 1. 1753
Eckstein, Gottlieb to Katharine Burruway,	Aug. 19, 1754
England, Mary to Benjamin Burtis,	Sept. 1, 1754
Exceen, Sarah to Richard Moore,	Nov. 12, 1754
Exceen, William to Elizabeth Ash,	Sept. 13, 1755
Eldredge, Benjamin to Mary Gardner,	Aug. 22, 1756
Even, John to Mary Hayward,	Sept. 22, 1756
Eyres, Thomas to Amy Tillinghast,	July 12, 1759
Erwin, Edward to Abby Stanhope,	Dec. 30, 1759
Eldridge, Dorothy to Thomas Chadwick,	July 13, 1760
Ellery, Christopher to Mary Vernon,	Nov. 26, 1760
Elirer, Isaac to Ra—— Isaacs,	Oct. 7, 1761
Edmonds, Katharine to James Smith,	Nov. 15, 1761
Easton, Freelope to William Gubbins,	April 26, 1764
Easton, Ann to Daniel Spencer,	Sept. 18, 1764
Elliot, Robert to Abigail Searing,	July 21, 1765
Easton, Wait to Rouse Potter,	Dec 20, 1765
Earl, Thomas to Mary Tripp,	May 14, 1767
Eldred, —— to Mary Marryott,	Nov. 19, [1767]
Ellery, Benjamin to Mehitable Redwood,	Jan. 22, 1769
Easton, Nicholas to Abigail Earl,	Aug. 7, 1772
Easton, Rebecca to James Davis,	Sept. 4, 1776
Emmons, Elizabeth to James Gouffran,	Feb. 4, 1781
Ellery, Elizabeth to Samuel Vernon,	Dec. 31, 1784
Evans, Rhoda to Jethro Delano,	Sept. 14, 1785
Eddy, Michael, Jr., to Phebe Wilbor,	Sept. 7, 1787
Ellery, Christopher to Clarissa Bird,	Oct. 22, 1792
Ellery, Mehitable to Christopher Champ- lin.	April 14, 1793
Ely, Hepsa to Gold S. Stilliman,	Sept. 17, 1801
Eddy, Joseph W. to Ann Robbins,	May 5, 1822
Earl, Harriett to Stephen Cornell,	Sept. 28, 1823

Edwards, Daniel, Jr., to Clarrissa Gifford,	Jan. 29, 1826
Eddy, Sarah Ann to Micah Spencer,	Sept. 5, 1836
Eldred, Sarah to Ebenezer Briggs,	Mar. 8, 1840
Eustis, William to Ann Barker,	Mar. —, 1843
Eddy, William to Harriett Tripp,	Aug. 8, 1743
Esbeck, Phebe to William Sisson,	Aug. 14, 1843
Essex, James to Martha Burdick,	July 16, 1844
Easton, Edward to Abby Howard,	Jan. 25, 1846

*(to be continued.)*

## RHODE ISLAND COLONIAL LAND EVIDENCE.

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ABSTRACTS FROM THE ORIGINAL RECORDS IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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DEED. RICHARD KNIGHT TO LAWRENCE TURNER.—Richard Knight, of Newport, for a certain sum of money, conveys to Lawrence Turner, of Newport, four acres of land, bounded, *W.* by the land of Richard Knight and to begin at a dead tree, next the land of said Lawrence Turner, at the south-west corner, and so to range to a living tree on the north-west corner, and from thence, down to the highway, as the fence runs. *Sd* fence to be maintained forever by *sd* Lawrence Turner. Date, Dec. 5, 1658. Witness, Will Jefferay and Richard Bulgar. [Vol. 1. p. 30.]

DEED. RICHARD KNIGHT TO GEORGE KENRICH.—Richard Knight, of Newport, conveys to George Kenrich, of Providence, 12 acres of land in —, bounded *N.* by land of James Weeden. *E.* by the highway to the common. *S.* by land of Lawrence Turner. *W.* by land of *sd* Richard Knight. The said Geo. Kenrich to “heave out two rods, next to James Weeden, for a highway”, only for the use of *sd* Richard Knight, and *sd* Geo. Kenrich to pay *sd* Richard Knight 20 shillings an acre in

merchantable peage at the rate of eight to a penny of white or four of black, or "equivalent." Sd George to make and forever maintain the fence against sd Richard Knight, and Lawrence Turner is to maintain the fence between said Geo. Kenrich and himself; dated Dec. 22, 1656. Signed by Richard Knight and witnessed by Will Jefferay & Obadiah Holme. Recorded May 28, 1673. [Vol. 1, p. 31.]

DEED. GEORGE KENRICH TO LAWRENCE TURNER.—George Kenrich, leather dresser, for a sum of money, conveys to Lawrence Turner, Sr., mason, the above tract of land [Knight to Kenrich] Dec. 28, 1673. Witness James Barker and John Cranston, deed signed by George Kenrich and Jane Kenrich. [Vol. 1, p. 31.]

DEED. WILLIAM JEFFERAY TO LAWRENCE TURNER AND TOBIAS SAUNDERS.—William Jefferay, of Newport, conveys to Lawrence Turner and Tobias Saunders a parcel of land in Newport 67 rods in length and 57 rods in breadth, being the eastern part of Wm. Jefferay's land, bounded *E.* by the highway between the aforesaid lands and the land of Clement Weaver, Jr. *S.* by a highway leading to the Milne of Newport. *N.* by land of Richard Knight. *W.* by the land of sd Jefferay, or that which he sold to Henry Stevens, of Newport; date, March 27, 1653-4. Signed by Will Jefferay. Witnesses, Mordecai Cranett by his mark, and Wm. Lytherland.

DEED OF GIFT.—JOHN PAINE, OF BOSTON, MERCHANT, TO HIS CHILDREN.—"Whereas on my marriage with Sarah Parker, my late wife, I received a fair estate from my hon'd father-in-law, Richard Parker, Gent., and whereas my said wife Sarah, deceased, Jan. 25, 1666; therefore, my three children being minors, request my loving friends, Nathaniel Paine, of Rehoboth, and Joseph Tayntor, of Watertown, as my ffeoffes in trust, to take charge of the estate granted for the benefit of my three children, Sarah,

Hannah and Ann Paine, their heirs, &c., viz.: that northernmost part of Prudence Island, towards Providence, and running south to the fence across the Island, between the lands let unto John Smith, and those let unto William Allin, which fence is the S. bounds, the Bay surrounding it on all other sides, being 600 acres, more or less. Reserving control of rents and profits to myself during my life, and other reservations. Dated July 20, 1669. Witness, Ed. Paine and Wm. Howard. Signed by Jno. Paine. Possession by Truf & Twig, Aug. 19, 1673, in presence of John Smith, Wm. Allin and John Snook. [Vol. 1, pp. 50-51.]

AGREEMENT.—Frances Vahan and her son, Walter Clarke, by advice of the guardians of said Walter, his brothers-in-law, Mr. Barker and Capt. Cranston.

*Imprimis.* The said Walter is to have the dwelling-house wherein Mrs. Vahan now lives, with the yards, garden and orchard and the grass plot next the sea, before the house and the barn, and little Barnfield and great Barnfield, and the ground called the meadow, butting upon Mr. Easton's ground, Mr. Brenton's ground, lately bought of Goodman Champlin, Goodman Clifton's lands, and Mr. Arnold's, and 60 acres, more or less, by Marmaduke Ward's land, which is Walter's inheritance, his mother to have use and possession until Sept. 29 next, or until tobacco is cured.

Also, the half of the house called the strong Walter house, wherein Goodman Moone now lives, with the land thereto belonging, is to be sold by said Mrs. Frances Vahan, to pay debts. Also, the land called the farm, butting on Mr. Coggeshall's farm and Goodman Bull's, with the swamp butting upon Goodman Bull's and Marmaduke Ward's meadows, is to remain with cattle; household goods is to remain with Mrs. Frances for herself and the rest of Jeremiah Clarke's children. The house which

Capt. John Cranston now lives in, with the land belonging, is to be Capt. Cranston's as appears by deed.

Walter Clarke is to confirm to Mr. Arnold by deed, a piece of land, which he bo't of Capt. Clarke.

Mrs. Vahan is to pay all debts, &c.

Signed January 18, 1656, by Frances Vahan, James Barker, John Cranston and Walter Clarke. [Vol. 1, pp. 56-57.]

GOV. CODDINGTON'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—“Boston, in Massachusetts Bay, in New England. Whereas, there was an agreement of eighteen persons, to make purchase of some place to the southward for a plantation, whither they resolved to remove, for which end some of them was sent out to view a place for themselves and such others as they should take in to the liberty of freemen and purchasers with them, and upon their view was purchased Rhode Island, with some small neighboring islands and privileges of grass and wood of the Islands in the bay and main adjoining, and whereas the sale of the said purchase from the Indians hath ever since lain in the hands of Wm. Coddington, Esq., which being a great trouble to the aforesaid purchasers and freemen: I, the said William Coddington, Esq., do by this writing promise to deliver the said Deeds of the purchase, together with what Records is in my hands, belonging to the said purchasers and freemen into the hands of such as the major part of the purchasers and freemen shall appoint to receive them, and do hereby declare that I, the said Wm. Coddington, Esq., have no more in the purchase of right than any other of the purchasers or freemen, Received or shall be received in by them, but only for my own proportion. In witness whereof, I have put my hand this 14th April, 1652. WILLIAM CODDINGTON.”

Witness. { Robert Knight,  
              { George Muning.

Recorded April 7, 1673 by John Sandford. [Vol 1, p. 77.]

JOHN COGGESHALL'S DIVORCE.—“To all Christian people to whom this may come, greeting: These grounds subscribed, evinceth the cause to be just for which I, John Coggeshall on Newport, R. I., have divorced my late wife. Whereas, by the ordinance of God, those that are married, having due ground, are not only tolerated, but are commanded to give a bill of Divorce to those that are not helps according to the Institution, or make null the covenant of marriage, and forasmuch as you, Elizabeth Baulston, whom I espoused, and from whom expected, according to the Institution, a meete help and according to the covenant you made with me to perform all the duties and offices that a wife ought to perform, yet notwithstanding have you (after long — and much tenderness that I have used, and all endeavors to persuade and — you to confirm) so far, failed, neglected and utterly refused to perform the marriage covenant with me and by your incessant and urgent importunity to be divorced and to be set free, strongly protesting that by some kind of Inforcement, constrainedly you engaged with me, and that now through helpless inability, you were constrained to be thus averse, in which Respects being necessitated and to prevent the dangerous consequences Incident to such a condition, it being as I undoubtedly believe and judge the holy pleasure of the most high, that I should (the premises considered) give you a bill of divorce and send you away, out of my house. Therefore, by these presents, do I declare to you and to all whom it may concern, that I have and do divorce you, and thus civilly send you away, according to the Divine Ordinances, and to prevent the dangerous consequences incident to such a condition, being fully persuaded that your Love was never firm towards me, and therefore discovering that neither God nor nature had given you that conjugal election towards me, which I expected and desired, and thereby being utterly disabled

from being a meet wife according to the Institutist's mind, or to perform the covenant of marriage union with me. And although I am tender and deplore your condition, as my own, yet I am forced to give you this dismissal, to denounce the dissolution of that marriage covenant made between us. On witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this present 3d of October, 1654.

Signed,                      JOHN COGGESHALL."

"This sheweth that this above prescribed is a true copy of the Divorce which my late husband, John Coggeshall, gave me; and what is written in the bill of Divorce is true and by me desired. Witness my hand and seal this 3d of Oct., 1654. Signed, ELIZABETH BAULSTON, by her mark.

Witness, Thos. Cornell and Henry Bull. Recorded Aug 2, 1676."

Providence, 25th, 3d, 1655 (soe called).

"Whereas Mr. John Coggeshall exhibited his Petition to ye colony Court of Commissioners, for a legal discharge from his late wife, Elizabeth Baulston; and whereas, his case was publicly known, and that he was found to be (after many legal examinations) an innocent, suffering person, and also themselves mutually had given to each other a discharge, under their hands and seals, before witnesses. The court abovesaid, appointed me to declare, and I therefore, by these presents, do declare unto all men that the said John Coggeshall is absolutely free from all matrimonial engagements to the said Elizabeth Baulston, and that he is absolutely free and at his liberty to contract another marriage.

[Signed] ROGER WILLIAMS, President.

Recorded Aug. 21, 1676; John Coggeshall, Recorder."

[Vol. 1, pp. 114, 115.]

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

## NOTES.

RICHARD MEW AND HIS DESCENDANTS.—Richard Mew, of Patliff, parish of Stepney, Middlesex, merchant (London, Eng.), was one of the proprietors of West New Jersey, as he signed the “concession and agreement” (form government) in 1676, with many others.

In 1677 Richard Mew purchased other proprieties of William Penn and others, trustees of Edward Byllynge. Edward Byllynge was his debtor in £100, and he accepted the land in West New Jersey in discharge of said debt. Richard Mew had a son Noel Mew; he came to America and first settled on a tract of 1972 acres of land, he had to locate near Marlton, Burlington Co., N. J.; his residence was on a farm late James Wills, Esq. A run of water power bears the name of “Noel’s Run.” He married an Indian girl and removed to Newport, R. I. He lived in Newport in 1658-1686. He is called Noel Mew, of Newport, R. I., merchant. He died 1696. His children were:

- I. Richard (living in Newport in 1709).
- II. Mary, married Michael Wanton.
- III. Patience, died young.

Michael and Mary Wanton had a son Stephen, who married Mary Clarke, of Jamestown, R. I., April 7, 1736. He is called Stephen Wanton, of Scituate, of Mass. He became the owner of his grandfather’s land in West New Jersey, and made several surveys in his own name and he sold several tracts. After his death his widow, Mary Wanton, made Samuel Mifflin, of Philadelphia, her attorney to have charge of her lands in New Jersey.

In 1866 an important trial, involving title to land was heard before Judge Elmer in Atlantic Co., N. J., in which I happened to be a witness. In his reminiscences of the bench and bar he notices the case as follows: “The plaintiff claimed under an original

survey made by one Stephen Wanton in 1750, a deed was produced purporting to have been made by Stephen Wanton in 1832 as sole heir of the first Stephen Wanton. The deed was attached. A Mr. Gould, of Yonkers, N. Y., was produced who said he was a descendant of Stephen Wanton, and had the family genealogy; he testified that no such man as Stephen Wanton lived in 1832." This is but an abstract of the article. Much pains was taken to discover the descendants of Stephen Wanton. J. C.

Haddenfield, N. J., July 18, 1881.

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LETTER FROM ROBERT ROBINSON TO FRANCIS BRINLEY, 1749.—"Sir: Not having yet heard of Mr. Lechmere's arrival I thought proper to acquaint you with an odd affair that lately has been acted here, viz: On Tuesday, the 18th, one John Clarke (one of Mr. Whipple's Masters) informed the Deputy Governor, Mr. Ellery, that a French ship on the back of Connonicut, was seen going up the river. His honor thought fit (instead of sending to the custom house officers) to send for Gov. Greene to Warwick, who came to Newport on the first notice, called a council and upon mature deliberation, finding they could not act in the affair sent the next day, being Wednesday, for Mr Wanton, but before Mr. Wanton with aids could be got ready it was 4 P. M., at which time he sent to me to come and carry the colours, which I sent him. On Saturday morning I met with him at the office; he then told me he had been up the river as far as Warwick, but that the French vessel was gone; I asked him if he got the Governor's warr't, he told me that the warr't was given to one Bennett, a constable. I asked him if it was not directed to him and that if Bennett was not to assist him, which he owned was true, but that Bennett would not part with the warr't to him. By this management, sir, you may see how the power of the King's officers is eclips'd and what hopes there can ever be of preventing illicit trade while the constitution contains thus. There are other vessels daily dropping in from the straits under pretence of being leaden with salt only, when it is too fragrant that other valuable goods are brought in. If a surveyors general won't represent such things home, I fear it will be to little purpose for any inferior officer to do it, and I am very sure no inferior officer can do his duty without the Governor's assistance, which long ago has been refused me by every Gov. ever since 1738, even to this very Gov. Green, and now is refused Mr. Wanton. As to your instructions, I can safely

say I have not yet seen or been present at the swearing of one Master that enterer'd ———, or to one hogsh'd of mellass's shipt off from here, tho' several of both sorts have been done since the instructions were sent. I am weary of complaining, therefore don't care to trouble you, but am of the opinion, whilst he continues coll't, it will be as it was in the beginning. I shall take it as a favor, sir, if you will please to know from Sir Henry Frankland, the coll't, whether Ed. Stanley, Esq, the comm., be the son of Sir John Stanley, the late comm., dec'd, or his nephew, or what relation to him, because my interest is very much concerned, and the favour of your answer will be acknowledged by, sir, your most obt. humble servant,

ROBERT ROBINSON.

Newport, July the 27, 1749."

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S. COOKE, JR., TO THE ASSESSORS OF NEWPORT, 1781.—  
 "These may certify that I, the subscriber, am not posses'd of one foot of land or stick of a building in this towne of Newport or any other place. That I sold the lease of White Hall farm for twelve hundred dollars is true, near six hundred of which I paid the college for five years Rent and Int'st, and the other cannot get with all the address am master ———, that I am at this present not possessed of more cash than sufficient to discharge the daily expenses of my family. I have a horse and cow, the first of which is more expensive than profit but cannot sell him; which, with a few bushels of grain, is all my estate, and to this I attest an oath, and hope the gentlemen will consider the above circumstances and rate me accordingly.

S. COOKE, JR.

Newport, 9th June, 1781."

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WITCHCRAFT IN R. I. IN 1672.—I copy the following from the unpublished Colonial Records of R. I.: "We doe award that Stephen Sebeere shall acknowledge unto Henry Palmer that he hath done Ronge unto him and his wife, in saying that his wife is a witch, and would prove her so. We doe award that Henry Palmer shall acknowledge unto Stephen Sebeere that he hath done him Ronge in calling of him the said Stephen ffrench dog, "ffrench roug."

Arbitrators { JOHN EASTON,  
 JAMES BARKER.

Recorded Feb. 27, 1672; John Sanford, Recorder.

G. W. C.

SINGULAR MARRIAGE CEREMONY. - I notice in No 3, Vol. 1, page 191, an account of the marriage in South Kingstown in 1720, of Thomas Culverwell and Abigail his wife, after she had gone four times across the highway in only her shift and hair lace, and no other clothing, joined in marriage by George Hazard, Justice. The question is asked, "What law of our State called for this degradation of the bride?"

Now, about 1780 (as it has not been convenient to see the records of Hopkinton, cannot tell the precise date), David Lewis was married to Mrs. Jimima Hill at midnight where four roads met, the bride dressed only in her chemise for the purpose of avoiding the payment of her husband's debts. She was a woman of deep piety and much respected. I just recollect seeing her when a very old woman, some fifty or sixty years ago.

A similar case occurred in the town of Richmond some ninety years ago, when Thomas Kenyon, a widower, married the widow Sarah Collins, who was dressed only in a chemise reaching to her feet. The ceremony was performed between daylight and dark, where four roads met, for the purpose of Kenyon's not being obliged to pay the debts of Mrs. Collins' former husband. My next neighbor, a woman of eighty, was well acquainted with the parties. Whether or not the Town Records mention the manner of these two marriages I cannot say.

M. S. P.

Potter Hill, R. I., June 29, 1881.

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ANDREW WILLET, OF NORTH KINGSTOWN, R. I., AND HIS ESTATE.—I find the following among some old papers, which may be of value to some of the readers of the HISTORICAL MAGAZINE. The only hint to its authenticity is the endorsement "*Genealogy—Carpenier vs. Carpenter.*" "Andrew Willet on the sixteenth day of March, 1711-12, made his last will and testament, and gave his farm in North Kingstown to his sons Francis and Thomas Willet, to be equally divided when Thomas should be 21 years of age, and in the division, Francis to have the first choice. Andrew died 6th April, 1712. Thomas was born 13th May, 1696, attained the age of 21 years, and it is said, agreed with his brother Francis respecting a division of the farm, and a wall was afterwards set up on the supposed dividing line, but no record was made of the partition. Thomas Willet afterwards on the 28th Jan., 1723-4, made his last will and testament, and devised his farm on Boston Neck to Fran-

cis Willet in tail general with remainder over in fee simple to Willet Carpenter and William Pease, his nephews, as tenants in common. Francis Willet died without issue in 1776. Wm. Pease died June 23, 1733, without issue, leaving his brother Francis and three sisters. Frances Pease first took the estate and died in 1735, after which the estate descended to his sisters, Ann, Judith, and Martha Pease. William Pease's remainder, in the farm vested in them which they held as coparceners until their death. Judith Pease, June 22d, 1755, died without issue, whereupon her brother Simon Pease became entitled according to law to his third part of the remainder devised William Pease Afterwards to wit: on the 3d Oct, 1755, Martha Pease also died, and thereupon her third part of said remainder vested in her said brother, Simon Pease. Simon Pease died 24th Nov., 1777, without issue, leaving the children of his sister, Mary Stoddard, his newphews and heirs at law to wit: Robert Stoddard, Simon Stoddard and William Stoddard. Afterwards to wit: on the 20th April, 1779, Simon P. Stoddard died, whereupon two-thirds of William Pease's interest in said farm vested in the surviving brothers. Ann Carpenter died in 1777, leaving her grandchildren, Simon P. Cornell and Martha Cornell, her heirs at law; thereupon the other third of William Pease's moiety of said farm vested in them, and they are now the lawful heirs of the same, to wit: Robert Stoddard and William Stoddard of two-thirds, and Simon P. Cornell, and Martha Cornell of the other third. Willet Carpenter died 13th Nov., 1732-3, without issue, leaving his eldest brother, Joseph Carpenter, his heir at law, who died 1766 or 1767, leaving his eldest son Lewis Carpenter, who has since died, leaving children who are the heirs at law of all the moiety bequeathed by Thomas Willet to his nephew, Willet Carpenter."

CHAPMAN.

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QUERIES.

7.—Can you inform me what the salary of the Gov. of R. I. was in 1700? [The salary of the Gov. and assistants for 1695 was fixed by law as follows, viz: "It is enacted and ordered by the General Assembly and authority thereof: That there shall be a certain salary for Governor, Dep. Gov., and for every assistant, annually, to wit: ten pounds a year for the Governor, and six pounds for the

Dep. Gov., and four pounds a year for every assistant, to be paid by the Treasurer." — Ed.]

8. — Can any of your readers give any information relative to the manufacture of Potash in Newport? In 1753 Moses Lopez was granted a patent to manufacture the same as follows: "Whereas, Moses Lopez, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Merchant, represented unto this assembly that the manufacture of potash in this colony, will be of great advantage to the government, provided it can be done in a right manner; that it will prove a good remittance to Great Britain in return for such goods as we have occasion of from thence, and will be the means of lowering the price of silver, gold and European goods; and by sending to our mother country a commodity which is very much wanted there, will be serving them in high degree, and thereby procure them favor, with many other advantages, that he, the said Moses, by the assistance of a particular friend that is not in this country, hath made himself master of the true art and mystery of making potash, which is known to very few in the kingdom; that he can carry it on to the great advantage of the colony, and at the same time make a reasonable profit for himself; and upon the whole, prayed this assembly to grant him a patent for the manufacturing of potash in this colony for the term of ten years, and prohibit all other persons whatsoever from setting up and carrying on that trade and business in this colony, excepting such as shall work under him and by his direction; and also to prohibit the carrying any ashes out of this colony into the neighboring governments on any pretence whatsoever, upon such penalties as this assembly may deem proper; one half to the informer and the other half to the treasury of the town where the offence shall be committed. And as the said Moses Lopez will have occasion of all the ashes in the colony more than the inhabitants will be obliged to keep for their own use, he shall be willing to pay them a reasonable price therefor; and this assembly have taken the premises into consideration— Do vote, resolve and act, and it is voted, resolved and acted that the prayer of Moses Lopez be, and the same is hereby granted, provided he shall carry on the business aforesaid and that £5 be the penalty for every bushel of ashes that shall be transported into the neighboring governments, or any other part of the world."

The above extract from the proceedings of the Gen. Assembly of R. I., 1754, is the only instance of the mention of the manufac-

ture of Potash that I am aware of, if your readers can give further information I am sure it will interest many. MAC.

9.—What has become of the old plate that was taken from the old Liberty tree? The older plate, together with the one on the tree when cut down, should be placed in the Redwood Library. C.

10.—Can you give me the date of the charter of the old "Fellowship Club" of Newport? Who were charter members and when was its name changed to the "Marine Society?" C.

[The "Fellowship Club" was organized in Newport, Dec. 5, 1752, incorporated June 15, 1754. The charter was renewed and altered June 15, 1785, and incorporated by the name of the "Marine Society." The following named were the charter members in 1754: Benjamin Wickham, Joseph Bull, James Cahone, Charles Bardin, William Sergeant, John Maudsley, Samuel Cooper, Robert Rodman, Israel Brayton, James Duncan, George Croswell, Robert Stoddard, John Coddington, Michael Molton, Gideon Wanton, Jr., Samuel Dyre, Jr., John Dennis, Peter Dordin and William Freeborn. In 1785, Oliver Ring Warner, Thomas Rumreill and Christopher Ellery, in behalf of the society, petitioned to the General Assembly, asking that the charter be renewed and the name changed to the "Marine Society," which was granted. The following named are mentioned in the new charter: Oliver Ring Warner, Thomas Rumreill, Christopher Ellery, John Thurston, Peleg Clarke, William Ladd, John Northam, William Minturn, George Champlin, Joseph Gardner, William Shaw, Samuel Lawton, William Engs, John Lawton, John Hull, Charles Handy, Jr., Benjamin Sayer, Benjamin Pearce, Benj. Cozzens, Samuel Vernon, 2d, William Howland, Richard Chilcot, Peleg Clarke, Jr., and John Norris. The society is still in existence. CHAPMAN.]

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#### REPLIES.

To No. 1, page 64, Vol. 2. See an historical account of Massachusetts currency, J. B. Felt, Boston, 1839; on page 167 is given a print of the "sword in hand money" with an account of the same. Also proceedings of the "American Antiquarian Society", April 26, 1866, pp. 27-66. J. C.

Boston, Aug. 29, 1881.

THE  
NEWPORT HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

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NO. 3.

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VOL. 2

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MR. HUNTER'S ADDRESS BEFORE REDWOOD  
LIBRARY AND ATHENÆUM.

AUGUST 24TH, 1847.

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*(Continued from page 96.)*

You have thus revealed to you a glimpse of our infant condition. It had all the soundness and sweetness of infancy. Our serenity was, however, for a year or two discomposed by the mysterious, and to this hour unexplained, aspiration of Coddington. He went to England. He aimed at, and obtained from the council of state the government of this island for life. Coddington was moderate in his ambition. He did not seek to make himself a lord palatinate, sole proprietor of the soil, with power to transmit to his heirs his estate and his office. He was to govern the island by a council, chosen by the people, and approved by himself. There was, even in this plan, the element, the possibility of a tyranny instinctively discerned, abhorred and resisted by the people of Rhode Island. They deemed it a violation of their liberties and purchases (is this "franchises"?) as granted and secured by charter. Ultimate and enduring good was elicited

from a slight and transient evil. The people immediately despatched Roger Williams, of Providence, and John Clarke, of Newport, to England, as their agents, and they easily procured an order from the council of state to vacate or suspend Coddington's commission. This order is dated in October, 1652. After a temporary but an embittered struggle, which disturbed the whole community, Coddington and his friends submitted. Williams returned home in 1651. Clarke remained in England, the sole agent, the able minister plenipotentiary of the whole colony. His full powers were renewed in 1660, the year of the Restoration. Heretical Rhode Island has had a hard fate. John Clarke, a scholar, a gentleman, a divine, but yet conversant with men of the world, and knowing how to touch and jostle with them without being soiled, has been charged, as Cranmer was before him, with suppleness and compliance. He flattered, so says a splenetic envy, a profligate monarch, and obtained, from the easiness of his temper, the concession of a charter, unprecedented in its privileges and endowments, and, under the form of a corporation, bestowing all the essentials of a well organized republic, complete separation of Church and State, and an unlimited "liberty of conscience." Nay more, the King, after he had granted it, virtually excluded himself from any interference with it. He had no Vice Roy. He had no veto. It was not with the King, but with his chancellor and prime minister, the great Lord Clarendon, the champion of the English Episcopacy, that Clarke had to negotiate. Clarendon could not be averse to grant to Rhode Island the same form of political structure that he had the day before granted to Connecticut, and as to that prominent golden clause of unlimited liberty of conscience—the richest sentence in English political literature—it was an enlarged and embellished expression of a similar thought in the King's declaration from Breda,

drawn up by Clarendon himself. Though in aiming at success by all fair efforts of a gentle, dignified, but earnest diplomacy, Clarke, as a plenipotentiary, did but his duty, he was overwhelmed with the grateful applause of his contemporaries ; but he deserves, moreover, the solid and enduring fame which impartial history bestows upon those who are eminently great and worthy.

It is unnecessary to state, with expansion of detail, the early events of our island history. The salubrity of our climate, the facility of entrance into our port, the extent and safety of our harbor, the liberal provisions of the charter of the colony, and of our municipal institutions, invited settlers, not only from the adjoining colonies, but from the southern, from the West Indies, and from Europe. The persecuted here found an asylum. The Jew flying from the tortures of the Portuguese inquisition, and the exiled Quaker, slowly and reluctantly moving from the field of his brothers' and sisters' martyrdom, met here.

There is nothing in the history of Rhode Island that reflects upon it more honor than its transactions with regard to the Society of Friends. It resisted or evaded every requisition for the exclusion of what Doctor MacSparan calls a "pestilent heresy." It addressed, in behalf of Friends, and in its self-vindication, letters of pith and moment, to the magistrates of Massachusetts ; to Cromwell, the Lord Protector of England, and to the reckless Charles II., after the Restoration. The Society of Friends soon formed a large part of our island community, and by consequence, of our elected magistrature. There is no article in their code, that prohibits perilous ocean adventure, or debars from the profits of peaceful commercial enterprise. They have never shown any marked aversion to accumulation, and their industry, their frugality—not parsimony—and above all, their integrity, have, for the most part, insured success in their undertakings. Our naviga-

tion, our commerce increased beyond all reasonable expectation. Borrowing the language of Berkeley, from his famous verses on the prospect of the arts and sciences in America, our ancestors seemed a race,

“Not such as Europe breeds in her decay,  
Such as she bred, when fresh and young,  
When heavenly flame did animate the clay.”

There are political economists who would hazard the assertion, that it was a fortunate circumstance of our early condition, that our island belonged at first, only to eighteen proprietors. They were, some of them—as has been already suggested—men of education and property, all of them men of business, and, as their words and deeds evince, men of uncommon vigor of character. Those who were the second but early comers, the first purchasers under the original proprietors, were also men of substance, and their farms were, compared with the general New England system, or even that of Providence, comparatively large. There was that solidity of property which inspired mutual confidence, established credit, and formed what, with a little deduction from strictness, may be denominated capital. That capital was made active, and diffused by trade. As in every other American colony, a great part of the first commercial dealings was with the Indians for beaver and other furs. This trade extended, as I have read in a letter of that time, some way beyond the Dutch Beverwick, that is, Albany. It required capital as well as enterprise and caution. An invoice of Indian goods, gunpowder, muskets, rum, toys, beads, blankets, duffield, vermilion, with scarlet cloth and false jewelry for the chief, run up to a considerable amount, while, at the same time, beaver was a safe and profitable remittance. On this island Mr. Francis Brinley was the chief mover in this species of commerce. I have it from tradition that he was a considerable land-holder in the county of Kent in England, and owner of houses in the mercantile part of

the city of London. He was a devoted Cavalier. He shed, to use the beautiful words that Hume borrowed without acknowledgment, unsuborned tears upon the death of the martyr, Charles the First. He was, for a time, an attendant on the fortunes and revelries of Charles the Second during his exile. All the family estates were subject to parliamentary sequestration, and after the restoration, tired of soliciting Clarendon for relief, and reminding the King of the promised and ample compensation for his services and sufferings, he accepted a grant, either of lands or office, in the Island of Barbadoes. The climate was not suited to his habits and constitution, and he came early to Rhode Island, with money in his pocket. He was much respected in his day. Business led him frequently to England. He was, as it were, the organ of intelligence and remittance between the colony and the mother country. Upon his return, on one occasion, from England, he came unexpectedly into the quarterly Town Meeting then in session, "whereupon," says the record "all the freemen rose." After his decease, his son, Francis Brinley, removed to Roxbury; at what precise time and from what motives I never heard. The Brinleys were considerable proprietors in the Narragansett Country, and one of them, either the father or the son, wrote a history of the transactions of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and the King's Province, that is, Narragansett. This book I have never seen, but it is extant, and one of the rich collection of the Massachusetts Historical Society. This book is more than once referred to by my friend Elisha R. Potter, in his early history of Narragansett. The best picture by Smibert I ever saw—and I have seen several—is that of the second Francis Brinley, his wife and his infant son, the late Francis Brinley, of Newport. The infant is lying in his mother's lap.

But other commercial enterprises were soon undertaken,

and with uncommon success. The trade with the English colonies, Jamaica, Barbadoes, Antigua, St. Kitts, became habitual. Sly voyages were occasionally made to the Dutch and French islands and settlements. We courted those enterprises around which danger loomed, where the risk was great and the profit immense. Skill and dexterity could evade Spanish ordinances, and, if there were an occasion, courage looked with contempt on a Spanish "Guarda Costa." We had a full share of the trade of the Bay of Honduras. We had parties that remained over the season, cutting logwood and mahogany. "Who's afraid to go to the bay," became a proverbial expression. They were engaged in privateering to a considerable extent during the reign of William the Third and Queen Anne, and, in Walpole's forced Spanish war, we fitted out private men-of-war, unequalled by those constructed in any part of his Majesty's dominions.

The population of the whole island in 1729, according to the returns of a census ordered by the Lord's Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, amounted to about five thousand five hundred; that of Providence, meaning the whole county of Providence, about four thousand, but the accuracy of these numbers is, in some degree, to be doubted. The people, as in the time of David, superstitiously dreaded this numbering of the people; they suspected schemes of taxation, or compulsory military service; the returning officers were in sympathy with the people, and these considerations cast a deep shade of suspicion over this "population" document. It must, however, be admitted, that in those early days there were no such prodigies of rapid settlement and advancement as there are in these. The old States, though they have not reached even the medium point of European fullness, can yet spare an occasional handful from their heap without its being missed, but it is the discontent of the European masses flying from

oppression and seeking an asylum in the land of the free, that forces upon belief, and renders visible and certain those present miracles of settlement and advancement which, to mere meditation, seem incredible and inconceivable. This island had no other than the scanty and ordinary supply of mere settlers, urged by the ordinary motives that affect the individual mind in that anxious concern of abandoning an old and seeking a new home.

"Eighty years ago," says Callender, writing in 1738, "perhaps the whole number of families in the whole colony were fewer than two hundred. The number of inhabitants of this town [Newport] has vastly increased within the last thirty years." He suggests "that this rate of increase cannot continue, because so many of the natives die in the West Indies. It is certain that a very great proportion who die between sixteen and sixty are lost at sea, or die in those islands, or bring home from thence those diseases which soon prove fatal to them here, though it is notorious how conducive to the recovery of health a voyage from those islands to the northern plantations is generally found, so that we have almost always some or other of their inhabitants here, for that end." To this general West India trade I have already adverted. The trade to Honduras was principally conducted by Friend Almy, the ancestor of William Almy, a native of this island, who showed himself in later times in conjunction with Slater and the venerable Moses Brown, to be as energetic in manufacturing enterprise as his ancestor had been in commercial. His name naturally introduces another, that of Godfrey Malbone, senior. From the revolution of 1688, England was either constantly at war with France and Spain, or in expectation of, or preparation for it. Rumors affecting the stocks or commercial speculations were constantly prevalent. Almy had four considerable vessels at the Bay of Honduras; they greatly outstaid their time;

a French or Spanish war had either broken out or was deemed inevitable; no insurance, or but at a ruinous rate, could be procured; the strong, and in general, calm mind of Almy, was disturbed; nearly his all was at stake. His friend Malbone, at their club—aye! club—for Rhode Island friends, the Goulds, the Scotts, the Richardsons and Robinsons at that day were neither anti-social or ascetic—rallied him upon his low spirits, and upon being distinctly told the cause, which he before presumed, offered his bond for the full amount of the value of the vessels, cargoes, outfits, &c., &c. The offer was accepted, the bond was duly executed, Almy was indemnified from loss, and his over anxiety of mind relieved. Malbone's share in the transaction was, at the time, deemed beyond measure, rash and extravagant; what was, however, a mere indemnity to Almy, proved a large increase of fortune to Malbone. A few days after, one of the vessels arrived and brought intelligence of the rest. They all arrived and anchored in good safety in this harbor. Godfrey Malbone was of an opulent family of Princess Anne county, Virginia, Cavaliers, adherents of the Stuarts, and of the high church party of the Church of England; so were many of the first settlers of lower Virginia. He was, from a boy, strong-willed, eccentric and chivalric, disposed to adventure and the sea. He had read of Drake and Raleigh, of their own romantic captain, John Smith, and the Buccaneers; and at an early age, so is the tradition, ran away from school, or rather from a stern private tutor, a non-juring priest, imported from Trinity College, Dublin. He showed a bitter aversion to the noble science of prosody, and put to rout the whole cohort of pentameters, hexameters, trochaics, anapaests, dactyles and spondees. His intermediate adventures by sea or land I cannot tell. His settlement on this island must have been some years before the beginning of the last century. With

strong prejudices, with energy, and, as it were, with the prerogative of character, he was brave, liberal, and soft-hearted to a fault. He was, for a time, the genius of the commerce of the island. He engaged in everything, and for years was successful in everything. He was engaged in the West India trade, of course, and with most other merchants of this island, in the African slave trade ; for philanthropy had not as yet taught the enormity of this traffic and affixed to it the odium and detestation of modern times ; on the contrary, with untouched consciences, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, and even Friends engaged emulously in this traffic ; they showed themselves proud of, and grateful to the mother country, for the Assiento treaty with Spain, and were solicitous not only to share, but to forestall and outdo her in the so-deemed innocent enjoyment of its benefits. In this traffic Boston and our Puritan friends were our competitors and our superiors. The course and the pecuniary advantages of this traffic are fully set forth in the able papers drawn up here, and presented by our agent, Richard Partridge, himself a Friend, to the Lord's Commissioners of Trade and the Parliament during the memorable contest in regard to the Sugar Bill.

In this colony, and particularly in this town, we were eminent in privateering. It was honorable and patriotic, encouraged by our legislature and the ministers of the Crown. We must have had official intelligence here, that a Spanish war was inevitable, and received authority to commence hostilities against Spain early in the summer, for in August the Assembly authorized the Governor to grant commissions to private men-of-war against Spain and the subjects thereof. The official declaration of war was in October, 1739. Godfrey Malbone fitted out the first privateer and became—to adopt the language of my deceased friend, Henry Bull, in his valuable memoir of

Rhode Island—largely and successfully engaged in that pursuit. He built two large ships of war of twenty-two guns each. They sailed on their first cruise for the Spanish main on the 24th of December, 1745. They were peremptorily ordered out by their sturdy owner, though a northeast snow-storm was prevailing. Tradition attributes this to superstition. It says: "The stars were consulted in their courses, and the planets noted in their conjunctions, and the day, the hour and the minute fixed by astrological calculation. But the impatience and impetuosity of all the parties, the owner, the captains and the crews, are sufficient causes of this lamentable rashness. It was intended to anticipate Anson in the capture of the Spanish galleon. "The galleon! the galleon! the Neustra Senora de Caradonga," was the watch-cry. These ships were never heard from again. They probably dashed against each other and thus perished. More than two hundred widows of this town were left to bewail this sad event.

In this same year twenty rich prizes were brought into this port. During all this naval activity this colony was not remiss in military operations by land. The bold conception of the capture of Louisburg belongs to Massachusetts; its happy completion to the united efforts of all the New England colonies and the unexpected coöperation of the British fleet under Admiral Warren. The Massachusetts Legislature, by a majority of one only, after a protracted discussion, resolved to invite the other colonies to unite for the purpose of reducing Louisburg. This has been well described as a gigantic project. Its fortifications were scientifically constructed, and deemed impregnable. All but the New England colonies refused. In Rhode Island there was no hesitation. Their whole navy, consisting of the colony sloop *Tartar* and a transport, were fitted out. Two hundred and fifty men were raised.

Godfrey Malbone, agent for Massachusetts, requested and obtained permission to raise a regiment of volunteers in Rhode Island, to be paid by Massachusetts. This war was terminated by the definite treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in October, 1749. But during the languid preliminary negotiations which began early in the spring of that year, military operations in the colonies almost ceased.

This structure was erected in 1749. Its architect was Peter Harrison; he had been the assistant architect of Van Brugh in the erection of the Duke of Marlborough's palace at Woodstock. Van Brugh was the author of licentious comedies and magnificent churches. A malicious but witty epigram says of him :

"Lie heavy on him earth, for he  
Laid many a heavy load on thee."

Harrison was undeniably a man of science and taste. Survey the public and private buildings of this era. Trinity church, the North Market, the State House, the Malbone, Town House, the Wanton house, the Matthew Cozzens, now the Collins, house [now 1881, Henry Bull's], disfigured as they all have been by time, by the spoliations of war, and by modern improvements. Any investigator comparing them with what existed in any capital of any one of the colonies at the same time, must admit in this age, what was cheerfully admitted in that, that little precocious Rhode Island proper stood at least equal to any, and that comparison is unaided by any reference to the Malbone country house, which preceded them all in point of time, and surpassed them all in tasteful magnificence. It is evident there were at this era of 1747, allowing half a generation on each side of it, the moneyed and the mental means, the taste, and, if you will moralize, the profusion and the recklessness to do all this. It had now to endure the inconveniences, if not miseries, of the transition state. It is one of the strange effects of war,

that peace is not, except to a philanthropic mind, an immediate blessing or relief. Debility succeeds to excitement and excess. Our prosperity was of a growth too rapid to be enduring ; its causes, transient and evanescent ; a return to the dull pursuits of civil life, irksome. Our colonial currency was sadly depreciated ; public debts were to be paid, and our Legislature resorted to the colonial panacea, an emission of more paper money.

To the mother country, peace was an unalloyed good. The system of monopoly was, in some degree, relaxed, and commerce and manufactures encouraged. It was an era of great men, political and literary. Pitt and Mansfield, Hardwicke and Chesterfield adorned this period. Swift had published his *Gulliver*, and Johnson, his *Dictionary* ; Hume, in retirement at the family house of his noble ancestor, was composing those works which, perhaps, above all others, have had the most permanent effect for good or ill upon the human mind. Clarke, Butler, Berkeley, Bentley, Tillotson, Waterman, Hoadley and Congers Middleton, with no close uniformity of theory, were defending and exalting the Established Church, and Wesley and Whitefield, nursed on its bosom, and professing for it an undiminished regard, were, perhaps unconsciously compromising its greatness, and usurping its influence.

To a great military power, like France, a durable peace is an unnatural predicament. Galissonier, the Governor of Canada, and De la Jonquier, its General, were the early and able concerters of the French scheme of American conquest and dominion. Neither in her own previous history, nor in that of any other country, is there such an instance of deliberate deception as the court of France then exhibited. Indian treaties had been formed, a line of forts had been extended northward and westward from the Lakes to the Mississippi. Acadia, ceded to the English, and bearing the new name of Nova Scotia, but inhabited

almost wholly by Frenchmen, was practised upon and occupied, rather than invaded. Hostilities had actually commenced in America, and a formidable fleet was preparing in Brest and Rochefort, and on the eve of departure, yet to the very last moment the court of France, through its ambassador, the Duke of Mirepoix, gave the strongest denials of all such preparations, and the strongest assurances of its friendship. In this country there was no surprise or alarm. War was a fact. The movement in the British House of Commons on this subject was on the 25th of March, 1755, whereas here, early in 1754, the scheme of the Albany convention was matured, and Stephen Hopkins and Martin Howard, Jr., appointed delegates. In January and February, 1755, the General Assembly passed an act to raise troops for his Majesty's service, and to provide fresh provisions et cetera for the troops expected from Europe. They raised a troop of horse for the town of Newport. They enacted a new and efficient militia law. This statement, showing an anticipation of the movements of the mother country and the colonies generally, of this little colony in particular, must now seem strange, but it is true. This war, which now in common parlance we call the Old French War, deeply affected our social and commercial relations.

Providence now beginning to appreciate, as it appears, almost unconsciously, the safety and superiority of its position at the head of navigation, shared in the advantages of this war. I say advantages, because it must be evident to every eye, that the Narragansett Bay, unoccupied by an enemy, is the very spot which experienced seamen would select for every operation of hazardous commerce or naval enterprise. At Providence there was, at this period, a man of deep and original thought and persevering reading; one who read through and annotated the whole of Thurlow's state papers, and the *Acta Regia* of Rapiu.

Stephen Hopkins, who wrote one of the earliest and best books upon the rights of the colonies, was, as has been already mentioned, one of our delegates to the Albany convention, who had been for years the Governor of the colony, and to crown all, was a member of Congress and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Stephen Hopkins taught Providence her capabilities, and calculated, rather than prophecied, her future growth and prosperity. He was associated with kindred spirits, but to touch upon the history of the Browns and other remarkable men of that day, would attract me too far from my limited and prescribed purpose. In this war the exertions of this little colony surpass belief, and induce us now, on a calm review, to regret, while we admire its excessive loyalty, its profuse and disproportionate expenditure, and more than all, the too copious effusion of the blood of its children. There was, at first, an infusion of panic and alarm stimulating our already excited passions, and desperately driving us to overstrained efforts. The early conduct of the war was marked by incapacity and misfortune. Lord Loudon, the British Commander-in-Chief, was unequal to the high duties of his high station. Fort Oswego capitulated, and the phantoms of French conquest and French slavery disturbed the imaginations of women, and drove men to redoubled and exhausting labors. Rhode Island soon had one thousand men under arms, and on the 22d day of October they were on their march for Albany. Col. Godfrey Malbone, Jr., of Newport, was their commander. The father, Col. Godfrey Malbone, Sr., remained here, fitting out his own private ships of war, procuring re-enlistments, fascinating sailors by combining the manners of a courtier with their peculiar ways and humors. Besides the one thousand men in arms on the land service, Rhode Island had to man her numerous privateers. In the regular service of the King,

both by sea and land, there were many enlisted or impressed. Many years ago I had occasion to remark upon the military ardor and enthusiasm of Rhode Island as exhibited in her colonial and revolutionary history. According to Gibbon, the calculation, confirmed by the experience of all ages, is, that a community that sends into the field more than one hundredth part of its population, will soon perish from exhaustion. Rhode Island did, voluntarily, more, much more than Bonaparte in his severest conscription ever dared to demand. By a reference to the census of 1755, it will be found that about one-fifth of the enrolled militia, which consisted of men from sixteen to sixty, were on public duty, and actually employed out of the bounds of the colony. But, besides all this military activity, there was a new field opened for daring commercial enterprise. There was, necessarily, and that early in the war, an intercourse with the French West India colonies for the exchange of prisoners by cartel transports, sailing under letters of marque, or commission under the seal of the State [colony], and with the signature of the Governor. The extreme difficulty of safely transporting to the metropolitan countries their then immense and valuable productions, obliged the French planters and merchants either to sell them to neutrals or deposit them in the neutral islands. Very soon a great part of the sugar of French production was found to be safe, not in France, but in Hamburg or Holland. The trade to Hamburg was carried on by the American colonists, but especially by the merchants of this thriving town. It appears to have been so carried on, with seeming innocence, by the most patriotic men, without the slightest supposition that such a trade, essentially for the enemy's benefit, giving them aid and comfort, smelt of treason. Our merchants were astonished, or affected to be so, by the rule of 1756. From this town an ingenious and labored remon

strance was addressed to the authorities at home. That remonstrance was signed by Godfrey Malbone, William Vernon, Metcalf Bowler, and others. There is a duplicate of this remonstrance among the files of our Historical Society. But Pitt was inflexible, and wisely so. I do not mean to inquire whether, on the grounds of international law, his edict against neutrals was justifiable, who were admitted only by the pressure of adverse arms into the enjoyment of previously interdicted trade, but there can be little doubt that subjects trading with an enemy subjected their persons to some form of indictment, and, without doubt, their guilty property to forfeiture. For some time the final decisions in these cases were protracted, either by appeal or by the delays incident to court proceedings, but the result was disastrous beyond measure. It showed the precariousness of commercial prosperity. Some individuals were ruined, and the whole community deeply affected and injured. The peace of 1763 found us rich, but not hopefully so; our day was overcast, our progress was staid. The services of the colonies had contributed largely to the conquest of Canada, and to the general triumphs of the mother country. It was so declared in Parliament, and in the thrilling words of the elder William Pitt, the greatest of English statesmen and orators: "But the war was at an end. Politics required now no patriotic enthusiasm, no romantic profusion of personal services or sacrifices, no reiterated testimonies of bravery and merit, no effusions of gratitude as just as they were amiable. The age of sentiment had passed, that of finance began." A heavy debt (war's legacy), was to be provided for. The colonies had means, and though they had no representatives, they were to be taxed, and almost in every form of taxation. You know the rest.

It is natural to ask what, about this time, from 1747 to 1775, was the form and tone of society in a place of sud-

den, but on the whole, such steady thrift. I extremely regret my disappointment in not being able to refer you to an authority extant, but now not procurable here. Dr. Arthur Brown, of Trinity College, Dublin, and representative in the Irish Parliament of that college, was the son of the Rev. Marmaduke Brown, rector of Trinity Church, in this town. His primary education was in this town. I am not certain, but I believe he passed one or two years at Cambridge. His father died here. The son was recalled to Ireland; his education was there completed. He became an eminent scholar, and Professor of the Civil Law in Trinity College. He published, about fifty years ago, two volumes of miscellaneous essays, devoted mostly to classical criticism, Spanish and Persian literature, but endeared to us Rhode Islanders by a beautiful essay on what may be called colonial felicity. He wrote under the influence of the reminiscences of undissipated, ingenuous youth, and his language is as soft and sweet as that of Fenelon describing, or rather creating, the island of Calypso. But his book would have saved me from all the hazards which await what may be almost called self-eulogy, when you dwell with unconscious, perhaps unblamable rapture, upon the beauties and the social excellencies of our native town. Dr. Brown names names, he describes families, and dwells upon the habitual but innocent hospitality of this altered town. He agrees with every other foreigner—French, English, German, Swedish—with whom I have ever conversed, about not only the peculiar personal beauty, but the interesting manners of our colonial ladies. In a late printed communication from a worthy native and octogenarian of this town, the air of our richer class in colonial times has been described as aristocratic. It was not so, I apprehend, with the men in their ordinary social and business concerns, but wherever there are intelligent and highly educated women in

every society, in a greater or less degree, there must be, there always is, an air of what may be deemed exclusiveness. Such women, from principles of natural fitness and congeniality, seek their like, and as their husbands, their brothers and their sons must be their attendants and protectors in the society in which they move, that society must be, will be, subjected to the charge or reproach of exclusiveness. It imparts nothing, in a political sense, of aristocracy. Women ask for no votes. They are not obliged to degrade themselves to the rank of office seekers. But I must check this course, nor linger longer on this dream or the fact of departed opulence. It is too much like a modern Irish gentleman recounting, with undoubting faith, the Milesian magnificence of his ancestors. I will only borrow from a notice written long ago, in another State, these general words: "The Island of Rhode Island from its salubrity and passing beauty, before the revolutionary war so sadly defaced it, was the chosen resort of the rich and philosophic from nearly all parts of the civilized world. In no spot of the thirteen colonies was there concentrated more individual opulence, learning, science and liberal leisure." This was written in Boston, and appeared there in a publication called the Medical Intelligencer. I will not unkindly reject this offering of good will, but the eulogium is too general; it ought to have been limited by some exceptions. A town which owes its advancement principally to successful privateering, to an extensive slave trade, and to adventurous and irregular commerce, must have presented some other scenes than those merely of liberal and scientific leisure. It may without offence be said, that there was, at that day, something in the manners, habits and language of sailors, rather lax and reckless; something certainly not puritanic or straight-laced. They were profuse of cash and prodigal of oaths. Grog and tobacco, the fiddle and

the hornpipe, "Sweet Poll of Plymouth," or any other port, were the pastimes on shore that compensated for the hardships and perils of the deep. There were two peculiarities that marked our social colonial condition—a Scotch club, or lodge, and a congregation of Jews; a club, almost an incorporated society of Scotchmen, exiles of the two conflicts or rebellions of 1715 and 1745. There were among them, men of high families—Grants, Gordons, Keiths, Heatleys, Campbells, Crawfords, Fergusons, and some of them of high literary and professional attainments. These men, of erring opinion, but of martyr-like fidelity to a cause, soothed their sorrows and awakened the remembrance of their country and its wrongs by drinking the health of the Pretender, by exchanging favors with their affiliated clubs in the other colonies on his birthday, by singing songs of "Auld Lang Syne," "Things will never go right till King Jamie Returns," and "Over the Water to Charlie," and above all, that ditty in which maternal fondness, the strongest of all human feelings, yields to the passionate devotion to Prince Charlie—

"I once had sons, but now hae none,  
I bred them toiling sairly,  
And I wad bear them a' again,  
And lose them a' for Charlie."

The club sang these songs, in the intervals muttering curses against the bloody butcher, the Duke of Cumberland. I hope I am not trespassing by these references. I was not in the rebellion, but to borrow the words of one of Wilkes' songs—

"My daddie was."

After the accession of George the Third, the triumph of Lord Bute, in the alteration of one word in the first paragraph of the royal speech—the only one written by the King himself—was, strange to say, a matter of high

political importance. The phrase, as written by the King, was, "Born an Englishman;" Bute altered it to "a Briton." This slender straw of history is somewhat embalmed in the amber style of Junius; whereupon, however, this great point gained, the Scotch club were duly convened, and reciting the happiness of their condition in this favored "colonie," carried it, "nemini contradicente," that they would never go king-making again. They dissolved their club, and were converted—though without repentance—into loyal subjects of the House of Brunswick.

The Jews, though they might not have modified our social habits and literary pursuits so much as the North Britons, form, however, a most interesting part of our island history. They came here because, thanks to the ability, the prudence, the patience, the diplomatic faculty of John Clarke, the true founder of the colony; as a whole, they had a right to come here. I cannot discover that they asked any previous leave. They fled from the terrors of the Portuguese Inquisition. Jacob Rodrigo Rivera was a doomed victim. He escaped almost miraculously, and came in time, rather circuitously, to Rhode Island. Principally by the influence of his name there were gathered here, a large congregation of Jews. Rivera brought gold. He engaged in commerce, and after alternate good and ill fortune, was ultimately a bankrupt. His fair dealing, his probity, his honor, were universally acknowledged. He obtained his legal discharge; he engaged in business anew; he was rapidly and eminently successful. On a certain day, in a certain week, which according to his faith was devoted to works of righteousness and of charity, every creditor received the whole amount of his debt, principal and interest. His son-in-law, Aaron Lopez, was engaged in business less hazardous than that previously carried on in Rhode Island. He was a regular importer from Europe, and one of the earliest to engage in the whale fishery.

He was distinguished, as his father-in-law was, for his probity and strict integrity. Indeed, from a close examination of the records of our courts of justice, I find against no one of the Hebrew faith an indictment, nor in any tradition, an accusation or reproach. Well do I feel justified, in having in an academic address to the Alumni of Brown University three years ago, invited all those of little faith upon the great subject of perfect religious freedom, to come to Newport and gaze at the Jewish Synagogue, its antique, hebraic forms of architecture. I asked them to look at it, preserved and protected by Jewish beneficence and Christian legislation. I asked them to go up to the sepulture of the Jewish dead. "Siste Viator." Look at the tasteful, stable and appropriate securities from profanation of their tombs! look into the statute book of Rhode Island, and see legislative care appointing trustees, and guarding, by judicious enactments, the Touro Jewish fund; and look at the extension and continuance of Jewish benevolence. Another Touro, who, we believe, has never, certainly not lately, set his foot upon Rhode Island soil, has been the unprompted and generous benefactor of the Redwood Library, and so extended the design and accommodation of Touro street, that you now see in connection with it an undefaced edifice, the pride and ornament of Newport.

How reluctant I am to approach the reverse of the former prosperity of this town, as I have cautiously, and I hope without overdoing, rather sketched than described it. Our anticipation of all revolutionary daring by the attack at Newport on July 19, 1769, of the armed revenue sloop Liberty, has been frequently told, and well told. The sad scene of our reverses, the occupation by an hostile army of an almost deserted town and island; the rude occupation and defacements of its public edifices; the desecrations of its churches; the blasting of all its rural beauty

by the indiscriminate destruction of fruit and forest trees; all this, even now, can be in some degree traced. There is no assertion that this work was mere wanton, atrocious cruelty, but there was an afflicting necessity pressing upon the invaders and the invaded. Winter, one of the severest ever known, called for fuel. Neither soldiers nor those whom the soldiers guarded under martial law, could forbear every effort, right or wrong, to avert starvation and death from extremity of cold. Wharves were broken up, store-houses torn down; supply for rebels there was none; and to our luxurious military master, it was far from being ample or comfortable. There was a time during our garrison, when a poor and even miserly man, worth fifty silver dollars, would, pressed by an anxious mother and half clothed, half starved children, have given half of it for half a cord of wood. Our library edifice was not entirely destroyed, but it was sadly defaced; our books were scattered and pillaged. We were a derelict on the revolutionary sea. We had no president, no trustees. The corporation was dissolved in fact, and it required legislative aid to reanimate it. There were no effectual efforts of the proprietors until the year 1811. Then, new spirit was infused into us by the eloquent lectures in literature by a distinguished Scotchman, Ogilvie, who sustained his principles by example and donation. We felt ashamed of our supineness and rallied ourselves to a new effort. What was done is perhaps best explained by a paper drawn up at that time by the individual who now addresses you. It is a paper of earnest solicitation, and, in some degree, saves me from the irksome task of renewed entreaty. I refer to it as a melancholy duty. It bears date thirty-six years ago, and I remain the solitary survivor of that committee. But the perusal of passages from it are necessary for the promised exposition of the State and condition of our library.

If you had the sculptural taste and skill to restore limbs to a shattered and mutilated statue of Phidias, would you not yearn to do it? Michael Angelo did it. You, we, and not Michael Angelo, but you, we, have conjointly the wish, and, I hope the will, to restore the former contents of our mutilated shelves, to reinstate our shattered volumes, to collect the scattered limbs, the "dissecta membra" of many a poet, orator, philosopher and divine. Phidias was impeached and punished for inscribing in small characters on the edge of the buckler of his own Minerva, his own name. The inconsistent and superstitious Greeks, converting the work, the sublime and exquisite work assuredly of man, into a god, deemed it criminal that he, Phidias, should share the immortality of a god, for, by a strange perversion of the imagination, the Greeks deemed Minerva a god, and Stilpo, an eminent philosopher, was banished, who allowed her to be a goddess, but denied that she was a god. Inscribe your names on our Phidian structure, you will be neither impeached nor punished. We are unenvious of the permanent fame it will bestow, and will be foremost to wreath your brows with the laurels of renown, the myrtles of gratitude.

## TIVERTON TOWN RECORDS.

## BIRTHS.

*(Continued from page 74.)*

King, Mary	of Ebenezer & Hannah,	Oct. 21, 1704
Benj.	of	Oct. 9, 1708
Hannah	of	June 15, 1714
Ebenezer	of	May 23, 1719
Eunice	of Benjamin and Mary,	Oct. 30, 1734
Job	of	Oct. 10, 1736
Joseph	of	March 2, 1739
Hannah	of	March 1, 1742
Isaac	of	Feb. 15, 1748
Twins.	{ Godfrey of	Feb. 9, 1750
	{ Alfred of	Feb. 9, 1750
Benjamin	of Godfrey and Abigail,	Oct. 13, 1769
Isaac	of	Nov. 19, 1771
Sarah	of	Sept. 11, 1773
Mary	of	Sept. 17, 1775
Stephen	of	Aug. 23, 1777
Ebenezer	of	Oct. 13, 1779
Godfrey	of	Aug. 10, 1781
Cornelius	of	May 9, 1784
Philip	of	July 3, 1786
Abigail	of	Aug. 14, 1788
Joseph	of	Sept. 20, 1790
Alphra	of	Oct. 13, 1793
David	of	April 2, 1796

Lake, Sarah	of David, Sen. & Sarah,	May 10, 1678
David	of	June 2, 1679
Jonathan	of	Dec. 30, 1681
Joel	of	Jan. 30, 1683
Joseph	of	June 15, 1690
Job	of David 2d and Sarah,	Dec. 24, 1730
Philip	of	Oct. 17, 1732
David	of	June 15, 1736
Daniel	of	June 2, 1738
Sarah	of	April 15, 1742
Noah	of	Jan. 20, 1745
Margaret	of Jonathan and Abigail,	Dec. 21, 1731
Giles	of	June 18, 1735
Richard	of	Aug. 18, 1737
Mary	of	Oct. 4, 1740
Jonathan	of	Jan. 11, 1749
Manches'r, Stephen	of Job and Hannah,	April 8, 1689
Ruth	of Stephen & Elizabeth,	May —, 1690
George	of	— — —, 1701
George	of Geo. and Elizabeth,	Dec. 10, 1701
Rebecca	of Thomas and Mary,	May 3, 1705
Sarah	of	April 22, 1708
Merybee	of	Mar. 7, 1710
Job	of	Feb. 3, 1713
Elizabeth	of	Sept. 20, 1715
Elizabeth	of Gashum and Anna,	Sept. 4, 1709
Hannah	of	Feb. 4, 1711
Stephen	of	May 23, 1717
John	of Gashum & Mary, 2d wife,	Nov. 4, 1732
Edward	of Stephen of Job & Sarah,	Nov. 7, 1718
Martha	of	July 21, 1720
William	of John and Phebe,	Feb. 9, 1720
Philip	of	Feb. 11, 1722
John	of	Feb. 12, 1724
Mary	of	Jan. 23, 1726

Manches'r John, 2d, of John and Phebe,	April 17, 1728
Isaac of	June 27, 1731
Mary of Thos. of Wm. & Sarah,	April 9, 1721
William of	July 13, 1724
Thomas of	Feb. 27, 1727
Edward of George and Abigail,	Dec. 18, 1726
Elizabeth of	Feb. 27, 1729
Benjamin of	Aug. 17, 1731
Margaret of	Jan. 31, 1734
Sarah of	Mar. 18, 1736
William of	Dec. 25, 1738
Lydia of Thomas & Elizabeth,	June 10, 1730
David of	Nov. 17, 1732
Elizabeth of Thos. and Elizabeth,	Apr. 15, 1736
Hannah of	Nov. 18, 1740
George of	June 20, 1747
Arthur of Edward and Anna, of Little Compton,	Jan. 22, 1723
Job of	Mar. 6, 1724
Ruth of	July 30, 1726
Zebedee of	Jan. 18, 1729
Joseph of	Jan. 9, 1730
Thomas of	Nov. 28, 1734
Phebe of William and Rebecca,	July 21, 1743
Gilbert of	Apr. 9, 1745
Godfrey of	Sept. 19, 1746
Rhody of	May 11, 1748
John of	Nov. 7, 1749
Alice of	May 21, 1753
Thaddeus of	Jan. 1, 1756
Priscilla of	Nov. 28, 1761
Job of Edward & Margaret,	Mar. 23, 1749
George of	Oct. 13, 1751
William of	Oct. 14, 1754
Sarah of	Jan. 27, 1757

Manchester, Philip of Isaac and Abigail,	Aug. 23, 1751
Sarah of	Oct. 1, 1753
Isaac of	Aug. 4, 1756
Thomas of	April 5, 1759
Abraham of	Aug. 8, 1761
John of	July 10, 1764
Phebe of	Aug. 22, 1766
Abigail of	Feb. 9, 1769
Philip of Peleg and Margaret,	May 12, 1755
Rhoda of	Feb. 27, 1757
Benjamin of	Mar. 7, 1759
John of	Mar. 28, 1761
Gardner of	Dec. 5, 1763
Perry of	Nov. 9, 1765
Eseck of	Apr. 23, 1768
Edward of	June 23, 1770
Cynthia of	Nov. 17, 1772
Baily of	Feb. 20, 1775
Peleg of	Apr. 23, 1778
George of John & Sarah (Bailey)	May 28, 1772
Cornelius of	— — —, 1773
Wm. Cook of	Jan. 10, 1775
Loring of	Dec. —, 1781
Macomber, Benj. of Benjamin and Sarah,	Sept. 1, 1705
Sarah of	Sept. 23, 1713
Lydia of	Sept. 10, 1731
Michael of	Jan. 1, 1733
Weight of	June 21, 1737
Benjamin of	Dec. 24, 1742
Ephraim of	Mar. 5, 1749
Mosher, James of Nicholas and Rebecca,	July 12, 1725
Deliv'ance of	Mar. 12, 1729
Jabez of	Sept. 2, 1731
Wilcox of	Jan. 16, 1734

Mosher, Nicholas	of Thomas and Hannah,	Mar. 9, 1728
Elizabeth	of	Apr. 13, 1735
Hannah	of	June 21, 1740
Zebedee	of Paul and Martha,	July 20, 1766
Joshua	of	Apr. 16, 1768
Rhoda	of	Apr. 1, 1770
Lillis	of	Mar. 24, 1772
Hannah	of	July 7, 1774
Ruth	of	Apr. 22, 1777
John	of	April 7, 1780
Sarah	of	Jan. 5, 1784
Osborn, Wilson	of Wm. and Elizabeth,	June 3, 1753
Weaver	of	Apr. 17, 1756
Elizabeth	of	June 8, 1758
Patience	of	July 17, 1761
Thomas	of	Mar. 31, 1766
William	of	July 18, 1769
Richmond, William		Oct. 10, 1694
Brazillas	of William and Anna,	April 13, 1721
Ephraim	of	May 5, 1723
Elizabeth	of	Feb. 26, 1725
William	of	Aug. 20, 1727
Perez	of	Oct. 13, 1729
Ichabod	of	Oct. 18, 1731
Thomas	of	Dec. 13, 1733
Mary	of	Dec. 26, 1735
Sarah	of	Jan. 8, 1738
Sylvester	of	Oct. 7, 1740
Sanford, Restcome	of Susan and Deborah,	July 27, 1704
Peleg	of	Mar. 8, 1708
Mary	of	May 7, 1710
Eliphal	of	May 12, 1714
Samuel	of	Nov. 21, 1716
William	of Restcome & Elizabeth,	June 17, 1725

Sanford, Restcome of Restcome & Elizabeth,	June 19, 1727
Abigail of	Feb. 19, 1729
David of	Sept. 28, 1730
Peleg of	Jan. 24, 1733
Mary of	Sept. 24, 1735
Samuel of	Oct. 11, 1737
Deborah of	Dec. 23, 1739
Sarah of	Nov. 7, 1741
Elizabeth of Restcome & Content	
(second wife),	Feb. 18, 1748
George of	Oct. 17, 1750
Ephraim of	May 28, 1752
Thomas of Peleg and Ann,	Mar. 12, 1739
John of	Nov. 21, 1740
Philip of	Sept. 9, 1743
Priscilla of	Oct. 2, 1745

*(To be continued.)*

## NEWPORT TOWN RECORDS.

## BIRTHS.

[Continued from page 115.]

Foster, Hannah, of George and Mary,	Nov. 29, 1700
Fowler, —, 3d son of James and Mary,	May 18, 1708
Samuel of	April 13, 1710
—, dau'r of Cornelius and Mary,	Aug. 10, 1709
Freeborn, —, dau. of Joseph and Dorcas,	Mar. 25, 1742
—, son of	Nov. —, 174—
Henry, of Henry and Sarah,	Nov. 11, 1750
Ann of	Jan. 28, 1752
Mary of	Feb. 16, 1754
Franklin, —, dau. of John and Elizabeth,	Feb. —, 1754
Farrint, John C. of John and Amy,	Oct. 8, 1770
Freeborn, Henry of — — —,	June 18, 1755
Mary (Simpson) wife of Henry,	May 4, 1763
Sarah of Henry and Mary,	Aug. 27, 1781
John T. of	Sept. 4, 1783
Benjamin of	Dec. 22, 1785
Mary of	April 4, 1788
Theoph's of	Oct. 14, 1790
Henry, Jr. of	Oct. 1, 1792
Richard of	Feb. 12, 1795
Wm. W. of Joseph & Elizabeth,	Feb. 4, 1780
George of	Aug. 5, 1783
Michael of	Aug. 30, 1785
Fish, Betsey S. of John and Rachel,	June 26, 1796

Freeborn, Jos.	of Wm. W. and Sarah,	Mar.	3, 1807
Catharine	of	Dec. 27,	1808 }
	died,	Oct. 15,	1809 }
Perry W.	of	Aug.	29, 1810
William	of	Dec.	19, 1812
Sarah	of	May	21, 1820
Eliz'h W.	of George and Mary,	Sept.	13, 1808
Joseph B.	of	Mar.	9, 1810
Abigail B.	of	Oct.	16, 1812
Mary M.	of	Jan.	19, 1821
Phebe B.	of	Feb.	1, 1826
Carol'e A.	of	Dec.	28, 1828
Faisneau, Geo. E.	of George & Julia Ann,	July	4, 1829
Julia E.	of	May	17, 1831
Hannah	of George and Amelia,	July	29, 1842
Charles S.	of	Aug.	5, 1843
Mary A.	of	Aug.	29, 1844
John D.	of	Nov.	13, 1845
Charles S.	of	Jan.	19, 1847
Harriet D.	of	April	11, 1848
Theresa E.	of	June	26, 1849
David B.	of	Oct.	19, 1850
Fales, Theo. C.	of Nath'l & Elizabeth A.	May	1, 1840
Sarah C.	of	April	27, 1842
Melinda S.	of	Feb.	3, 1846
Nath'l E.	of	May	22, 1849
Hatty S.	of	Sept.	8, 1851
Goulding, Thos.	of Roger and Penelope,	—	— —
George	of	July	30, 1685
Gardner, John	of Joseph and Catharine,	Sept.	17, 1697
Robert	of	Aug.	16, 1699
Frances	of	Sept.	7, 1701
Joseph	of	Apr.	17, 1703
George	of	Feb.	4, 1705
Catharine	of	Feb.	1, 1707
Lydia	of	Mar.	2, 1709

Gould, Abigail	of Daniel and Elizabeth,	Nov. 19, 1720
Priscilla	of	Aug. 15, 1722
Daniel	of	Jan. 20, 1723-4
Mary	of	Jan. 1, 1726-7
Jeremiah,	of	Nov. 1, 1728
Thomas	of	Feb. 25, 1730-1
Ann	of	May 29, 1732
Waite	of	Jan. 3, 1735-6
Bathsheba	of	July 28, 1738
Gavitt, Eliza'h	of John and Elizabeth,	Sept. 14, 1699
John	of	Dec. 21, 1701
——, a son of		May 29, 1705
Thomas	of John and Sarah,	July 8, 1715
Goldsmith, Sarah	of Jos. & Rebecca,	May 11 [prob. 1699]
Joseph	of	Nov. 13, 1701
Godfrey, Mary	of John and Elizabeth,	Mar. 23, 1701-2
John	of	Jan. 31, 1703-4
Caleb	of	July 17, 1706
Elizabeth	of	May 21, 1709
Gardner, Samuel	of Samuel and Eliz'th,	Oct. 28, 1685
Goulding, Eliz'th	of George and Mary,	July 16, 1713
Penelope	of	May 7, 1715
Mary	of	Oct. 18, 1719
George	of	Feb. 28, 1723-4
Gardner, —, dau.	of Jeremiah and Sarah,	Sept. 23, 1712
Goodspeed, — —	of Samuel and Mary,	Aug. 4, ———
Goddard, Marg'et	of Daniel and Mary,	Nov. 13, 1718
———	of	At Dartmouth:
		Feb. 18, [1720]
John	of	1723-4
Daniel	of	[Aug. 20], 1725
		At Newport:
James	of	Aug. 8, 1727
Susanna	of	July 19, 1729
Mercy	of	July 4, 1733

Goddard, Stephen	of Daniel & Mary,	Aug. 22, 1735
Elizabeth	of	Mar. 15, 1738
Thomas	of	Aug. 19, 1740
Henry	of	Aug. 30, 1744
Mary	of Dan'l & Ruth, 2d wife,	Aug. 14, 1749
Bradford	of	Nov. 19, 1751
Samuel	of	July 12, 1753
Gey, Naomi	of Abraham and Abigail,	April 25, 1722
Peace	of	Oct. 25, 1723
Gardner, Freelove	of Robert and Ann,	Oct. 24, 1727
Goddard, Abigail	of John and ———,	Sept. —, 1734
Gladding, Cary	of Joseph and Priscilla,	Dec. 10, 1732
Jonathan	of	Apr. 29, 1735
Gibbs, Hannah	of George and Hannah,	1734
George	of George and Ruth,	May —, 1735
Sarah	of	Jan. 4, 173—, rec. 1740
John	of	April 11, 17—
Mary	of	Nov. 25, 17—
Elizabeth	of	Sept. —, —
Ruth	of	Mar. —, —
[rec. Mar. 23, 1752.]		
Greene, Thomas	of Benjamin and Niobe,	Jan. 30, 1743-4
Penelope	of	Aug. 21, 1746
Deborah	of	Oct. 12, 1748
Ann	of	Nov. 22, 1750
Nath'l	of	May 5, 1755
John	of	Sept. 27, 1757
Mary	of	— 17, 1760
Eliz'h P.	of	May 17, 1763
Goddard, Dan'l	of John and Hannah,	Aug. 24, 1747
Solomon	of	Jan. 23, 1748-9
Townsend	of	Oct. 27, 1750
Gafton, Benj.	of Nathaniel and Eliz'h,	July 21, 1750
Gregory, Grace	of Henry and Hannah,	May 26, 1754

Gregory, Patience of	Henry & Hannah, Henry Singleton, son of said Hannah by 2d husband, Thomas Sin- gleton, bigamist [should be Doubleton].	— — — Nov. 13, 1766
Goldthwait, Sam. of	Samuel and Amy	Sept. 26, 1761
Charles of		Aug. 14, 1763
William of		Jan. 24, 1765
Elizabeth of		May 19, 1767 [died same month.]
W — of		— —, 1768
Joseph of		— —, 1769
Gardner, Amy of	William and Mary,	Jan. 23, 1762
John of		June 10, 1766
Gibbons, Hon. W. of	Joseph and Hannah, of Georgia, born in So. Carolina,	Dec. 6, 1750, O. S.
Gardner, Joseph of	James and Dorcas,	Sept. 26, 1768
Peleg of		Sept. 21, 1771
James of		July 24, 1779
Greenman, Job of	— — — — —,	Dec. 22, 1742
Lucy, wife of	Job, born in Walpole	Sept. 9, 1743
William of	Job and Lucy, born in Swanzey,	Aug. 27, 1766
Jeremiah of	J. & L. born Swansey,	April 12, 1768
Josiah of	“ “ Oblong,	Nov. 27, 1771
John of	“ “	May 16, 1774
Israel of	“ “	July 27, 1776
Silas of	“ “	Oct. 22, 1788
Gibbs, Susanna of	George and Mary,	April 15, 1770 [died Sept. 10, 1790.]
Mary of		May 3, 1772 [died May 27, 1772.]
2d Mary of		Sept. 23, 1773
George of	b. in Ports'h,	Jan. 7, 1776

Gibbs, Ruth	of George & Mary,	Nov. 7, 1778
John	of	Oct. 2, 1781
Sarah	of	June 27, 1784
Elizabeth	of	Dec. 10, 1786
Wm. C.	of	Feb. 10, 1789
Susanna	of	Nov. 28, 1792
Gilpin, Eliza'h M.	of John B. & Elizabeth,	May 14, 1805
William	of	Oct. 27, 1806
Henry A.	of	May 13, 1808
John B.	of	Sept. 4, 1810
Chas. B.	of	Aug. 3, 1812
Susan B.	of	June 14, 1814
Gibson, Jane L.	of John B. and Lillis,	April 6, 1809
John	of	Dec. 15, 1810
Henry	of	April 11, 1812
Sarah D.	of	Jan. 9, 1814
Harriet N.	of	Feb. 22, 1815
Gardner, Chas. C.	of Wm. C. & Eliza F.	April 17, 1817
Greer, William	of Patrick & Ellen, bapt.	Feb. 27, 1825
Guild, Wm. B.	of Wm. & Sarah B.	Nov. 27, 1830
Adeline	of	Feb. 19, 1836
Henry G.	of Wm. & Abby D. W.	June 5, 1850

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MARRIAGES.

Fry, Thomas, of Thomas, to Mary Clarke,	
of Latham,	Dec. 12, 1700
Fry, Sarah to ——— ———,	—— —, 1704
Fleet, Elizabeth to Samuel Vernon,	Apr. 10, 1707
Freeborn, Mary, of Gideon, to Thomas	
Coggeshall, of Joshua,	—— —, 1708
Fry, Sarah, of Thomas, to Thomas Leach,	July 5, 1708
Fairchild, Ann to Peter Bourse,	June 16, 1723
Freeborn, Mercy to Thomas Coggeshall,	—— —, ——
Fleet, Ann to James Clarke,	Feb. 26, 1737-8
Flagg, Ebenezer to Mary Ward,	Feb. 8, 1740

Fairbanks, Deborah to Richmond Will-	
brough,	Mar. 13, 1740
Fry, Freelove to Randolph Eldredge,	Dec. 18, 1740
Fish Freelove to James Sisson,	Nov. 12, 1741
Farrell, Patrick to Rachel Beere,	Jan. 14, 1742
Feke, Robert to Eleanor Cozzens	Sept. 23, 1743
Franklin, Abiah to Geo. Buckmaster,	July 17, 1743
Fairbanks, Mary to John Lamb,	Aug. 5, 1744
Foster, Ruth to John Axton,	June —, 1746
Fox, Dorothy to John Youldridge,	Mar. 9, 1749
Fry, Abigail to John Monroe,	Aug. 6, 1749
Fry, Abigail to Thomas Carter,	Sept. 10, 1749
Fowler, James to Ann James,	Nov. 11, 1750
Fleet, Esther to Joseph Sanford,	Sept. 18, 1751
Franklin, ——— to William Allen,	— 23, 1752
Fear, Elizabeth to William Brown,	June 24, 1753
Fowler, Samuel to Mary Gardner,	Sept. 6, 1753
Fish, ——— to Stephen ———,	Sept. 16, 1753
Finch, William to Margaret Topham,	Nov. 1, 1753
Freeborn, Gideon, Ports'h, to Martha Joy,	April 25, 1754
Fullerton, Edward to Anna Howard,	Aug. 21, —
Fish, Jeremiah to Alice Platt, Portsm'h,	July 7, 1755
Fry, Mary to Gregory Cozzens,	July 14, 1756
Fish, Jonathan to Ann Child,	Sept. 13, 1758
Fryers, Elizabeth to Benjamin Brown,	May 6, 1759
Fox, Elizabeth to John Wills,	Nov. 8, 1759
Fry, John to Ann Milward,	Dec. 29, 1759
Fairbanks, John to Ann Hefferman,	Apr. 27, 1760
Franklin, Elizabeth to Isaac All,	Mar. 19, 1761
Frost, George to Mary Russell,	April 9, 1761
Freeborn, Sarah to Alexander Huling, No.	
Kingstown,	May 14, 1761
Fox, James to Sarah Pitman,	Aug. 6, 1761
Fish, Mrs. Ann to May Davis,	May 23, 1762
Fowler, William to Phebe Hopkins,	May 12, 1764

Fourtane, Mary to Edward Thurston, Jr.,	June 17, 1764
Fry, James to Dorothy Cartwright,	Aug. 4, 1765
Finley, Jonathan to Jane Dennis,	Nov. 24, 1765
Freebody, Samuel to }	
Fleet, Elizabeth }	Jan. 6, 1766
Fry, Stephen to Ann Johnson,	Apr. 21, 1766
Fry, Ann to Benjamin Chase, Bristol,	Oct. 16, 1766
Flagg, Conrad to ——— Hull,	Mar. —, 1768
Freeborn, Joseph to Elizabeth Wood, Mid-	
dletown,	July 12, 1776
Fowler, Mehitabel to William Burt,	Apr. 14, 1783
Fairbanks, Benjamin to Abigail Huddy,	Dec. 23, 1784
Fish, Samuel to Sabina Wright,	Aug. 13, 1785
Fish, John, of Warren, to Rachel Read,	Sept. 5, 1780
Forrester, Elizabeth to Benjamin Shaw,	Feb. 3, 1798
Field, Benj., of Prov., to Sally Carter,	June 19, 1768
Fry, Amy, of John, to Lemuel Bailey, of	
Oliver, Tiverton,	Apr. 28, 1800
Fish, Ruth to Abraham Barker,	May 16, 1802
Freeborn, Wm. W. to Sarah Weaver, of	
Perry,	Oct. 19, 1806
Freeborn, George to Mary Barker,	Aug. 20, 1808
Freebody, Benj. T. to Eliz'h Ann Romans,	Feb. 3, 1826
Fleet, Melancthon, of Jamaica, L. I., to }	At Bristol,
Freebody, Esther, of Sam'l, Newport, }	May 25, 1829
Friend, Catharine to Edwin Peabody,	Oct. 25, 1832
Friend, Jane to John J. Stacey,	Feb. 3, 1833
Freeborn, Abby B. of George, to Gideon	
Almy,	Oc. 12, 1834
French, Joseph J. to Eliz'th A. Brayman,	Nov. 30, 1837
Fales, Nathaniel, of Taunton, to Elizabeth	
A. Shaw, of John Allen, Newport,	July 6, 1839
Freeborn, Mary to Samuel Hopkins,	Aug. 4, 1839
Ferguson, Henry, of Prov., to Jane Short-	
bridge,	Mar. 16, 1841

Freeborn, Jos. B. to Mary A. Short, Wick-	
ford,	Apr. 14, 1842
Fish, Amey, of Jos. to Levi Johnson, of	
Orange Co., Conn.,	Nov. 21, 1842
Friend, George W. to Cynthia M. Barker,	May 18, 1843
Francis, Eliz'th to Geo. S. Read, F. River,	June 17, 1844
Freeman, Charles G. to Ellen Brown,	June 24, 1844
Forey, Louisa B. to Thomas H. Lawton,	May 1, 1845
Freeborn, Ann to Elias Gibson, of Prov.,	June 25, 1845
Freeborn, Michael, 2d, to Rhoda —, of	
Providence,	April 6, 1846
Foster, Henry to Rebecca Jane Calvert,	Sept. 10, 1846
Freeborn, Phebe B. to Elijah Sherman, 3d,	May 7, 1848
Foreman, Geo. W. to Elizabeth Francis,	Sept. 28, 1848
Fry, Mary to Lewis Buliod,	Oct. 15, —
Fish, Michal, of Middletown, to Samuel	
Maryott, Jr.,	— —, —
Gardner, Joseph to Catharine Holmes,	Nov. 30, 1793
Godfrey, John to Elizabeth Carr,	May 28, 1701
Goulding, George, of Roger, to Mary Scott,	
of John,	Aug. 17, 1707
Goram, Samuel, late of Yarmouth, to	
Elizabeth Hedge,	June 22, 1708
Godfrey, Mary, of John and Sarah, to Isaac	
Sherman, Portsmouth,	Nov. —, 1709
Goodson, John to Elizabeth Pelham,	June 21, 1711
Greenman, Ann to Benjamin Wilson,	Mar. 11, 1711-12
Gavitt, John to Sarah Stevenson, in the	
street, naked, except her shift,	Sept. 13, 1714
Gifford, Ann to William Swan,	June 26, 1716
Goodson, Elizabeth to Peter Coggeshall,	Nov. 11, 1719
Gould, Daniel of Thomas and Elizabeth, to	
Mary Brown, of John, Swanzey	Nov. 17, 1719
Gould, Mercy to Wm. Cranston, at Daniel	
Gould's,	Sept. 12, 1728

Goodspeed, Ruth to Theophilus Bradford,	Feb. 14, 1731
Goodson, Isaac to Ann Slocum,	Feb. 26, 1732
Greenman, Abigail to Matthew Pate,	Dec. 30, 1733
Gardner, Elizabeth to Samuel Lyndon, Jr.	Dec. 22, 1734
Greene, Elizabeth, Jamestown, to John Kookey,	Apr. —, 1737
Gibbs, Elisha to Elizabeth Howland,	April 7, 1737
Gillen, Phebe to Daniel ———,	July 8, 1737
George, Elizabeth to William Mackey,	Aug. 14, 1737
Greene, John, Warwick, to Mary Almy,	Dec. 3, 1737
Guinadeau, Lewis to ——— ———,	Dec. 14, 1737
Gardner, James to Elizabeth Sanford,	Jan. 19, 1737-8
Gorham, Rebecca to Benjamin Brown,	Jan. 30, 1737-8
Goulding, Penelope, of Roger, to Wm. Coddington,	May 20, 1740
Gardner, Elizabeth to Clarke Brown,	Dec. 4, 1740
Geere, Zebulon to Sarah Tripp,	Apr. 1, 1742
Gardner, Bethia to William Bennett,	Jan. 16, 1742-3
Gardner, Mary to Benjamin Wickham,	Dec. 25, 1743
Greene, John to Ann Coddington,	— 22, 1744
Greene, ———, Middletown, to Samuel Bur- roughs,	Nov. —, 1745
Gibbs, Elisha to Lydia Peckham, Middlet'n,	Dec. 19, 1745
Guy, Peace to ——— ———,	— —, 1746
Green, Hope to ——— ———,	— —, 1746
Goddard, John, of Daniel and Mary, to Han- nah Townsend, of Job & Rebecca,	Aug. 7, 1746
Gallaudet, John to Hannah Rouse,	Apr. 5, 1748
Grafton, Nathaniel to Elizabeth Chandlers,	April 24, 1748
Guy, Abigail to John Osband,	June 19, 1748
Gladding, Rebecca to Benedict Taber,	Aug. 5, 1748
Greenman, Jeremiah to Amy Wyles,	Aug. 13, 1749
Green, Mary, Middletown, to Ephraim Macomber,	Jan. 11, 1749-50

Goddard, Jas. of Daniel and Mary, to Susanna Townsend, of Job and Rebecca,	Jan. 17, 1750
Gladding, Hannah to Joseph Belcher,	Feb. 14, 1750
Greenman, Job to Esther Stanton,	May 24, 1750
Gerrald, Susanna to Job Easton,	June 10, 1750
Gardner, Kath. to Thos. Rodman, of Clarke,	July 6, 1750
Griffith, Amos to Abigail Tollid,	June —, 1751
Gardner, Wm. T. to Mary Mendall,	Sept. 19, 1751
Grafton, Jane to John Jones,	— —, 1752
Gladding, Joseph to Elizabeth Crapon,	Feb. 27, 1752
Gladding, Elizabeth to Thomas West,	Feb. 28, 1752
Greenman, Esther to ——— ———,	Mar. —, 1752
Greene, Samuel to Elizabeth Stan,	Mar. 19, 1752
Grafton, Jane to John Jones,	— —, 1752
Goddard, John to Olive Wardell,	June 19, 1753
Gardner, Mary to Samuel Fowler,	Sept. 6, 1753
Gardner, Capt. Christopher, So. Kingstown, to Mary Easton, Middletown,	Sept. 16, 1753
Garzia, John to Esther Thomas,	Nov. 25, 1753
Gill, John to Sarah Sweet,	Dec. 12, 1754
Gray, Mary to Russell Hubbard,	Jan. 30, 1755
Gilbert, Caleb to Ruth Clark,	Aug. 7, 1755
Gibbs, Sarah to Charles Sherman,	Nov. 21, 1755
Gardner, Mary to Benjamin Eldredge,	Aug. 22, 1756
Greenhill, Isaiah to Katharine Hill,	Jan. 30, 1757
Green, John to Katharine Carr,	Sept. 22, 1757
Guinedo, Catherine to Robert Morey,	Mar. 23, 1758
Griffiths, James to Sarah Collick,	Aug. 19, 1759
Gladding, Jonathan to Rhoda Chase,	Aug. 30, 1759
Greenman, Sylvanus to Susanna Brand,	Sept. 10, 1759
Gardner, William to Mary Bassitt,	Dec. 5, 1759
Green, Sarah to Obed Wing,	Jan. 17, 1760
Gillis, Alexander to Ann Sabin,	July 27, 1760
Grant, Mary, of Tiverton, to Andrew Heatley,	July 6, 1760

Gardner, John to }	
Gardner, Mary }	Aug. 14, 1760
Green, Mary to Daniel Shreeve,	Oct. 1, 1760
Grant, Alexander to Abigail Chesebrough,	Oct. 20, 1760
Guy, George to Hannah Smith, Bristol,	Oct. 23, 1760
Greenman, Wm. to Susanna Gardner,	Nov. 27, 1760
Gardner, Sanford to Ann Newton,	Dec. 4, 1760
Gardner, Elizabeth to John Bridges,	Dec. 13, 1760
Greene, Nathaniel, Prov., to Kezia Richard-	
son,	Jan. 14, 1761
Grant, Mary to Gideon Tomlin,	Feb. 3, 1761
Goldthwaite, Samuel to Amy Bardin,	Feb. 12, 1761
Goodman, Thomas to Sarah Campbell,	May 7, 1761
Greenhill, Zebedee to Sarah Rider,	May 28, 1761

*(To be continued.)*

## ROLL OF THE NEWPORT ARTILLERY CO.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1792.

Francis Malbone,  
Benjamin Fry,  
William Littlefield,  
John L. Boss,  
Azariah Albro,  
John Coggeshall,  
Peleg Wood, Jr.,  
Clarke Cook,  
Pardon T. Slocum,  
Henry Coggeshall,  
Christopher Holt,  
William Miller,  
Sanford Arnold,  
John Lawton, Jr.,  
John Stratton,  
Christopher Fowler,  
Thomas Russell,  
John Adams,  
Samuel Watson,  
Joseph Stevens,  
Reuben Cook,  
Saunders Malbone,  
Mumford Hazard,  
John Cooke,  
Nicholas Easton,

Thomas Brinley,  
Samuel Gardiner,  
John Scott,  
Edward Easton, Jr.,  
Andrew Jeoffroy,  
Robert Rogers,  
Nathaniel Brown,  
Joseph Boss, Jr.,  
Henry Mumford,  
Thomas Howland, Jr.,  
Sheffield Atwood,  
John A. Collins,  
Charles Lassall,  
Audley Clark,  
William Crooke,  
Holmes Weaver,  
Hanson Hull,  
Samuel G. Fowler,  
John G. Ladd,  
Daniel Mason,  
Stephen Cahoon, Jr.,  
Benjamin Mumford, Jr.,  
Walter Channing,  
William Waite,  
James Tilley,

Edward Stanhope,  
James Weaver,  
Thomas Tilley,  
William Briggs,  
William Tilley,  
Thomas C. Hazard,  
John Banister, Jr.,  
William Ellery,  
Abraham R. Rivera,  
James Weeden,  
Samuel Thurston,  
Joseph Huntington,  
William Marchant,

Abner Faber,  
William Stanhope, Jr.,  
Robert Babcock,  
William Cahoon,  
William Pitt Carr,  
Edward Watson,  
Thomas Bailey,  
Edmund T. Ellery,  
Billings Burdick,  
James Dyre,  
Benjamin Nichols, Jr.,  
John Dennis,  
Thomas Handy,

William Wood.

## EXTRACTS FROM RHODE ISLAND COLONIAL RECORDS.

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PAPERS NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED, RELATING TO THE  
ORIGINAL GRANT OF LANDS TO THE EARLY  
SETTLERS OF NEWPORT, R. I.

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### LAND OF WILLIAM FOSTER.

(Vol. 1, p. 45.)

Whereas, according to certain orders, etc. Be it known, that William Foster, of Newport, having exhibited his acquittance under the Treasurer's hand, wherein appears full satisfaction to be given for the number of two hundred acres of land, lying within the precincts of such bounds, as the committee, by order appointed, did bound it withal, viz: one parcel of land, containing the number of two hundred and fourteen acres, lying at the west end of the island; bounded on the north and north-westerly, by the harbour's mouth or sea, by Connunicott, on the westerly side by the Fort Hill and the Ocean sea, on the south by marked trees, and on the easterly side by Capt. Harding's farm and partly by marked trees, a highway excepted herein to the Fort Hill. With four acres of a house lot in the town. Both which parcels of land so butted and bounded, amounting to the aforesaid number of two hundred and eighteen acres is fully impropriated to the said William Foster, his heirs or assigns for ever. The title and terms whereof, by the state general

is decreed to be such, so firm and so free, that neither the state, nor any person or persons shall intrude into or molest the said William, to deprive him or his of anything whatsoever is or shall be within any this bounds thereof: the which lands with the tenure thereof, this present record doth evidence, to be confirmed, established, and ratified to the said William Foster, his heirs or assigns, firmly to possess and enjoy to the worlds' end.

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JOHN FREE'S LAND.

(Vol. 2, p. 46.)

By virtue of an order, made for confirmation, of a donation by the town of Newport, A. D. 1639, giving and granting of ten acres of land apiece to some certain servants then and there living. This present record doth evidence and testify that John Free, thatcher, then servant to Mrs. Brenton, then resident with Mr. Brenton, the proportion of ten acres of land was impropriated to the said John Free, which parcel of land, by the committee appointed thereunto, is laid forth and lyeth near unto the mill, on the northerly side thereof, eight rods broad upon the highway and so extending ten score poles up the hill, flanking upon the same proportion of George Barden, northerly, which said parcel of land is fully impropriated to the said John Free, his heirs and assigns forever, the propriety of which land by the State General is decreed to be such, so firm and so free, that neither the state nor any person or persons shall intrude into or molest the said John Free of anything whatsoever is or shall be within the bounds thereof.

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ROBERT HARDING'S LAND.

(Vol. 1, p. 47.)

Whereas according to certain orders, &c., Be it known, therefore, that Capt. Robert Harding, having exhibited

his bill under the Treasurer's hand unto the sessions of the General Court, held the 17th of September, 1741, for the number of three hundred acres of land lying within the precincts of such bounds as the committee did bound it, withal, viz: To begin at the out corner of the cove that lies over against the town of Newport, and so by those rocks to a marked tree at the head of that little marsh, and from that tree upon a straight line to a marked tree upon Mr. Foster's farm, and so down by the side of Mr. Foster's farm to the sea, and so surrounded by the said sea and harbour to the first mark at the corner of the cove, who is to fence the said parcel of ground. Also a highway is to run through the said land to Mr. Foster's farm and the Fort Hill, with a parcel of meadowing, beginning at the marked tree at the west corner of Mr. Coddington's marsh, and so down by his line to the ocean, and then surrounding by the bottoms of the rocks by the pound side to a marked tree thereon, and from that tree to another marked tree standing upon a point of rocks and the westerly corner of the fresh marsh, and so from that tree to the first marked tree.

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LAND OF THOMAS BRASSIE.

(Vol. 1, p. 47.)

Whereas, according to certain orders, &c. Be it known, therefore, that Thomas Brassie, of Newport, having exhibited his bill, under the Treasurer's hand, unto the session of Court General, held the 17th of December, 1641, wherein appears full satisfaction to be given for the number of two hundred acres of land, lying within the precincts of such bounds as the committee did bound it withal, viz: to begin at the southerly end of Mr. Easton's land lying on this side of the great pond, and so run up on that line to the marked tree by the swamp side, and so

down by that swampside by straight lines from marked tree to marked tree, till you come to the main ocean, and by that ocean back to the first mark bordering upon Mr. Easton's aforesaid land, with a parcel of meadowing lying at the west end of harbour marsh, allowed for three cows hay, bounded on the south by Robert Stanton farm; on the east with Thomas Clarke's meadow, and on the west with Joseph Clarke's meadow, with another parcel of meadowing lying beyond Mr. Jeoffrey's meadow in said hill cove, allowed for three cows' hay and a half, bounded by the rocks, the river and Mr. Jeoffrey's meadow, who is in all these parcels of land to fence in himself, in which parcels is contained his proportion of two hundred acres, more or less. And this present record doth evidence and testify the said lands to be fully impropriated to the said Thomas Brassie and his heirs and assigns forever. The title whereof by the State General is decreed to be such, so free, that neither the State nor any person or persons whatsoever, is or shall be within that or any the bounds thereof, which tenure is confirmed to him, his heirs or assigns forever, to the world's end.

*(to be continued.)*

## THE FRENCH IN NEWPORT, 1781, 1881.

The manners and customs of the inhabitants of this ancient city have sadly changed within a century. The memoirs left of that period, written by several officers of Rochambeau's staff, give glowing accounts of the general hospitality and courtesy, with which their advent was welcomed by all classes of society. Every one rushed forward to greet the new allies. The fair sex, ever ready to conquer, found a new field in which to exercise their fascinating powers; but the adversaries they met were quite different from any they had yet encountered. The courtly and noble appearance, and the excessive politeness added to the fashionable attire of the strangers, contrasted but too unfavorably with the provincial manners and homely dress of the native beaux. Certain passages in the French journals intimate that these gay libertines were often successful in their gallant attentions. One can imagine the jealousy and mischief created in the hearts of many a youth.

After the French army had left the island, a number of its leaders officiously volunteered to act as bearers of despatches between the two armies. In a pile of letters at hand, are seen the names of Marquis de Laval, the Comte de Charlus, Colonel Fleury, Mr. Villemauzy, and others.

Through the kindness of Miss Emily Hazard, I am permitted to make the following extracts from private family letters: Daniel Lyman, who was aid-de-camp of General Heath, corresponds with his young friend, Abra-

ham Barker, at Tiverton. From West Point, New York, April 3, 1781, he writes: "The French fleet we hear has returned to Newport. You know what you and I are most anxious about in that event. I wish they had found business for the summer, or some advantageous prospects had detained them." April 12, he writes: "You tell me the fleet have returned. I am sorry they did not find business for the summer; you know my fears. I transcribe you a period from Lady M. Montague, who was an honor to her sex." "A woman who is capable of reflection can consider a gallant in no other light than that of a seducer, who would take advantage of her weakness to procure a momentary pleasure at the expense of her *glory*, her *peace*, her *honor*, and perhaps her *life*. A highwayman who claps a pistol to your breast to rob you of your purse, is less guilty; and I have so good an opinion of myself as to believe, that if I was a man, I should be as capable of assuming the character of an assassin as that of injuring an honest woman, esteemed in the world, and happy in her friends, by inspiring her with a passion, to which she must sacrifice her honor, her tranquility and her virtue." These are the sentiments of a woman educated in courts, and who must have been peculiarly subject to the adulation of those worthless wretches; but the elegance of her mind taught her to despise vice however artfully disguised by the mask of friendship.

However, it is evident the fears of this brave officer were groundless, for in 1782 he married the object of his affections, Miss Mary Wanton, granddaughter of Gov. Gideon Wanton. A letter from Abraham Barker, at Tiverton, Sept. 21, 1781, indicates the triumph of the fair denizens of Rhode Island, and the despair of their faithful suitors were, however, of short duration. He says: "Newport, my dear friend, since the French army left it, has returned back again to its former situation, just after

the British troops left it. Ladies, as many as you please, but few gentlemen. It makes me think, when I am walking the streets in an evening, of former times that we read of, where seven women got hold of the skirts of one man." He thus pardons the past flirtations of his countrywomen, by adding: "But let me stop and examine myself whether there is not a little vanity, as God knows I wish to keep myself clear of that, and more especially when it is at the ladies' expense."

What a contrast to the days of 1781, was the reception lately given in Rhode Island to our illustrious foreign visitors! It was in our State that their chivalric ancestors first landed, and where they passed most of the time while plans were perfecting for the final overthrow and expulsion of the common enemy. But in what a niggardly and heartless parade they were forced to take part, both here and in our sister city! Knowing by tradition what had taken place a century back, it was resolved, and faithfully carried out, that the strangers should not have even a glimpse of our fair, and accordingly none were introduced to them. This singular and ungallant feature in the entertainment was so marked, that the French party several times were heard to ask, "Where are your ladies; shall we not be permitted to see them?" What a glorious opportunity was here forever lost! We could have shown our guests, that at this day there dwell in Newport, as fine specimens of female beauty as those whose grace and charms inspired the pens of the enraptured chroniclers of a hundred years ago.

Newport, Dec. 21, 1881.

J. E. M.

We dissent from so much of the remarks of our friend J. E. M. in so far as they imply any reproach on the committee for the reception of the French visitors. A ball, at first contemplated, was found impracticable, and considering the short time and the exceedingly unpropitious weather, the committee have reason to congratulate themselves on the success of the affair.—ED.

## RHODE ISLAND COLONIAL LAND EVIDENCE.

ABSTRACTS FROM THE ORIGINAL RECORDS IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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DEED. WALTER CLARKE TO WILLIAM BRENTON.—For valuable considerations, Walter Clarke conveys to William Brenton, of Boston, merchant, “a parcel of land in Newport between the street and harbour, bounded *W*, by the harbour; *S*, by said William Brenton, lately purchased of Geoffrey Champlin; *E*, by the street, and *N*, by land of John Cranston, which is 1 pole perch broad, and on the north side thereof is to be run upon, a due range answering to the line hedge fence, which is upon the end of the orchard of Walter Clarke, so that the premised land is bounded just one pole breadth within the aforesaid range, excepting from the west side of the two graves into the street unto the street on the east side, with another parcel lying at the east end of said Brenton’s land, being the house lot lately purchased by said Brenton of Geoffrey Champlin, bounded *W*, partly by said lot, partly on land of Robert Carr and partly by land of Burdick Arnold; *S*, upon the way that leads to the highest parcel of land bought of said Geoffrey (to which the said way of 2 poles wide from the street was, and is appropriated); *E*, by the land last mentioned; *N*, by the land of said Walter, which north line of fencing said William is to make and maintain.” Said Walter with his

wife Constant relinquishes, &c., to said Brenton. May 17, 1657. Witnessed by William Brenton, William Vahan, Will Dyre.—Vol. 1, p. 89, 90.

DEED OF GIFT. WILLIAM BRENTON TO PELEG SANFORD.—William Brenton, of Taunton, Plymouth, conveys to his son-in-law, Peleg Sanford, of Newport, “a piece of land in Newport, bounded *E*, by the highway or Strand street, so called; *N*, on land of Captain John Cranston, 3 rods wide on said Strand street, and so to run down on a line to the harbour, and to run into the harbor so far as my interest runs.” March 25, 1670. Witnessed by Elizabeth Brenton and John Winchombe.

DEED. AARON DAVIS TO PELEG SANFORD.—Aaron Davis, of Newport, Mason, for  $12\frac{1}{2}$  acres of land in Newport, conveys to Peleg Sanford, of Newport, merchant, a parcel of land in Newport, 15 acres, bounded *E*, by the common, late of Watterman; *N*, partly by land of John Vahan, and part on the common; *S*, by land of William Brenton, Esq. Feb. 25, 1672-3. Witnessed by Hugh Mosher, John Green, and Edward Richmond. Confirmed by Mary Davis, wife of Aaron, April 14, 1674.

DEED. THOMAS GOULD TO WILLIAM BRENTON.—Thomas Gould, of Aquidnessett, Prov., for £16 sells to William Brenton  $\frac{1}{300}$  part of Quononicut Island and Dutch Island, “which he bought of Thomas Fish, of Portsmouth, which not having assured in his life time to said Brenton, I now relinquish to Peleg Sanford, husband of said Brenton’s daughter Mary, to whom I gave it by writing dated June 9, 1666.” Confirmed May 8, 1675. Witnessed by Jireh Bull and Edward Richmond.

*(to be continued.)*

## MIDDLETOWN TOWN RECORDS.

*(continued from page 109.)*

## BIRTHS.

Little, Edward	of Nicholas and Mary,	Nov. 22, 1724
Job	of	Aug. 22, 1726
John	of	Jan. 6, 1728
William	of	Feb. 13, 1730
James	of	March 5, 1732
Nicholas	of	July 11, 1734
Mary	of	July 18, 1736
Ann	of	Sept. 7, 1738
Hannah	of	June 11, 1741
Lake, William	of Benj. & Elizabeth,	Aug. 24, 1789
Benj.	of	Aug. 19, 1791
Holden	of	Oct. 9, 1793
Phebe	of	Mch. 21, 1796
Mary	of	Mch. 15, 1798
Jonathan	of	April 8, 1800
Elizabeth	of	Mar. 20, 1802
Arnold	of	June 11, 1804
Charity	of	April 23, 1806
Abraham	of	Mar. 16, 1808
Isaac	of	April 24, 1810
Jacob	of	Oct. 31, 1812
Thurston	of	June 7, 1816

Mitchell, Mary	of James and Ann,	Nov. 16, 1739
James	of	Aug. 31, 1743
Elizabeth	of	July 9, 1746
Hepzibah	of	March 4, 1750
Richard	of	July 25, 1754
Martin, James	of George and Barbara,	Dec. 25, 1739
Thomas	of	Sept. 10, 1741
Joseph	of	Mch. 17, 1743
George	of	July 27, 1744
Mary	of	April 27, 1746
Lemuel	of	Feb. 2, 1748
Elizabeth	of	March 3, 1749
Albro	of	April 17, 1750
Abigail	of	May 17, 1755
Gideon	of	Dec. 26, 1756
Manchest'r, Lyd.	of Isaac and Hannah,	Sept. 8, 1746
John	of	Dec. 2, 1748
Elizabeth	of	Jan. 18, 1751
Thomas	of	April 27, 1753
William	of	Aug. 10, 1755
Joseph	of	Sept. 27, 1757
Samuel	of	Feb. 6, 1760
Isaac	of	Aug. 19, 1762
Hannah	of	Mar. 24, 1764
Giles	of	Nov. 10, 1767
Mitchell, Mary	of Jas. Jr. and Rhoda,	Aug. 12, 1767
Jethro	of Richard and Joanna,	Mar. 14, 1778
Isaac	of	Aug. 21, 1779
John	of	Jan. 15, 1781
Elizabeth	of	Oct. 17, 1782
Peter	of	July 3, 1784
Sarah	of	May 19, 1787
Joanna	of	Dec. 3, 1788
Anna	of	Aug. 6, 1791
Richard	of	Feb. 20, 1793

Manchester, Ben.	of Isaac and Phebe,	Aug. 29, 1786
Peter	of	Nov. 19, 1788
Lydia	of Thomas and Mary,	Mar. 31, 1787
Sarah	of	May 12, 1789
Isaac	of	Feb. 9, 1792
Freeborn	of	Nov. 14, 1793
Anne	of Thomas and Mary,	Dec. 12, 1795
Hannah	of	Nov. 8, 1797
Mary	of	Mch. 19, 1800
George	of	April 22, 1804
Mary	of John and Sarah,	Mch. 19, 1788
Hannah	of	April 9, 1790
Cath. H.	of Wm. and Eunice,	May 2, 1788
Charles	of	Sept. 9, 1789
Elizabeth	of	Nov. 12, 1792
Elnathan (?)	of	—, —, —
Alfred	of Joseph and Hannah,	Oct. 24, 1788
John	of	Sept. 9, 1790
Sarah	of	July 26, 1792
David G.	of	April 10, 1794

(to be continued.)

## MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

FROM TOMBSTONES IN NEWPORT CEMETERIES.

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Here rest the remains  
 of  
 STEPHEN AYRAULT,  
 who justly earned  
 The character  
 of  
 a pious Christian,  
 upright Merchant  
 and honest Man.  
 Uniformly discharging  
 the various  
 official and relative Duties  
 thro a long life,  
 He died April 16, 1794,  
 Aged 84 years.  
 [*common ground.*]

---

To the Memory of  
 MR. JOHN CHANNING.  
 In his Manners  
 He was gentle, courteous, polite.  
 Of his Disposition  
 Frank, hospitable and generous.  
 A warm advocate

For civil and religious Liberty.  
A Congregationalist.  
Catholic and Liberal in his sentiments.  
A firm Believer  
of the great Doctrines of Charity.  
He relied for salvation  
On the merits and atonement  
of Jesus.  
In this faith he lived  
and supported by the hope he died  
20th February, 1771, Atat 56.  
[*common ground.*]

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The Remains  
of  
WALTER CHANNING,  
Born in Newport  
on the third day of September, 1757.  
Died on the second day of Feb'y, 1827.  
Mark the perfect Man and behold the upright,  
for the end of that Man is peace.  
[*common ground.*]

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In Memory of  
WILLIAM CHANNING,  
Who died  
September 2, A. D. 1793,  
Aged 42.  
He was eminent in the Profession of the Law,  
benevolent in his intercourse with mankind,  
faithful in Friendship ; an example of those  
virtues which endear domestic life, and a  
zealous supporter of the Peace and Order  
of society, and the Institutions of Religion.

Taken from his Family and numerous connections  
in the midst of usefulness, he has left to console  
the sorrows, the memory of his virtue and  
the supporting Hope of his acceptance with  
God, through the merits of the Redeemer.

[*common ground.*]

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{ arms }

In Memory of  
MR. LAWRENCE LANGWORTHY of  
Ashburton, in ye county of  
Devonshire. Died Oct. ye 19,  
1739. In ye 47 year of his age.  
ALSO of MARY his wife, of  
Dartmouth in ye county of  
Devonshire, Died Jany ye 16  
1732-3, in ye 37 year of her age.

[*common ground.*]

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This Monument  
Is sacred to the Memory of  
EDWARD SCOTT, Esq.,  
Who departed this life,  
June 30 1708  
aged 65 years.  
Having for many years served  
His country  
By a faithful life and discharge  
of several important offices  
of government,  
preserving throughout his life,  
That noblest of characters,  
AN HONEST MAN.  
[*common ground.*]

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTES.

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THE ANCIENT SILVERSMITHS OF NEWPORT.—The following notice of the ancient silversmiths of Newport, was written some years since by the late William S. Nichols, Esq., who was himself a worthy representative of the class of men whom he memorizes. He was apprentice to one of them, Thomas Arnold, who lived to extreme old age, and whose residence was the house in Division street, now occupied by the heirs of the late George Sherman, next Mr. Pray's. Mr. Nichols is well remembered by the present generation as a representative of old-fashioned correctness and propriety, which knew no variation during a very long life. By the kindness of his son, Walter Nichols, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y., we are furnished with a copy for publication.—ED.

“From 1726 to the commencement of the revolutionary war, when the town of Newport possessed more capital than the city of New York at the same date, the merchants of Newport were liberal patrons of substantial silverwork. One of the most prominent manufacturing silversmiths of that day was Samuel Vernon. He manufactured silver tankards, pitchers, porringers, cups, spoons, pepper boxes, silver knee and shoe buckles, and other articles. In addition to Mr. Vernon may be named the highly respectable men, who followed the same business: John Tanner, Jonathan Otis, James Clarke, Daniel Rogers, William Hookey, and Thomas Arnold. These men were of sterling integrity, and their stamps on articles of silver were sufficient evidence of their purity. Mr. Vernon was the earliest of those men here named, and his place of business was the estate now owned and occupied by Mr. Covell on Thames street. Tanner, Otis, and Clarke were

contemporaries in trade. Mr. Tanner owned and occupied a building on the site now belonging to Mr. James H. Hammett. Mr. Arnold on that now owned by Mr. Benj. Marsh, and Mr. Rogers on that now occupied by Mr. William C. Langley."

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JONATHAN NICHOLS, OF NEWPORT, R. I. 1712-1756.—Mr. Editor: I have transcribed my record of Gov. Jonathan Nichols and eliminated some portions. It was prepared by my father for the Rhode Island *Republican* in 1832, at the request of Major Bull, W. N.

"JONATHAN NICHOLS was born in 1712; he was son of a former Deputy Governor of Rhode Island of the same name. His person was tall, well proportioned and striking. He had the advantage of a good business education and was at an early period in life extensively engaged in foreign commerce, and the testimony which is transcribed to us is, that he was an eminent merchant, an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, that his house was the mansion of hospitality and that he was distinguished for his many acts of beneficence and charity. He owned and occupied the estate on Washington street, formerly the residence of Hon. William Hunter, deceased. In the rear of his house was one of the best and most commodious wharves in Newport, with an extensive range of stores, all of which he built; he also owned many vessels and was largely engaged in foreign trade. After his death his estate on Washington street was sold to Lieut. Gov. Joseph Wanton. The public records of the colony bear ample testimony to the fact that he was a popular man in his day and generation. He was for many years a representative and senator in the legislature, and at the time of his death was Lieut. Gov. of the colony. He died on the eighth day of September, 1750, aged 44 years, having survived his wife about two years, and leaving several children. His remains were deposited with those of his ancestors in the family burying ground on his farm in Portsmouth, where his grave-stones are still to be found. It is said his funeral was more numerously attended than any that had taken place at that time in Newport."

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A MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE. 1724.—I find the following rec-

ord of marriage on the town records of Westerly, R. I., which may interest your readers.

N. B. V.

*"To all people to whom it may concern.*—This may certify that Nathanell Bundy of Westerly took ye widow Mary Palmeter of sd town in ye highway, with no other clothing but shifting or smock, on ye evening of the 20th day of April, 1724, and was joined together in that honorable estate of matrimony in ye presence of

John Corey,	Peter Crandall,	} and was joyned together as above sd, ye day and year above mentioned per me John Saunders, Justice.
George Stillman,	Mary Crandall,	
Mercy Hill.		

Registered ye 27th day of April, 1724.

Pr. John Babcock, Town Clerk.

AN EARTHQUAKE. 1755.—I find the following record of a shock of an earthquake, on the town records of Exeter, R. I.

J. N. ARNOLD.

"Nov. 18, 1755. About four of the clock in the morning was felt a very severe shock of an earthquake, to such a degree as to shake the top of chimneys down, and about half an hour afterwards another small shock was felt. November 22, 1755. About 9 o'clock in the evening another small shock was felt.

"Oct. 2, 1761. Some time in the evening a violent storm of wind and rain by which fences, trees, haystacks and divers buildings were thrown down "

WILLS OF MAJ. JOHN COGGESHALL AND JOHN SANFORD — Among some old papers, I have lately found the following wills, which may be of interest to some of your readers; early Newport wills being particularly scarce, owing to the loss of our probate records previous to 1780.

Will of Majr. John Coggeshall, signed 22d June, 1708. Witnesses: Weston Clarke, Edward Thurston, Benjn. Cranston, and Wil-

liam Coddington. Proved Nov. 8, 1708. In which he mentions Freegift, his eldest son; James, 2d son, and Benjn., 3d son, all by wife Patience, and Joseph, eldest son, Abraham, 2d son, Samuel, 3d son; "he being abroad in the world and not knowing where he is." (A marginal note says, "Samuel sent a letter in the year 1712, Oct.") Elisha, 4th son, all of his wife Mary. He also mentions Rebecca, wife of John Reynolds; Patience, wife of Samuel Rathbone; Content, wife of Samuel Norton; the three daughters of Mary Bull, decd., wife of Ephraim Bull, when married or arrive at age of twenty-one. Patience, wife of Joseph Lowell, of Boston. Makes wife Mary and her son Abraham Coggeshall aforsd, ex'r and ex'x of the will. The wife Mary's portion after her dec. to go to Benjn. "if he be married and hath a child", and to her four sons before mentioned "with four daughters, to say" Mary, wife of Josiah Coggeshall; Rebeckah, wife of John Reynolds; Patience, wife of Samuel Rathbone, and Content, wife of Samuel Norton. He speaks of his burial ground where his father and mother lie, and desires to be laid to the east by his wife, Patience. I also find that in 1724 there was action of trespass brought by John Coggeshall, of Portsmouth, yeoman, who calls himself great grandson and only lawful heir of Majr. John Coggeshall, late of Newport Gent'n, decd., against Freegift, Benjn. and Abraham Coggeshall, all of Newport, yeomen, and John Proud, of Newport, watchmaker. His claim being that sd Majr. John died in the year 1708 intestate (which the answer denies and produces the above quoted will), leaving behind him John Coggeshall, his grandson, eldest son of John Coggeshall, of Portsmouth, decd., who was the eldest son of the aforsd. Majr. John and that sd John the grandson of sd Majr. John died in or about the year 1711, leaving John his eldest son the Plaintiff.

The will of John Sanford, Sen'r, of Rhode Island, mentions wife Bridget, first son John, second son Samuel, third son Peleg, fourth son Restcome, fifth son William, sixth son Ezbon, seventh son Elisha; eldest daughter Eliphal Sanford, and youngest daughter Anne Sanford. The widow Bridget to be executrix during her widowhood, commends to her the children to be "carefully provided for and tenderly brought up and well educated." Constitutes his bro-in-law Edward Hutchinson, of Boston and loving and trusty friends, Richard Tew, of Newport, Richard Borden, Philip Sherman and Edward Fisher, together with his son John Sanford, all four of Portsmouth, overseers. Signed 22 June,

1653. Witnesses, John Brown, — Standish, Wm. Brenton, Samuel Hutchinson, Senr, and Wm. Freeborn. Inventory taken Nov. 15, 1653. In an action of trespass brought in 1726 by Samuel Sanford, of Newport, latter, eldest son and heir of Wm. Sanford, late of Newport, decd., against Wm. Wood and John Allen, both of Newport, husbandmen. Pltf. claims that John Sanford, Senr. (whose will is given above) was his gt' gd'father, that Samuel, Peleg, Restcome, William, Esborn and Elisha came into possession of certain lands by will of their father, sd John Sanford; that Resteome, William, Esbon, and Elisha died without issue, leaving their bros. Samuel and Peleg surviving; that sd Samuel died in or about A. D. 1710, leaving his eldest son John, father of Pltf.; also that the aforsd. Peleg died in or abt A. D. 1701, leaving two male children, viz: Peleg and William, the father, Peleg's share coming to the eldest son Peleg, who died without issue about A. D. 1703, leaving William the only surviving male child of the aforsd. Peleg. Sd William died without issue abt A. D. 1721, consequently the lands fell to sd John Sanford, eldest son of Samuel as aforsd., and father to Pltf. Sd John died on or abt. A. D. 1724, leaving his eldest son Samuel the Pltf. The above Wm. Wood and John Allen were tenants of Nathl. Cotton, guardn. of Mary, Margaret and Grizzel Sanford.

Newport, R. I., Jan. 12, 1882.

H. H. S.

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QUERIES.

11.—Can any of the readers of the Newport Historical Magazine inform me who "G. G., A Layman," is, who published in Newport, R. I., a tract in 1754, entitled "The Divinity and Humanity of our Lord Jesus Christ, proved and confirmed"?

R. I. Hist. Society, Prov. R. I.

A. P.

12.—Can I obtain any information relative to Jane Burr, or Jane E. Burr, from Dorchester, Mass., and who married E. P. Robinson, of New York city, or possibly Providence, R. I.? Jane had a brother James Henry, also a sister. Her parents lived in

Dorchester and went to England and died. Jane returned to America with her grandfather Turner, and married Eben P. Robinson, and lived in New York, where she died at the age of 28 years, leaving one child, E. T. Robinson.

161 Crown street, New Haven, Conn. E. T. ROBINSON.

13. Can any of the readers answer any of the following queries:

- a. John Albroy, of Portsmouth, R. I., b. 1667, d. Dec. 14, 1712. What was his wife's name, and what were the names of his children and dates of their birth?
- b. Isaac Peckham, b. April 11, 1688, d. 1705, of Middletown, R. I., married for his second wife, Jane ———. What was her full name and date of their marriage?
- c. John Phillips and Rebecca had daughter Barbara, born Apr. 15, 1687. What was the maiden name of Rebecca, and when were they married? Where did they die, and who were the parents of each?
- d. Who were the parents of Mary Cook, who married James Barker, of Newport, in 1699?

Providence, R. I.

J. O. AUSTIN.

14. Can any of the readers of your magazine furnish me the parentage of John Brown, of Newport, merchant, who d. in Newport, "full of days and honor, Jan. 2, 1764, in the 68th year of his age," or furnish me with any other genealogical facts respecting him or his father's family? The John Brown alluded to on page 186, Vol. 1, of your magazine, is probably the same person.

Roseville, Warren Co., Ill.

H. E. AYLSWORTH.

15. It is understood that the family Bible of Joseph Earl, of Portsmouth, R. I., who died 1755, is in possession of some member of the Kirby family. Joseph Earl's daughter married James Kirby; they had one son, Joseph Kirby. The Kirby family occupied a portion of the Earl farm in Portsmouth, R. I., until 1830. Can any one give me information relating to the family Bible or the descendants of James Kirby?

Newport, R. I.

R. H. TILLEY.

THE  
NEWPORT HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

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NO. 4.

APRIL, 1882.

VOL. 2

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CONANICUT ISLAND.

In the archives of the Newport Historical Society is a package of ancient letters, deeds, &c., presented by Hon. Francis Brinley in 1854, then of Boston, Mass., but now of Newport, R. I. Among them are several letters and papers prepared by the great-great-great-grandfather of Mr. Brinley. In early colonial times, Mr. Francis Brinley, the author of these letters, was one of the original purchasers of Conanicut Island. In 1678, Mr. Caleb Carr and Mr. Francis Brinley, on behalf of themselves and the proprietors, for Quononoquutt Island (the Indian name for Conanicut Island), petitioned to the General Assembly for an act of Incorporation, which was then granted (Nov. 4, 1678), the inhabitants to have the same "priviledges and libertyes [as were] granted to New Shoreham." The town was named in honor of King James. In 1679, Mr. Ebenezer Slocum and Capt. John Foanes presented themselves to the General Assembly as the first chosen deputies from the new town. Much trouble was found in laying out the highways on the island according to the original plat, and several petitions

were presented to the assembly, asking state interference, which was as often granted. The following paper, written by Francis Brinley in 1715, gives the original desire of the purchasers and is well worth preserving, "*in perpetuam rei memoriam.*"

CHAPMAN.

"A brief acco't of ye Purchasing and settling of ye Island Quononnocutt in ye nantiganset country or Bay. Committed to writing by Francis Brinley, ye only original Proprietor living that is now concerned. To remain *in perpetuam rei memoriam.*

"In the year 1656 a company of persons to ye number of one hundred and upwards, agreed together to purchase sd Island, and for their better regulation drew up a writing comprised under thirteen heads, or articles, to be observed and kept inviolably by the subscribers, as by said writing may be seen att large. Among other things therein ordered they chose several persons among themselves to manage ye whole affair in their behalf, and termed ym trustees. These Trustees employed Mr. Richard Smith, Junr. (being one of ye seaven), to purchase said land. He agreed with Cajanaquant, a chief Sachem, for one hundred pounds, to be paid in wampum and peage, and brought ye sachem to Rhode Island to Mr. William Coddington's house, at New Lodge, where the said sachem signed and delivered a deed of conveyances, or sale, for said island to Mr. William Coddington and Benedict Arnold in behalf and to ye use of said company, and said Francis Brinley set his hand thereto as a witness, and was afterwards ratified and confirmed by other Sachems, by — and — made to Mr. Caleb Carr and said Francis Brinley by turf and twigg, for ye use of said company. The Trustees employed Mr. Joshua Fisher, of Dedham, a known surveyor, in or about ye year 1657 or 1658 (the deed of sale being dated April, 17, 1657), to take a

survey of said Island and make a draught thereof, which he performed and laid it before ye company, conveyed att ye said Mr. Arnold's house in Newport, ye usual place of their meeting. The Island was computed to be about six thousand acres of land and was agreed to be thus divided, viz: four thousand eight hundred acres of it to be divided among ye proprietors for farms, according to each proprietor's proportion, or quantity of acres, in said agreem't in writing, aforesaid mentioned; also two hundred and sixty acres for a township, whereof twenty acres to be laid out for public use. That is to say, a highway of four rod wide to run cross the Island, also for an Artillery Garden, a place for burial of ye dead, a Prison house, and other public uses, as occasion offered. And also, two hundred and forty acres thereof for a town plot to build houses on if they saw good, and to be divided amongst them, to each proprietor his portion according to ye writting aforesaid and one acre in the town plot, to twenty acres in a farm. And the remaining six hundred acres, was allotted for convenient highways in sundry places of the Island, and also to accomodate those persons whose lands should prove mean and undesirable. Matters being so far agreed on, the next course was how each proprietor's proportion should be laid out in some equall way that none might complain, in regard ye proportion or quantity of land to each proprietor was very unequal, that these could see us drawing of lots amongst them. After many proposials and essays, but to no effect, ye proprietors unanimously agreed that every person should chuse upon ye draught where his proportion of land should be, and those that had ye greatest proportion or quantity of land should have ye preference of choyce, and so to run downwards for every one to chuse as it came to his turne only, the small shares might be placed as convenient. The Surveyor being

present was to take minnits of each man's choyce, to be placed on ye draught accordingly. And highways to be laid out conveniently for the whole company, and the draught or plat soe delineated, or laid out should be the rule, guide and standard for each proprietor to hold his land by. Mr. Coddington and Mr. Arnold having the greatest shares, but both equal, and of them two, Mr. Coddington had the preference, and after some discourse between them he chose the Northern end of said island, and Mr. Arnold chose a Rocky Hill or neck of land on the east side of the island, about three or four miles to the northward, and so every proprietor chose as it came to his turn as by the said draught may be seen. Note—that many persons sold their rights one to another before laid out, and these names not mentioned on the draught, only under the buyers' names, and were put all together under that carrector or name. Mr. Arnold and Mr. Brenton being the two cheif that purchased, and soe it goes under their names as the great *so at hern neck to*. Mr. Arnold, and also in ye place where he chose his own right, and Mr. Brenton's land at ye harbour's mouth comeing in and one place more in the Island. The other proprietors consenting to it that they should be laid together for their conveniency. After this was acomplished, the surveyor took time to place each proprietor's choyce upon the draught according to this agreement, and then presented ye draught to the company met on purpose at said Mr. Arnold's house, ye usual place of their meeting, and was well accepted by the company to their full satisfaction and content, as by the said draught may be clearly seen. Every particular person pricked out on the plat in ye outside bounds thereof, their names written thereon and the quantity of acres therein included, and all the highways pricked, both they that went along the island and

cross ye island. The great highway along the Island was four rod wide, the rest 2 rod wide. Afterwards the surveyor was ordered to goe upon the land and lay out every particular man's propriety upon the land, as it was prickt out on ye draught, and in ye same place, which being accomplished the surveyor presented his draught again to the company, met att the usual place, and in the bounds of every man's land he marked trees that stood in the lines, and where trees were wanting, he drove stakes into the ground, or set heaps of stones. After this every proprietor settled his lands, some sooner and some later, as to them seemed meet and convenient. The aforesaid John Green, mentioned in the draught, was the first person that improved his land, and immediately sowed hay seed on his land, where about he intended to build a house. Note—that the two hundred and forty acres for the Town plot was never particularly as the farms were, and was generally afterwards sold one to another, and the buyors agreed amongst themselves. The twenty acres for Public use, before mentioned, was orderd to lay to ye southward of ye town plat and is soe accordingly placed on the draught. These are the material points of ye proprietor's proceedings. And all persons concerned are referred to the agreement in writing for their better information.

“To the truth hereof I subscribe my name this 6th day of August, 1715.

FRANCIS BRINLEY.”

## THE PRIVATEER DEFIANCE.

## ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, AUGUST 16, 1756.

In all the foreign wars in which the New England Colonies were involved during the eighteenth century, Rhode Island was second only to Plymouth Colony in furnishing money and men. Rhode Island probably furnished more privateers and seamen than did any of the other Colonies. The full history of the privateers which sailed out of Newport, will never be written. From 1700 to 1776 more than 180 commissions were issued to privateers. Many of the best citizens of Newport were engaged in this business in the Spanish and French Wars and in the Revolution. Among them may be mentioned John Channing, William Ellery, Daniel Updike, William Vernon, Matthew Cozzens, Joseph Wanton, Metcalf Bowler, Daniel Ayrault, and many others. In looking over some old papers, the writer found the original copy of the Articles of Agreement between the owners and company of the Privateer Defiance, bearing date August 16, 1756. The Defiance was of 140 tons burthen and mounted 16 guns. In 1745 she was owned by John Tillinghast, Daniel Coggeshall, and Solomon Townsend under command of Capt. John Dennis. In 1745 she was sold to Samuel Vernon. In 1746 she made a trading voyage to Jamacia. In 1756 she was again commissioned as a man of war, under command of Capt. Daniel Fones, of

North Kingstown, who had previously commanded other privateers, among them the *Prince Frederick*, which was wrecked on Block Island on the night of 23d March, 1751. The following articles of agreement were signed while the *Defiance* was lying in Newport Harbour:

CHAPMAN.

“ARTICLES of agreement, made and concluded upon the sixteenth day of August, in the thirtieth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the Second, King of Great Britain, &c., and in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand and Seven hundred and fifty-six. BETWEEN Joseph Wanton, Junr., Metcalf Bowler and Matthew Cozzens, all of Newport in the County of Newport, in the Colony of Rhode Island, &c., Merchants (Owners of the Brigantine called the *Defiance*, Burthen One hundred and forty Tons, or thereabouts, now lying in the harbour of Newport aforesaid, and is bound on a cruising Voyage as a Private Man of War), of the one part and Daniel Fones, Commander of the said Brigantine, and the Company, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, of the other part, in the manner following (that is to say):—

FIRST, it is covenanted, concluded and agreed, by and between the said Parties hereunto, and the said owners do hereby bind and oblige themselves to fit the said Brigantine or vessel for the Sea, and Provide and furnish her with Great Guns, small Arms, Powder and Shot, and all other necessary Warlike Ammunition, Provisions and Water Casks sufficient for the said Brigantine and Company during the Voyage aforesaid and also furnish and provide a suitable and sufficient Chest of Medicines for the said Vessel, during said Voyage. For all which no deductions are to be made out of their shares, and in consideration thereof the Owners of the

said Brigantine, or their substitutes shall have seven sixteenth parts of all Prizes, Goods or Effects that shall be taken and lawfully condemned after a deduction is made for the Recompense of those who may be disabled of Joynts, Legs or Arms.

**SECOND.** That the Captain is to have and receive for himself, seven full shares and also all things belonging to the Captain, of all Prizes taken (Money and Merchandize only excepted), and also is granted all Priveledges and Freedoms as have been granted to any former Captains of Privateers in America.

**THIRD.** That the Lieutenant and Master to have, each of them, four shares. The Doctor, Second Lieutenant, Captain's Quarter Master, Master's Mate, Gunner, Boatswain and Carpenter, to have each of them, three shares; and all the Petty officers to have, each, one share and a half; and all the rest of the said Brigantine's Company to have, each, of them, one share; and all Boys, half a share each.


**FOURTH.** That the Lieutenant and Master of said Brigantine shall have the second officer's chest, and all other things belonging to him, of all Prizes taken during the voyage aforesaid (gold, silver and merchandize only excepted).

**FIFTH.** That the Doctor of said Brigantine shall have all things that shall be taken, belonging to the Doctor or Surgeon, of all Prizes (gold, silver and merchandize only excepted).

**SIXTH.** That as to the Proceeding of the said Brigantine, or vessel, and the undertaking any enterprise, at sea or on shore, during the voyage aforesaid, it shall be left entirely to the Captain's Election.

**SEVENTH.** All Coined Gold and silver that shall be taken in the voyage aforesaid, to be divided, pro Rata, between the owners and company.

**EIGHTH.** The man that first spies a sail, and it proves to be a prize worth one hundred pieces of Eight a share, he shall have and receive for his reward Fifty Pieces of Eight but if the Prize proves to be less, then he shall have two shares of the small plunder. Provided there is a good lookout at Masthead, agreeable to the custom of Privateers.

 **NINTH.** If any of the company shall breed a mutiny or disturbance on board, or strike his fellow, he shall forfeit his share to the company, or such part thereof as the committee hereinafter mentioned shall think fit, and receive such corporal punishment as they shall think proper.


**TENTH.** If any one of the Company game on board to the Value of one piece of Eight, he shall forfeit his share to the Company.

**ELEVENTH.** If any one of the Company shall steal or conceal any thing belonging to any one on board to the value of one piece of Eight, or conceal or smuggle anything belonging to any Prize, or Prizes taken that shall be sent by any of them to any Port or place whatsoever for condemnation, shall forfeit his share to the Company.

**TWELFTH.** If any one of the Company in any Engagement with the Enemy, or in the course of the said Voyage shall lose a Joynt or Joynts, he shall have One hundred Pieces of Eight ; And if he loses a Leg or an Arm, he shall have and receive Six hundred Pieces of Eight, in Goods or Effects taken.

**THIRTEENTH.** If any one of the Company should happen to die in the Voyage, or be killed in any Engagement and any prize or prizes be taken before his Death, or in the Engagement, wherein he is killed, he shall have a share thereof, which shall be paid to his Heirs, Executors or Administrators.

FOURTEENTH. If any one of the Company proves a Coward in the time of Engagement, he shall forfeit his share to the Company.

 FIFTEENTH. If any one of the Company shall disobey any of his Officer's Commands for the good of the Vessel or general Interest, he shall forfeit such parts of his share, and be liable to such Punishment as the Committee, hereinafter mentioned, shall think fit.

SIXTEENTH. If any one of the Company behave indecently to any Female Prisoner, he shall forfeit his share to the Company.

SEVENTEENTH. If any one of the Company leave the said Brigantine before her return to Rhode Island aforesaid, without the special leave, license or consent of the Captain first had and obtained, he shall forfeit his share to the Company. His debts, if any are due to the vessel, are first to be paid.

EIGHTEENTH. That there shall be ten dead shares to be divided among the most deserving Foremast men belonging to the said Brigantine during said voyage, which shall be determined by the Committee hereinafter mentioned.

NINETEENTH. That the Captain, First Lieutenant and Master, and also the Company Quarter Master for the time being, shall be a Committee on Board who shall determine all matters relating to the voyage aforesaid (Except the proceedings of the said Brigantine, and ye undertaking any enterprize at sea or on shore, to be entirely at the Captain's Election as in the sixth Article above mentioned), which shall be binding to the Company.

LASTLY, for the true performance of the Covenants and agreements above mentioned, each and every of the said parties to these presents do Mutually bind themselves unto the other of them, in the Penalty or sum of One Thousand Pounds, Sterling Money of Great Britain,

firmly by these presents (The Dangers of the Sea Excepted). In witness whereof, the Said parties to these presents have hereunto Interchangably set their hands, the day and Year above written.

John M. Busey.	Freeman Cobb.
his	his
Joseph J. Gray.	John X Hanes.
mark	mark.
his	James Pitts.
John F. Carr.	his
mark	Lango — Tomey.
his	mark
William X. Smith.	Elisha Phillips.
mark	his
his	George X Wells.
Joseph X. Hoper.	mark
mark	Caleb Weaver.
his	Samuel James.
Jeremiah X. Ward.	Mark Davis.
mark	William Amy.
his	James Moorhead.
Ezekal X Kay.	Thomas Stack.
mark	Thomas Chadwick.
Newport Wyatt.	Philip Albro.
Nathan Francis.	William O. Neil.
his	John Stafford.
Jeremiah X. Mumford.	his
mark.	Zachariah X Harris.
John Wyatt.	mark.
Samuel Godfrey.	his
Benjamin Eldredge,	mark.
his	Alexander X Gibbs.
Elect X Macarby.	mark.
mark.	William Ford.
his	James Furbar.
Nathan X Smith.	J. Sims.
mark.	Phillip England.
Thos. Tuckham.	Francis Dikes.
William Lake.	John Williams.
his	John Brown.
Anthony X Forest.	
mark.	

*The Privateer Defiance.*

Daniel Fones, Capt.

Estes How, 1st Lieut.

John Culleson, Master.

Thos Rodman, Doctor.

Theo. Topham, Quarter Master.

Thos Newall, ———.

William Wall, Mate.

Wm Byrn, Gunner.

<sup>his</sup>

George D. Davis, Boatsw'n,

<sup>mark</sup>

Joseph Rider, Gunner's Mate.

Thos Burgen, Steward.

John Hickes, ———

Joseph Wanton, Junr. }

Metcalf Bowler. }

Matthew Cozzens. }

Owners."

## NEWPORT TOWN RECORDS.

*(continued from page 169.)*

## BIRTHS.

Hatsins, John of George and Dorothy,	May 30, 1692
Benjamin of	Dec. 12, 1697
Higgins, Rich. of Richard & Elizabeth,	— — —, — —
Anna of	Sept. 6, 169—
Ephraim of	Aug. 24, — —
Henry of	April 16, — —
Anna of	July 22, — —
Ammy of	May 29, — —
William of	Nov. 25, — —
Elizabeth of	May 4, — —
Hammett, Jno. of John and Sarah,	Oct. 10, 1705
Mary of	rec. Feb. 14, 1710-11
Thomas of	April 11, 1712
Hanah, Wm. of William and Martha,	Feb. 14, 1711-12
Harris, John of John and — — —, rec.	Jan. 13, 1713-14
Hookey, Step'n of Stephen, Jr. & Eliza'th,	Nov. 6, 1724
Daniel of	April 6, 1728
Hatch, Jane of Nathaniel & Comfort,	Mar. 29, 1727-8
Nath'l of	Dec. 25, 1729
Susanna of	Nov. 28, 1732
Hart, John of Josiah and Naomi,	Mar. 3, 1728

Hall, Wm.	of Geo. and Elizabeth,	Apr.	14, 1729
Edward	of	Apr.	13, 1731
Hammo'd, J. A.	of Elnathan and Mary,	Feb.	9, 1730-1
Abigail	of	Jan.	15, 1733-4
Elnathan	of	May	11, 1738
Joseph	of	April	13, 1739
Nathaniel	of	June	2, 1740
Mary	of	Sept.	22, 1741
Elizabeth	of	May	25, 1742
Susanna	of	June	18, 1744
Hasey, Abiel	of Jacob and Johanna,	April	18, 1736
Ebenezer	of	Feb.	28, 1737-8
Jacob	of Jacob, Jr. & Margaret,	Mar.	13, 174-
Houlton, Ann	of John and Susanna,	Feb.	20, 1739-40
Mary	of	—	27, 1741-2
Nathaniel	of	June	13, 1744
Hookey, Wm.	of William and Rebecca,	Feb.	1, 1738
Nathaniel	of	—	—, 1740
Sarah	of	—	—, 1742
Howland, Lucy	of Joseph and Martha,	July	19, 1740
Hazard, Step'n	of Fones and Miriam,	May	18, 1740
Nicholas	of	Aug.	12, 1741
Huntington, J.	of John and Elizabeth,	Dec.	18, 1742
Hawkins, Ste'n	of James and Ann,	June	29, 1744
Susanna	of	Sept.	14, 1747
Hardy, Ann	of James and Mary,	—	—, 1746
Penelope	of	—	—, 1749
John	of	—	—, 175-
George	of	—	—, 1754
Joseph	of James and Mary,	—	—, 1756
Hannah	of	Apr.	15, 1758
Mary	of	June	15, 1759
H— dau.	of	Jan.	26, 176-
James	of	Jan.	19, 1766

Harvey, Jas.	of Seth and Ruth,	Aug.	10, 1747
Benjamin	of	Apr.	17, 1749
Seth	of	Sept.	19, 1751
Heatley, S. G.	of Andrew and Mary,	May	21, 1749
Jeanette,	of	April	19, —
Mary,	of	Oct.	23, 1757
Temper'ce	of	July	—, 1759
Hadwen, Jno.	of John and Elizabeth,	Aug.	28, 1753
Elizabeth	of	Feb.	20, 1755
Benjamin	of	Jan.	29, 1757
James	of	Nov.	13, 1758
Sarah	of	Dec.	6, 1760
Magarret	of	May	11, 1763
Dorcas	of	April	8, 1765
Jacob B.	of	March	24, 1767
Hammond, B.	of Thomas and Rebecca,	Mch.	17, 1755
Thomas	of	June	16, 1757
Howard, Ann	of Martin and —,	Aug.	15, —
		[Rec'd April,	1758.]
Hatch, Sam'l	of Samuel and Hannah,	Feb.	4, 1759
John	of	May	4, 1761
Hall, Sybil	of Jeremiah and Elizabeth,	Aug.	17, 1755
William	of	Sept.	8, 1756
Bethia	of	Nov.	5, 1759
Deborah	of	Sept.	4, 1761
Joseph	of	June	23, 1764
Hayden, John	of James and Deborah,	July	24, 1756
Rebecca	of	Nov.	27, 1758
Hammond, Bet.	of Thomas and Rebecca,	Mar.	17, 1755
Thomas	of	June	16, 1757
Hart, Brinah	of Napthaly & Sheprah,	Apr.	30, 1761
Love	of	Sept.	14, 1762
Isaac	of	Nov.	5, 1763
Sarah	of	Jan.	9, 1765
Rebecca	of	Nov.	20, 1766

Hart,—— son of Napthaly & Sheprah,	April 30, 1768
—— dau. of	—— 30, 1771
Howell, W. W. of Luke and Ann,	Jan, 1, 1763
Mary } Eliz'h } twins of	Nov. —, 1766
Hudson, Cath. of Thomas & Deliverance,	Dec. 30, 1770
Hammond, P. of Paine and Phebe,	Dec. 31, 1772
Elizabeth of	Dec. 6, 1775
Ann of	April 24, 1777
John. P. of	Oct. 20, 1779
	[d. Mar. 16, 1780.]

## MARRIAGES.

Gilbert, —— to Sarah Clarke,	—— —, 1761
Gardiner, George Grindall to Abigail King,	Nov. 27, 1761
Gardner, Sarah to William Ladd,	Dec. 27, 1761
Grinnell, William to Lydia Tillinghast,	June 17, 1762
Greene, Catharine to John Langley,	Aug. —, 1762
Godfrey, Joshua to —— —,	Sept. 27, 1762
Gardner, Mary to Charles Spooner,	—— —, 1762
Gould, Mary to Benjamin Almy,	Oct. 27, 1762
Gubbins, Mary to Thomas Baxter,	Mar. 13, 1763
Greenbarg, Oliver to Mary Slocum,	Oct. 13, 1763
Godfrey, William to Freelope Pierce,	Nov. 20, 1763
Greenman, Amy to Michael Blasin,	Jan. 8, 1761
Gould, Joseph to Martha Rogers,	Feb. 5, 1764
Gubbins, William to Freelope Easton,	Apr. 26, 1764
Grice, Michael to Sylvia Wampsee,	May 4, 1764
Gardner, Ann to Willet Carpenter,	July 1, 1764
Gardner, Katharine to Wm. Burroughs,	Nov. 11, 1764
Gladding, Benj. to Priscilla Oxx, Bristol,	Nov. 11, 176—
Gibbs, Rebecca to Wm. Lawton,	Nov. 20, 1764
Goddard, Remembrance to Anthony Shaw,	July 25, 1765
Goddard, John to Mary Nichols,	Aug. 8, 1765

Green, Elizabeth to James Thompson,	Oct. 2, 1765
Giere, John Tripp to Mary Southwick,	Oct. 3, 1765
Gladding, Ann to Restcome Helms,	Oct. 13, 1765
Grey, Mary to Joshua Stacey,	Oct. 27, 1765
Gardner, Elizabeth to David Moore,	Nov. 20, 1765
Greenman, Job to Lucy ———, Walpole,	Jan. 1, 1766
Greene, Martha to Anthony Wilbur,	Apr. 3, 1766
Greene, Edward to Rhoda Wilcox,	Oct. 1, 1766
Goulder, Mary to Robert Short,	July 5, 1767
Gardner, James to Dorcas Mason. of Hyde County, North Carolina,	[about 1767]
Greene, Deliverance to Thomas Hudson,	Jan. 8, 1768
Gibbs, George to Mary Channing,	Oct. 9, 1768
Gardner [Al Carpenter], Ann to Solomon Southwick,	June 20, 1769
Gibbons, Hon. Wm. to Valeria Richardson,	Nov. 7, 1773
Gouffran, James to Elizabeth Emmons,	Feb. 4, 1781
Guiland, Claudius to Sarah Mumford,	July 24, 1783
Greene, James to Ruth Coggeshall,	Nov. 25, 1783
Geoffrey, Andre to Sarah Belcher,	July 24, 1785
Gibbs, Rebecca to George Hunt,	July 24, 1785
Gibbs, Elizabeth to Benjamin Tuell,	Nov. 6, 1787
Gilpin, John B. to Mary Eliz'th Miller,	Nov. 20, 1803
Gardner, Wm. C. to Eliza F. Cazenave, of Alexandria, Va.,	July 13, 1816
Greene, Phebe C. to Benj. B. Howland,	Aug. 3, 1817
Grier, Patrick to Ellen Battle, at Sligo, Ire- land,	Jan. 18, 1820
Gardner, Clarissa to Oliver Read,	Dec. 1, 1823
Gifford, Clarissa, of Jeremiah, Portsmouth, to Daniel Edwards, of Charlestown,	Jan. 29, 1826
Green, Clarissa of Coventry, to John N. Hudson,	Nov. 4, 1839
Goodson, Anna S. to Joshua Tripp, Jr.,	Dec. 9, 1839

Gould, John, Middletown, to Anna E. Peckham,	Mar. 9, 1850
Gyles, Wm. to Mary Gould, Middletown,	Nov. 22, 1840
Grinnell, Julia H. to Chas. S. Brown, N. Y.,	Dec. 10, 1840
Gray, William to Catharine Goddard,	Dec. 5, 1841
Goffe, Robert, of John and Sarah, to Catharine S. Tew, of Joshua,	Dec. 5, 1841
Gardner, Robert, of Hallowell, Maine, to Sarah Fenwick Jones, of Savannah, Ga.,	June 28, 1842
Gatewood, Elizabeth D. to Jerome Sherman, of Providence,	Oct. 12, 1842
Gould, James C. to Deborah N. Littlefield,	Oct. 16, 1842
Greene, Solomon to Mary B. Manchester,	Jan. 15, 1843
Gladding, Susan F. to Stafford Bryer,	Aug. 18, 1844
Gibson, Elias, of Prov., to Ann Freeborn,	June 25, 1845
Guild, William to Abby D. W. Boss,	Aug. 4, 1845
Grosvenor, Lemuel, of Boston, to Hannah J. Pearce,	Oct. 21, 1845
Graham, James to Ann Asher,	Nov. 26, 1845
Gibson, George W. to Eliza Sitterly,	May 24, 1846
Gardner, Harriet R. to Jacob W. Lamb,	Nov. 9, 1846
Gardner, Jeffrey to Julia E. Spooner,	Dec. 13, 1846
Garrick, Thos. to Mary Lawler, of Hartford, Conn.,	Nov. 14, 1847
Gifford, Mrs. Anna to Martin R. Kenyon, of Foster,	Feb. 8, 1848
Goodspeed, William to Ann M. Jouvett,	Sept. 18, 1848
Glover, Charles Henry, of Brooklyn, son of the late Charles, to Marie Gardner Otheman, of Rev. Bartholomew,	Aug. 29, 1849
Geissert, Edward to Bridget Brophy,	Dec. 16, 1849
Gladding, John, of Edward, to Mary Ann Holt, of John E.,	Dec. 23, 1849

Gardner, Wm. H. to Elizabeth Caswell,	June 2, 1850
Gardner, Freeloove to Wm. Easton,	— 12, —
Gibson, Benjamin to Mary Warner,	— 17, —
Gardner, Lydia to William Rodman,	— 17, —
Grant, Robert to Mary Thomas,	Oct. 8, 17—
Gardner, William to Mary Carr,	July 27, 17—
Gregory, John to Sarah Morris,	Oct. 24, 17—
Gladding, Priscilla to Benj. Oxx, Bristol,	Nov. 11, 17—
Gardner, Lucy to Benjamin Sherburne,	Sept. 5, 17—

The years to the eight names above are lost, but probably between 1750 and 1770.

Holmes Catharine to Joseph Gardner,	Nov. 30, 1693
Husk, Thomas, N. Y., to Elenor Coleman, New York,	Nov. 8, 1704
Holdredge, John to — — —,	— —, 1705
Hammett, John to Sarah Carr of Gov. Caleb,	Jan. 10, 1705
Holmes, Lydia of Capt. Jonathan to Sam- uel Rogers of John,	Jan. 31, 1705-6
Hedge, Elizabeth to Samuel Goram, late of Yarmouth,	June 22, 1708
Hull, Tedeman, Jamestown, to Sarah Sands,	May 28, 1711
Higgins, Richard } to	Apr. 2, —
Hiscox, Elizabeth }	
Hooper, Dr. Henry to Mrs. Remembrance Perkins,	Dec. 10, 1716
Hunt, Bathsheba to Franklin Newton,	June 3, 1717
Hunt, Elizabeth to Samuel Whitehead,	Oct. 15, 1718
Hart, John to Bathsheba Bourse,	Feb. 27, 1721-2
Hammond, Hannah to T. Henry Allen,	May 16, 1721
Hooker, Stephen to Elizabeth Wightman,	Jan. 16, 1723
Hall, — to Elizabeth Smith,	Mar. 25, 1725
Hammond, Elnathan, to Mary Wignell,	Dec. 7, 1728
Holland, Obedience to Ephraim Davis,	Oct. 30, 1729 or 30
Hasey, Jacob to Johanna [Searing],	Jan. 9, 1734

Hull, Mary, Swanzey, to John Carr, New- port,	Sept. 15, 1736
Holt, Rebecca to Ichabod West,	Aug. 12, 1736
Howatson, Martha to Job Snell,	— —, 1736
Hookey, Martha to Isaac Sherman,	Sept. 12, 1736
Hammett, Mary, to William Bassett,	Oct. 7, 1736
Hokey, John, Newport to Elizabeth Greene, Jamestown,	Apr. —, 1737
Howland, Elizabeth to Elisha Gibbs.	Apr. 7, 1737
Heffernan, Elijah to Ba———, record'd,	Apr. 25, 1737
Harris, Joseph to Sarah Sweet,	June 15, 1738
Hargest, Richard to Mary Tellforte,	July 30, 1738
Hookey, Hannah to Charles Beere,	Aug. 6, 1738
Hilton, Dudley to Elizabeth Potter,	Feb. 25, 1738-9
Hill, Esther to Edward Lillibridge,	July 19, 1739
Hazard, Fones to Miriam Easton,	Oct. 11, 1739
Helme, Thomas to Mary James,	— —, 1740
High, Elizabeth to Michael Sullivan,	Mar. 19, 1740
Hall, Elizabeth to John E——, Jr.,	Feb. 5, 1740-1
Harding, Sarah to Peter James,	Apr. 5, 1741
Holman, John to Arabella Pelham,	Sept. 24, 1741
Hopkins, Esek to Desire Burroughs,	Nov. 29, 1741
Hudson, Joseph to Ruth Cartwright,	July 29, 1742
Hooper, Elizabeth to John Mulholland,	Sept. —, 1742
Holt, Sarah to John M——,	Sept. 13, 1742
Howland, Elizabeth to Constant Taber,	Nov. 3, [1742]
Holt, Benjamin to Jane Hammett,	Apr. 24, 1743
Harkins, James to Amy Higgins,	June 19, 1743
Harris, George to Sarah Lamb,	Jan. 23, 1743-4
Haghurst, Mary to John Athton Johnson,	— 6, 1744
Hinckley, Ann to John Kendrick Benson,	June 13, 1745
Howland, Joseph to Sarah Barker,	July 14, 1745
Hazard, George to Martha Wanton,	Nov. 24, 1745
Haiks, George to Anne ——,	May 15, 1746

Hunt, Mehitable to Thomas ———,	—— —,	1746
Hammett, Sarah to William Wilbour,	May	29, 1746
Hunting, Samuel to Zerviah Rhodes,	May	30, 1746
Harvey, Seth to Ruth Sheffield,	Oct.	19, 1746
Howland, Lydia to Edward Belcher,	June	22, 1747
Hart, Jonathan to Margaret Lawless,	Oct.	29, 1747
Huxham, John to Elizabeth Dunbar,	May	14, 1748
Hayward, Tabitha to Peter Daniels,	Jan.	20, 1749-50
Heatley, Andrew to Mary Grant,	July	26, 1750
Hammond, Elnathan to Elizabeth Cox,	Sept.	5, 1750
Howland, Isaac to Ann Wilbor,	Nov.	—, 1750
Hall, Martha to James Burroughs,	Nov.	21, 1750
Hunt, Content to Samuel Young,	—— —,	1751
Hazard, Elizabeth to Christopher Potter,	May	19, 1751
Hull, Peleg to Mary Rider,	May	19, 1751
Hammond, Hannah to Timothy Henry Allen,	May	28, 1751
Hawkins, Ann to Samuel Maryott,	July	25, 1751
Hull, Patience } to	Feb.	13, 1752
Han [son], John }		
Hicks, James to Mary Carr,	—— —,	1752
Hyer, John to Francis Simpson,	Jan.	11, 1753
Hoffman, Elizabeth to John Boutin,	Feb.	19, 1753
Hyer, John } to	Feb.	25, 1753
Hunt, Abigail }		
Hunt, Mary to William Morris,	—— —,	1753
Higgins, Mary to Thomas Jones,	Sept.	9, 1753
Hill, Joseph to Ann Chadwick,	Oct.	21, 1753
Humphries, Richard to Ann Edmunds,	Nov.	1, 1753
Hill, Jeremiah } to	Nov.	29, 1753
Hathaway, Martha }		
Hookey, Daniel Wightman to Lucretia		
Smith, Middletown,	Dec.	16, 1753
Hammond, John Arnold to Mary Scott,	June	6, 1754
Hodson, Robert to Mary Thomas,	Sept.	10, 1754
Heath, Patience to Wiel Lyon,	Sept.	19, 1754

Hickey, Mary to John Dyre,	Oct. 25, 1754
Hill, Daniel E., Greenwich, to Patience Kelley,	Jan. 8, 1755
Hall, William to Hepzibah Brown,	Jan. 21, 1755
Haix, Ann to Jonathan Bryer,	Jan. 26, 1755
Hubbard, Russell to Mary Pray,	Jan. 30, 1755
Haynes, Philip to Mary Allsworth,	May 25, 1755
Hay, Mary to Elijah Knapp,	May 28, 1755
Hall, Jonathan } Harison, Abigail } to	Aug. 10, 1755
Heffernan, Jonathan to Elizabeth Mackee,	Oct. 26, 1755
Holston, Mary to Thomas Cogin,	Nov. 16, 1755
Heath, Ann to Job Weeden,	Nov. 20, 1755
Hubbs, Henry to Mary Carr,	May 9, 1756
Hawdan, James to Martha Tillinghast,	Aug. 19, 1756
Hayward, Mary to John Ewen,	Sept. 22, 1756
Hill, Katharine to Isaiah Greenhill,	Jan. 30, 1757
Hunt, James to Elizabeth Newcome,	Feb. 3, 1757
Hubbard, Elizabeth of John, Esq., New Haven, to Ezra Stiles,	Feb. 10, 1757
Hovey, Mary to John Wilbur,	Mar. 24, 1757
Hunter, David to Mary Dyre,	Oct. 9, 1757
Hunt, John to Caroline Tyler,	Nov. 13, 1757
Holmes, John, Middletown, to Mary Vose,	Dec. 4, 1757
Hill, Katharine to Joseph Pyne,	Dec. 13, 1757
Henshaw, Elizabeth to John Seabury	— —, 1758 or 9
Hill, Robert, Jr. to Percy Reeves, E. Greenwich,	Feb. 1, 1759
Hudson, John to Mary Weaver,	July 12, 1759
Hammond, Abigail to Jacob Richardson,	Sept. 13, 1759
Hovey, Ann to Enos Peckham,	Nov. 15, 1759
Howland, Margaret to Audley Clarke,	Feb. 7, 1760
Hill, Barnet to Mercy Rogers,	Feb. 10, 1760
Howland, Gideon } Howland, Lucy } to	Feb. 16, 1760

Hunt, Sarah to Benjamin Spooner,	Mar. 26, 1760
Heffernan, Amy to John Fairbanks,	Apr. 27, 1760
Hicks, John to Ann Thompson,	Oct. 9, 1760
Hartshorn, Stephen, Providence, to Silence Ingraham,	Nov. 20, 1760
Huddy, Martha to Benjamin Wilbur,	Dec. 10, 1760
Hannah, Rebecca to George Manchester,	Dec. 11, 1760
Howell, Luke to Ann Stoops,	Jan. 8, 1761
Hermington, Mary to Amos Sheffield,	Mar. 18, 1761
Huling, Alexander, North Kingstown, to Sarah Freeborn,	May 14, 1761
Havens, Meribah to Sumner Smith,	May 18, 1761
Holding, Judith to John Spring,	— —, 1761
Hill, ——— to Mary Wilbor,	May —, 1761
Hill, Nancy to Alexander McDaniel,	Feb. 5, 1762
Hazard, Mary to Charles Dyre,	— —, 1762
Humphries, Esther to Thomas Brown,	Sept. 16, 1762
Hammand, Anna to George Nichols,	Sept. 25, 1762
Howard, Robert        }	Oct. 13, [1762]
Hammett, Constant    } to	
Hart, Mary to Gideon Sisson,	Nov. 14, 1762
Hookey, William to Abigail Burroughs,	Jan. 17, 1763
Hazard, George, S. Kingstown, to Sarah Taylor,	Jan. 17, 1763
Hazard, Nicholas to Mary ———,	Jan. 17, 1763
Howard, Benjamin to Hannah Lawton,	Jan. 23, 1763
Hanners, Walter to Elizabeth Chaffins,	Mar. 6, 1763
Hookey, Sarah to Benjamin Allen,	Mar. 24, 1763
Hall, Isaac to Mary Wood,	—, 1763 or 4
Hoxie, Sarah to John Smith,	May 23, 1763
Hart, Isaac to Hannah Polock,	June 1, 1763
Hardin, Abraham to Ann Vinson,	June 21, 1763
Harvis, Elizabeth to John Puffey,	Aug. —, 1763
Howland, Job, Jamestown, to Sarah Beebe,	Sept. 12, 1763

Hopkins, Phebe to William Fowler,	May 12, 1764
Hill, Mary to Thomas Willekey,	June 20, 1764
Hendler, Elizabeth to Eliphas Marcum,	Aug. 15, 1764
Helmes, John to ——— ———,	Oct. 4, 1764
Hopkins, ——— to William Chandler,	Nov. 7, 1764
Heath, Zephaniah to Elizabeth Langworthy,	Dec. 20, 1764
Hill, Mary to Clothier Pierce,	Dec. 26, 1764
Hall, Abigail to George Sears,	Jan. 2, 1765
Homsby, Thomas, Great Britain, to Margaret Wady,	May 22, 1765
Hookey, Mary, } Humphrey, William } to	June 4, 1765
Hunt, Joshua to Rebecca Sherman,	June 7, 1765
Hookey, Sarah to Richmond Cranston,	July 15, 1765
Hacker, Caleb to Martha Cross,	July 15, 1765
Helmes, Restcome to Ann Gladding,	Oct. 13, 1765
Hubbard, James to Esther Maxon,	Nov. 29, 1765
Hall, William to Elizabeth Davis,	Dec. 5, 1765
Humphrey, Ann to William Banon,	— —, 1766
Howard, Phebe to Robinson Kelley,	Jan. 30, 1766
Hart, Ruth to John Caspar Oelman,	Sept. 16, 1766
Hall, Benjamin to Katharine Pinnegar,	Oct. 16, 1766
Holt, Abigail to Christopher Sylvester,	Nov. 6, 1766
Holloway, Daniel to Abigail Cranston,	Nov. 23, 1766
Hamblin, James to Hannah Wilkey,	Dec. 7, 1766
Hall, George to Elizabeth Peckham,	Mar. 22, 1767
Halyorson, Goodman to Luciana Lowden,	June 11, 1767
Hudson, Thomas to Deliverance Greene,	Jan. 8, 1768
Hull, ——— to Conrad Flagg,	Mar. —, 1768
Holden, Susanna to Lawrence Carrall,	June 19, 1768
Honyman, Susanna, of Jas., to Abraham Redwood, Jr.,	Mar. 8, 1770
Hammond, Elizabeth to Jonathan Almy,	Mar. 14, 1770
Hazard, Hannah to James Tanner,	July 7, 1771
Harman, Jacob to ——— Stevens, rec.	Nov. 9, 1772

Hopkins, Sarah to John Remington,	Dec. 30, 1772
Hammond, Paine to Phebe Almy,	Dec. 31, 1772
Halverson, Lucina to John Langley,	Jan. 31, 1779
Hoxie, Fanny to Jeremiah Rogers,	Mar. 5, 1783
Holmes, Jane, Taunton, to Thos. Weaver, Jr.,	Oct. 29, 1783
Hathaway, Desire to Arthur Davis,	Dec. 28, 1783
Hamilton, Alexander to Sarah Lake,	Feb. 17, 1784
Huddy, Abigail to Benjamin Fairbanks,	Dec. 23, 1784
Hunt, George to Rebecca Gibbs,	July 24, 1785
Helmes, James to Judith Sprague,	Dec. 30, 1787
Hall, Abigail to Thomas G. Pitman,	May 4, 1788
Hall, Sally, of Benj., to Paul Thurston,	Jan. 2, 1791
Howland, Mary, { to	Sept. 9, 1794
Howland, Perry {	
Hathaway, Abner, Freetown, to Amy Law-	
ton,	June 28, 1795
Hudson, Rebecca to Emanuel Seymour,	July 26, 1795
Hazard, Polly, of Simeon to Jonathan Car-	
penter, of Jonathan, both of So.	
Kingstown,	Feb. 4, 1798
Hunt, Jeremiah to Elizabeth Sanford,	
Dighton,	Sept. 22, 1799
Hoxie, Mary, of Benj. to Levi Strong, of	
Simeon, Northampton,	Apr. 6, 1800
Hammond, Eliz'h to David M. Coggeshall,	May 10, 1800
Hill, Bernard to Sally Moore,	Sept. 21, 1806
Heileman, Julius F. to Harriet Burton	
Auchmuty,	May 10, 1814
Hazel, Sarah to Alexander Peterson,	May 14, 1814
Howland, Benj. B. to Phebe C. Greene,	Aug 3, 1817
Hazard, Hannah to Cyril Wheeler, North-	
ampton,	Apr. 6, 1818
Hardman, Wm. to Jane Little, England,	Jan. 25, 1833
Hull, Frances H. to George S. Tilley,	Oct. 13, 1833
Hunter, Samuel to Salina Bliven,	Oct. 20, 1836

Hawkins, Joseph B., of Portland, Me., to Mary A. Dunbar,	Mar. 10, 1839
Howland, Susan B. to Rob't Sherman, 2d,	July 1, 1839
Hopkins, Sam'l to Mary Freeborn, of Geo.	Aug. 4, 1839
Hudson, John M. to Clarissa Green, of Cov- entry,	Nov. 4, 1839
Hoxie, Freeman M. to Abby E. Davenport,	Apr. 12, 1840
Harrington, Pamela to Taber Bennett,	Apr. 12, 1840
Hindmarch, Geo. to Susan Kuss,	Apr. 17, 1840
Hammett, Catharine to Oliver Read, of Eleazer,	July 6, 1840
Harley, Elizabeth J. to Albert Pollard,	Oct. 25, 1840
Hall, Clarissa to Jeremiah Peabody, Jr.,	June 6, 1841
Honeywell, Elliot to Deb. S. Thompson,	Sept. 19, 1841
Hathaway, Lydia to Jonathan Pattison,	Sept. 30, 1841
Helme, Abby P. to Benj. W. Underwood,	Nov. 2, 1841
Horswell, Martha to William B. Wilson,	Jan. 13, 1842
Howland, Isaac B. to Nancy B. Johnson.	July 24, 1842
House, Hannah A. to Henry Anthony,	Aug. 28, 1842
Howard, Wm. of Wm. & Ruth, to Ruth E. Jacques, of Stephen and Renewed,	Sept. 22, 1842
Hammett, Nathan to Catharine Cornell,	Nov. 22, 1842
Hawkins, Diana L. to John W. Relso,	Feb. 28, 1843
Hazard, George A. to Abby C. Card,	Oct. 3, 1843
Holt, ———, of John E., to Pardon Smith, of Gardner,	Dec. 26, 1843
Holmes, Joseph J., of Easton, Mass., to Elizabeth M. Ball, of New Shoreham,	Dec. 27, 1843
Hunt, Sarah A. to Robert D. Coggeshall,	Jan. 4, 1844
Hamilton, John to Sarah Wooley,	Jan. 28, 1844
Hall, Elizabeth to Benjamin Pitman,	Apr. 18, 1844
Huddy, Ann to William Bryer,	Oct. 13, 1844
Hunter, William to Jane Logan,	Jan. 27, 1845
Hall, Ann to George Brown,	Aug. 6, 1845

Hanen, Edwin W. to Lucretia A. Whitman, Warwick,	Oct. 14, 1845
Hall, Ann to George Lewis,	Oct. 24, 1845
Howard, Abby to Edward Easton, of Jas.	Jan. 25, 1846
Hicks, John Smedmore to S. A. Crandall,	June 14, 1846
Hammond, Elizabeth N. to Oliver Dewick,	Sept. 10, 1846
Handy, Mary Ann to James B. Brown,	Oct. 28, 1846
Holt, Joanna, of John E., to Jas. L. Weaver,	Dec. 17, 1846
Hazard, George M., of Mumford, to Almira Sweet, of Oliver and Sarah Ann,	Feb. 1, 1847
Hargreaves, John to Mary Stoddard,	June 14, 1847
Hill, Henry B. to Emily Perry,	June 15, 1847
Hazard, Mary P., of Joseph Wanton, to John D. Dennis, of Darius,	Oct. 14, 1847
Hudson, Jane, of Henry J., to William Stevens, 3d son of John, Kentucky,	Feb. 11, 1849
Heath, Elizabeth W. to James Mead, of Albany,	June 12, 1849
Hammett, James H., of Charles E., to Elizabeth R. Tilley, of Deacon George,	Oct. 31, 1849

(To be continued.)

## EXTRACTS FROM RHODE ISLAND COLONIAL RECORDS.

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PAPERS NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED RELATING TO THE  
ORIGINAL GRANT OF LANDS TO THE EARLY SETTLERS  
OF NEWPORT, R. I.

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### LAND OF JOHN HALL.

(Vol. 1, p. 49.)

Whereas according to certain orders, &c. Be it known, therefore, that John Hall, of Portsmouth, having exhibited his bill, under the treasurer's hand, wherein appears full satisfaction to be given for the number of sixty-seven acres of land, lying within such bounds as the committee, by order appointed, did bound it withall, viz. : The number of sixty acres for a great lot, lying eight score rods in length and three score rods in breadth, bounded one end next the town due north, and butts upon the head of the two mills swamp, and the southerly side upon, the east lies along by the new wayside that goes to Newport, and the other side thereof is bounded by a brook, which is the westerly side upon the north, adjoining to the land of George Barber ; which parcel of land, so butted and bounded, containing the aforesaid number of sixty acres, more or less, with seven acres adjoining to his house. Both which parcels of land, containing the full proportion of sixty-seven acres of

land, more or less, is hereby impropriated to the said John Hall, his heirs, assigns forever.

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## JOHN PORTER'S LAND.

(Vol. 1, p. 50.)

Whereas according to certain orders, &c. Be it known, that John Porter, of Portsmouth, having exhibited his acquittance under the treasurer's hand, to be given for the number of two hundred thirty and five acres of land, granted to him by the said town, bounded within the precincts of such bounds as the committee, by order appointed, did bound it withal, viz. : Two hundred acres of land, running eight score rods up into the Island from the waterside, bounded on the northeast by Wm. Balston's land, and on the northwest by the sea, and on the southwest by marked trees, next to the river, and on the southwest the said land is bounded by the common, with another parcel of land lying on the west side of the pond, at the long meadow, being bounded on the northwest by sea, southeast and southwest, bounded by the common, and upon the northeast upon Mr. Sanford's land. With another parcel of land containing 9 acres, more or less, lying at round meadow. On the southwest, bounded by Richard Carder's land, the east side and south end bounded by the common, and the northwest end bounded on the sea, with 9 acres, more or less, standing in the town of Portsmouth, all which parcels of land, amounting to the afore-said number of two hundred thirty and five acres of land, more or less, is fully impropriated to the said John Porter.

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## GEORGE GARDINER'S LAND.

(Vol. 1, p. 51.)

Whereas according to certain orders, &c. Be it known, therefore, that George Gardiner, of Newport, having ex-

hibited his acquittance, under the treasurer's hand, wherein appears full satisfaction to be given for the number of fifty-eight acres of land, being his proportion, allotted to him by the town, and lying within the precincts of such bounds, as the committee by order appointed, did bound it withal, viz. : One parcel containing thirty-nine acres, more or less, lying southerly upon the harbour marshes, bounded on the east by Mr. Jeffreys' farm, and on the west by Robert Stanton's land, and butting upon the common, with the south end, and north upon the harbour marsh (a driftway passing there through, towards the end of the island), and for as much as the parcel was adjudged and laid forth primarily for forty acres, and upon due measure, falling short, satisfaction was allowed forth for want, as well as for the rocks, and in consideration of a drifting way there through, the number of eighteen acres, lying at Newport cliffs, bounded on the highway southwest and northwest, southeast upon the common, and northeast upon Robert Stanton's land: With a parcel of meadow lying at the east end of Southmead, next Mr. Brassees' farm; with another parcel of marsh, adjoining to Henry Bull's marsh, and Marmaduke Ward's; with a home lot of four acres, and another parcel of night common, lying next to Robert Stanton's night common upon the Hill, on the west side of the swamp, in all which parcels is contained the said allowance of fifty acres, more or less, with eighteen acres more granted to him by the town, 13 acres of which lies at Newport cliffs, north upon the sea or harbour, south upon the highway, east upon Edward Robinson's land, and west upon Edward Andrews' land; with another parcel of five acres, more or less, adjoining to the aforesaid night common, bounded by Southmead driftway and the swamp.

ABSTRACTS FROM RHODE ISLAND COLONIAL  
LAND EVIDENCE.

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AGREEMENT BETWEEN FRANCIS BRINLEY AND FRANCIS AND JAMES CARR.—“This Indenture, made Aug. 19, 1701, between Francis Brinley on the one part and Francis Carr and James Carr, are and now is and seized in their demesne as in full in common and undivided of, or in one Messuage or Tenement, containing two parcels of land in Newport: One parcel whereon the house standeth, bounded *S.* by land late of Caleb Carr, dec., *E.* by ye street, *N.* by land formerly of Robert Carr, dec., and *W.* by land of Peleg Sanford, dec., formerly ye land of Wm. Brenton, dec., as by deed of sale and conveyance from Anthony Haywood to the said Francis Brinley and said Caleb Carr, dec., may appear. It is now to the end, a perpetual partition and division shall be had, and made between the said parties to these presents, in manner and form following: And first, the said Francis and James Carr, their heirs and assigns, shall from henceforth have, hold and peaceably enjoy, in severalty, to them and their heirs forever, and to their proper use and behoof, Ye one moiety or half part of said Messuage or Tenement, containing 2 parcels of land, as abovesaid, that is to say, as ye same is bounded and set apart, in two equal parts or moieties, viz.: All those several rooms situated at ye west part of sd. Messuage or house containing two cellars, two lower rooms, two chambers and two garrets, being one entire frame or building of itself, but close adjoining to the other moiety of sd.

messuage or house, and also one moiety of sd. land by ye harbour below ye house, from north to south, about 200 feet, carrying ye same breadth from N. to S., as is between ye said house and ye water, and is to be ye northward moiety, adjoining to ye land late of Robert Carr, dec.

Also, one moiety or equal priviledge of a way of ten feet, allowed and allotted by ye said Francis Brinley and said Francis and James Carr to lie to ye southward of said house and adjoining to it, for a passage for ye said Francis Brinley, and said Francis and James Carr and their heirs and assigns forever, from ye street or highway ; and above ye land, so far mentioned, by ye water side, and also the south moiety of ye remaining part below ye street or highway, and above ye land before mentioned by ye water side, and also one moiety or half part of said land above ye street or highway, viz. : that part that lies to the southward, adjoining to the land formerly of Mr. Caleb Carr, dec., according to the tenure and contents of ye deed of sale above mentioned, leaving out six or seven feet ye north part of said land, for a way to pass from ye street or highway below, to the head of sd. land above adjoining to the land of said Peleg Sanford, dec., and that he, ye said Francis Brinley, or his heirs, shall from henceforth claim or demand any right, use, or possession in or to ye same, or any part thereof, and that the said Francis Brinley and his heirs and assigns, shall, at all time or times hereafter, from all actions, rights, title or demand thereof, or thereunto be utterly excluded and forever debarred by these Presents. And the said Francis and James Carr for themselves and their heirs, do covenant and agree, that ye said Francis Brinley, his heirs and assigns, shall from henceforth hold and peaceably enjoy, in severalty, to him ye said Francis Brinley, his heirs and assigns forever, to his own proper use and behoof, ye other moiety or half part of said messuage or tenement, and ye above two parcels of land

rooms, situate at the East end of said house containing two cellers, two lower rooms, two chambers and two garretts, being one entire part of said frame or building of itself, but close adjoined to ye other part of said house, being both together, but one house, and also ye southward moiety of ye land above mentioned, for a passage for said Francis Brinley and Francis and James Carr and their heirs, and also ye Northern Moiety of ye remaining part of ye said land, below ye Street, bounded by the same way or passage and ye street *N.*, and *E.*, and *S.*, and *W.*, by ye land allotted to Francis and James Carr and Francis Brinley and also ye Northern Moiety of ye said land above said street, adjoining to ye land of Robert Carr, deceased, leaving out six or seven feet on ye *S.* part thereof for a way to pass from ye street, or highway, below ye head of said land, above, adjoining to land of said Peleg Sanford, dec., &c. Signed Aug. 19, 1701, by Francis Brinley, Francis Carr and James Carr. Witnessed by Robert Gardner, Robert Hicks and William Brinley. (Vol 2, p. 348, 349.)

JOHN CLARKE TO THOMAS LILLYBRIDGE.—John Clarke, of Newport, Weaver, for £100, N. E. Money, conveys to Thomas Lillybridge, of Newport, Weaver, eighteen acres of land, *E.*, on ye highway; *W.*, on John Spencer's land; *S.*, by John Easton's land, and *N.*, on Henry Bull's land. March 28, 1704. Signed by John Clarke and Sarah Clarke. Witnessed by Jonathan Barney and Thomas Fox. (Vol 2, p. 352.) *Note.*—In 1706, July 5, Thomas Lillybridge (then called Baker) sells the above land for £80, to Giles Slocum, of Newport, the latter deed being signed by Thomas and Sarah Lillybridge.

BENEDICT ARNOLD'S AND JOSIAH ARNOLD'S DECLARATION.—“We, Benedict Arnold, of Newport, and Josiah Arnold, of Quononicut, at Jamestown, Executors to our deceased Father, Benedict Arnold, Esq., Gov., Declare that we have fullfilled our said Father's will relative to

our brother Oliver, dec.; by said Oliver's request, we saved forty acres of ye north part of ye triangular piece, next Eells Pond, which was ordered to Mr. Brinley, by our Father's will, allowing said Brinley forty acres of said Oliver's right of Township land in the lieu thereof, as at his charge of lands Northward, toward making up his fifty acres According to will. To say, forty-eight acres he sold Mr. Caleb Carr of Newport, Esq., Gov., dec., as also fifty acres Northward he had and sold to Joseph Morey, and his homestead, called Casbell farm, two-hundred and two acres. The Committee since laid out, to said right, sixty acres adjoining his homestead farm. Eight of which he had of Caleb Carr, Esq., Gov., and fifty-two acres more. Twenty-four in triangular tract and twenty-four joining his homestead of Cajaset aforesaid, formerly bought of James Card, by our dec. Father, the whole five-hundred acres." Dated April 9. 1710. Signed, Benedict Arnold and Josiah Arnold. (Vol. 3, p. 29, 30.)

## TIVERTON TOWN RECORDS.

*(Continued from page 157.)*

## BIRTHS.

Sanford, Jos.	of William and Mary,	June 15, 1746
Abigail	of	Nov. 23, 1748
Peleg	of	Oct. 23, 1751
Eliphal	of	Apr. 22, 1755
William	of	Sept. 27, 1757
Thomas	of	June 30, 1761
Mary	of Peleg and Lillis,	Mar. 22, 1766
Samuel	of	May 26, 1777
Restcome	of	Sept. 26, 1779
Stephen	of	Oct. 26, 1781
Seabury, Phebe	of Joseph and Mary,	Mar. 2, 1724
Hannah	of	Feb. 7, 1725
Gideon	of	May 16, 1726
John	of	Nov. 26, 1727
Betsey	of	Feb. 2, 1730
Sarah	of	Dec. 4, 1732
Ichabod	of	Jan. 18, 1734
Sion,		Mar 27, 1713
Married Ann Butts,		
May, 1733. He died		
August 10, 1801. She		
was born		
		Mar. 28, 1709
Aaron	of Sion & Ann,	Aug. 6, 1733

Seabury, Jos.	of Sion and Ann,	June 20, 1736
Philip	of	Dec. 6, 1740
Alice	of	Dec. 8, 1742
Peleg	of	June 13, 1745
Dorcas	of	Jan. 9, 1748
Gamaliel	of John & Mary,	Aug. 7, 1750
Peleg	of Aaron & Abigail,	Feb. 19, 1757
Mary	of	Dec. 15, 1758
John W.	of	Jan. 11, 1761
Cornelius	of	Apr. 7, 1763
David	of Philip & Sarah,	May 31, 1767
Cornelius	of	May 2, 1769
George	of	July 27, 1771
Pearce	of	Jan. 7, 1773
Mary	of	Apr. 6, 1777
Job	of	June 23, 1781
Sheffield, Amos,		June 25, 1643

Married Ann Pearce,

March 5, 1696. She

was born

		Feb. 14, 1644
Susan	of Amos & Ann,	Oct. 11, 1697
John	of	Feb. 8, 1699
Mary	of	Apr. 2, 1701
Ruth	of	Jan. 10, 1704
Aaron	of	Dec. 8, 1705
Peleg	of Susanna,	May 1, 1721
Simmons, T.	of Peleg & Mary,	Sept. 9, 1741
Moses	of	Jan. 16, 1743
Gideon	of	Dec. 14, 1744
Mary	of	Jan. 13, 1747
Phebe	of	Apr. 21, 1749
Rhoda	of	May 2, 1751
Eunice	of	Mar. 27, 1753
Peleg	of	May 4, 1755
Jos.	} <sup>Twins</sup> of	Nov. 7, 1757
Benj.		

Simmons, A. of Peleg and Mary, Sowle, Comfort		Oct. 31, 1760
Seabury of Abner & Dorcas (Sea- bury),		Oct. 14, 1767
Seabury } of		Oct. 15, 1769
Cornelius } twins		
Susanna of		Dec. 13, 1771
Christo'er of		Feb. 6, 1773
Anna of		Mar. 17, 1776
Sarah of		Aug. 6, 1778
Peleg of		Feb. 12, 1781
Abner of		Apr. 28, 1783
Isaac of		Mar. 1, 1786
John of		Oct. 21, 1788
Tabor, Paul of Ebenezer & Abigail,		Mar. 30, 1716
Thomas of		Oct. 28, 1717
Mary of		Aug. 24, 1719
Joseph of		Sept. 20, 1721
Hannah of		Sept. 13, 1723
Lydia of		Oct. 24, 1728
Wattey of		Oct. 31, 1731
Jacob of		Oct. 2, 1735
John of Thomas & Comfort,		Aug. 26, 1739
George of		Aug. 5, 1741
Moses of		Aug. 2, 1744
Giles of		Oct. 11, 1746
Susanna of		Mar. 3, 1757
Mary of John and Mary,		Apr. 26, 1742
James of John and Sarah, 2d wife,		Feb. 18, 1745
Priscilla of		July 28, 1746
Ruth of		June 8, 1749
Jeremiah of		July 7, 1751
Phebe of		Feb. 3, 1754
Earl of		Feb. 12, 1756
Sarah of		Feb. 18, 1759

Tabor, Eliz'th of John & Sarah, 2d wife,	Mar. 27, 1762
John of	Aug. 4, 1764
Tilly of	Nov. 23, 1768
Judith of Joseph and Abigail,	Mar. 6, 1745
Lemuel of	Dec. 30, 1748
Isaac of	Nov. 13, 1750
Ichabod of	Mar. 11, 1755
Tallman, Mary of John and Anna,	Oct. 6, 1713
Hannah of	Nov. 24, 1715
Anna of	Mar. 7, 1718
Elizabeth of	Apr. 20, 1720
Joseph of	Apr. 19, 1722
Rebecca of	Aug. 31, 1725
Sarah of	Mar. 25, 1729
Tripp, Robert of Rufus and Elizabeth,	May 11, 1770
Abial of	May 12, 1771
Elizabeth of	Aug. 25, 1773
William of	Apr. 9, 1775
James of	Oct. 7, 1776
Sarah of	Sept. 21, 1778
Elie of	May 29, 1780
Rufus of	Jan. 23, 1783
Lydia of	July 26, 1785
Wait, Sarah of Thomas & Elizabeth,	Sept. 23, 1713
Joseph of	Jan. 10, 1715
Thomas of	Sept. 6, 1716
Elizabeth of	Dec. 21, 1718
John of	Nov. 6, 1720
Mary of	Apr. 11, 1722
Wanton, Eliz'h of Joseph and ———,	Jan. 5, 1690
Edward of	Apr. 20, 1692
Gideon of	Oct. 20, 1693
Sarah of	Apr. 27, 1696
Joseph of	June 7, 1698
Mary of	June 10, 1700

Westgate, Eliza-		
beth	of John and Grace,	Aug. 16, 1751
John	of	June 7, 1759
Lydia	of	Aug. 16, 1761
Earl	of	Nov. 26, 1763
Priscilla	of	June 28, 1766
George	of	Nov. 1, 1768
Rebecca	of George and Elizabeth,	Aug. 11, 1761
Abigail	of	June 13, 1763
Eliphail	of	Sept. 19, 1764
Elizabeth	of	Oct. 2, 1766
Whiting, Polly	of William and Polly,	Oct. 22, 1781
Nancy	of	Feb. 21, 1783
Polly	of [died Jan. 21, 1784]	
Wm. Cush-		
ing	of	Nov. 25, 1784
Polly, 2d	of	Dec. 28, 1785
Joshua Bar-		
ker	of	Mar. 14, 1789
Elizabeth	of	Mar. 9, 1791
John	of	Mar. 23, 1793
Ruth	of	Jan. 15, 1795
Deborah	of	Jan 28, 1797
Lucy	of ——— and ———,	——— ———
Wilcox, Josiah	of Edward and Sarah,	Sept. 22, 1701
Ephraim	of	Aug. 9, 1704
William	of	Dec. 26, 1706
Freelove	of	Dec. 18, 1709
Edward	of Josiah and Patience,	Oct. 29, 1719
Thomas	of	Dec. 19, 1720
Gideon	of	Dec. 17, 1722
Benjamin	of	Jan. 3, 1726
Daniel	of	Jan. 6, 1727
Jeremiah	of	Jan. 1, 1729
William	of	Feb. 12, 1731

Wilcox, Sarah	of Josiah and Patience,	Sept. 8, 1734
Borden	of	Apr. 10, 1739
Edward	of Ephraim and Mary,	Apr. 13, 1730
John	of	Oct. 22, 1733
Ephraim	of	July 2, 1737
Sarah	of	July 16, 1740
Elizabeth	of	May 19, 1745
Oliver	of	May 20, 1747
William	of William and Priscilla,	June 24, 1733
Mary	of	Aug. 4, 1735
Isaac	of William, Jr., and Mary,	Dec. 30, 1761
Samuel	of	Dec. 12, 1780
Wodell, Mary	of Richard and ———,	Oct. 14, 1691
Susan	} Twins of	May 7, 1693
Sarah		May 7, 1693
William	of Gershom and Sarah,	June 13, 1702
Ruth	of William & Elizabeth (Bor-	
	den),	Apr. 13, 1732
William	of	Dec. 23, 1734
Innocent	of	Nov. 9, 1736
Ruth, 2d	of	July 23, 1738
Gershom	of	May 21, 1740
Sarah	of	June 8, 1742
Borden	of	May 26, 1744
Patience	of	Aug. 12, 1746
John	of	Feb. 13, 1748
Joseph	of	May 6, 1751
Lydia	of	Sept. 11, 1753
[Elizabeth Borden, of John, mother of these was born April 7, 1708.]		
Gershom	of Gershom and Mary,	June 15, 1745
Mary	of	Aug. 23, 1747
Sarah	of	Apr. 14, 1749
Elizabeth	of	Aug. 30, 1750
Christo'er	of William and Phebe,	Jan. 22, 1763

Wodell, Hulda	of William and Phebe,	Nov. 25, 1764
John	of	Jan. 14, 1766
Caleb	of	Mar. 4, 1770
Pardon	of	Apr. 4, 1772
Isaac	of	Mar. 4, 1776
Phebe	of	Nov. 10, 1779
Woodman, John,	born 1637, married 1675 to Hannah Timberlake, she was born in 1656.	
Robert	of John and Hannah,	Sept. 8, 1677
Hannah	of	June 27, 1679
Edith	of	Sept. 7, 1682
Edward	of	Mar. 17 1688
Rebecca	of	Jan. 10, 1690
Elizabeth	of	May 31, 1694
Sylvia	of	Sept. 17, 1698

## ROBERT TAYLOR'S WILL.

PROVED JANUARY 10, 1763.

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*Contributed by R. H. Tilley.*

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Newport suffered a great loss when the records of the town were carried away by the British in 1779. Very few "clear titles" to property can now be obtained, when the purchaser desires to trace back of that date. It is, however, fortunate that the original papers of the courts were left unmolested, for the frequent quarrels of our forefathers necessitated the production of authenticated copies of wills and deeds to establish their claims. Among these old court papers, the author found an attested copy of Robert Taylor's will. It was produced as evidence in the "Inferior Court of Common Pleas" in the case of ejectment, "Robert Sherman vs. James Taylor," Nov. 23, 1763. The will will be interesting not only to the descendants of Robert Taylor, but to the many who now own land formerly in his possession.

ROBERT TAYLOR'S WILL, AUGUST 30, 1758.

"THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT of Robert Taylor, of Newport, in the County of Newport, in ye Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in New England, yeoman, made this thirtieth day of August in the thirty-second year of his Majesty's Reign, GEORGE the sec-

ond, King of Great Britain, &c., Annoq Dom. one thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight. I, the said Robert Taylor, being well in body and of perfect mind and memory, thanks be given unto God, but calling to mind the mortality of my body, and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die, do make and ordain this my last will and testament, that is to say, principally and first of all, I give and recommend my soul into the hands of God that gave it, and my body I commit to the earth, to be decently buried at the discretion of my executors hereinafter named; and as touching such worldly estate wherewith it has pleased God to bless me in this life, I give and dispose of the same in the following manner and form :

IMPRIMIS.—I will that all my just debts and funeral charges be well and truly paid in some convenient time after my decease.

ITEM.—I give and bequeath unto my daughter Katharine Shearman, my negro woman named Obbo and all her children, and a silver porringer marked  $R^T P.$

ITEM.—I give and bequeath unto my daughter Elizabeth Freebody, one silver porringer marked  $R^T P.$  (One cow, or one hundred pounds in bills of public credit of said colony old tenor in lieu thereof), and also three hundred pounds in like bills of credit, old tenor.

ITEM.—I give and bequeath unto my daughter Patience Taylor the sum of two thousand pounds in like bills of credit, as above said, and one cow, or one hundred pounds in like bills of credit as aforesaid, in lieu thereof, and also a silver porringer marked  $O^A P.$  (The best chest of drawers, cabinet and two looking glasses that were her mother's), one feather bed, bedstead and six cain chairs, to have her choice out of the dozen that were her mother's. I also give unto my said daughter, Patience Taylor, the keeping of a cow winter and summer, the year round, with grass and

hay on that part of my farm which I have in this will given to my son Benjamin, for and during the time she shall remain unmarried. I also give unto my said daughter, Patience Taylor, the use and improvement of the kitchen chamber, and the south east small bedroom in the chamber of the dwelling house where I now live in Newport aforesaid, together with one quarter part of my orchard and garden belonging to said house so long as she shall remain unmarried, provided she will live there herself.

ITEM.—I give and bequeath unto my daughter Sarah Taylor the sum of two thousand pounds in like bills of credit as above said, to be put to interest by my executors, for her use until she arrive to ye age of eighteen years or day of marriage. Six silver tea-spoons marked  $R^T E$ , one feather bed, bedstead and furniture. (One cow or, in lieu thereof, one hundred pounds like bills of credit, as above said.) One low case of draws and one silver porringer marked  $R^T E$ .

ITEM.—I give and bequeath unto my daughter Rebecca Taylor the sum of two thousand pounds, in like bills of credit, as aforesaid, to be put out to interest by my executors, for her use until she arrives at ye age of eighteen years, or day of marriage. One feather bed, bedstead and furniture, one silver porringer marked  $R^T E$ , and six silver tea-spoons to be new, and also one cow or one hundred pounds in like bills of credit as above said, in lieu of said cow.

ITEM.—I give and bequeath unto my daughter Mary Taylor the sum of two thousand pounds, like bills of credit, as aforesaid, to be put out to interest by my executors, for her use until she arrives to the age of eighteen years, or day of marriage. I also give unto my said daughter Mary one silver tea pot and six silver tea-spoons and tongs, marked E. S. One feather bedstead and furniture that stands in my great chamber, with chintz

curtains and a gold chain and locket, and a cow, or one hundred pounds like bills of credit, as aforesaid, in room of said cow.

ITEM.—I give and devise unto my son Robert Taylor, his heirs and assigns forever, my dwelling house where I late dwelt in Newport aforesaid, together with the easterly part of my lot of land thereunto belonging and adjoining, bounded northerly on my own land in possession of Rowse Potter, easterly on Thames street, and southerly on land of Peleg Chapman, and extending from said Thames street westerly as far as the west end of my slaughter house, as it now stands; and also the southerly half of the remainder of my said lot of land extending from the west end of the easterly part given to him as above, to the west end of the whole of my said lot, together with the wharf buildings and other appurtenances and privileges thereon and thereunto belonging, always leaving a way from Thames street down said lot, and to the west end thereof for the use of himself and his brothers that have land adjoining to his, and their heirs and assigns forever. I also give to my said son, Robert Taylor, his heirs and assigns forever, my lot of land containing about three acres in Newport aforesaid, which I bought of Capt. Sion Arnold; and one silver tankard marked R. T., one silver spoon marked R. T., and my gun, bayonet and desk.

ITEM.—I give and devise unto my son Nicholas Taylor, his heirs and assigns forever, the one moiety or half part of my farm, or tract of land situate, lying and being in Newport aforesaid, which I purchased of Godfrey Malbone, containing in the whole one hundred and thirteen acres, be the same more or less, and bounded northerly on a lot of land I purchased of said Malbone in part and partly upon land of Jonathan Easton, easterly and southerly upon the sea or salt water, and westerly upon land of Abraham

Coggeshall, and partly upon land of James Coggeshall, and partly upon land of Joshua Babcock.

ITEM.—I give and devise unto my son Joseph Wanton Taylor the other moiety, or half part of my afore mentioned farms or tract of land containing one hundred and thirteen acres, more or less, which I purchased of Godfrey Malbone, situate, lying and being in Newport aforesaid, to be possessed and enjoyed by him, his heirs and assigns forever, and also one silver porringer marked  $R^T E$ .

ITEM.—I give and devise unto my son Benjamim Taylor, his heirs and assigns forever, my dwelling house where I now live in Newport aforesaid, and all my land which I purchased of Daniel Sabeer and Peter Coggeshall, and what I have remaining of the lot of land which I purchased of Godfrey Malbone, all in Newport aforesaid; and one silver can marked  $R^T E$ ; my clock jack and two looking-glasses in the great room of my said dwelling house,

ITEM.—I give and devise unto my son John Taylor, his heirs and assigns forever, my dwelling house in Newport aforesaid, now in occupation of Rowse Potter, with all the land thereunto adjoining and belonging which I purchased of Simon Pease and Thomas Fleet, bounded easterly upon Thames street, and southerly upon my other lot of land and wharf, and also that part of my northerly half of my said other lot of land and wharf, which extends from the west end of my aforesaid slaughter house, given to my son Robert, westerly down to the west end of my warehouse, now in the occupation of Silas Cook and Solomon Townsend, with all the buildings and appurtenances thereon and thereunto belonging, always leaving a way below said slaughter house for passing from one wharf to the other; and also the easterly moiety or half part of the lot or piece of land which I purchased of Thomas Cranston in Newport aforesaid. And my silver can marked  $R^T E$ , and my large scales and weights.

ITEM.—I give and devise unto my son James Taylor, his heirs and assigns forever, all that my dwelling house and lot of land thereunto belonging, on the east side of Thames street in Newport aforesaid, now in occupation of Robert Shearman. And also that part of the northerly half of my southerly lot and wharf on the west side of Thames St., extending from the west end of my warehouse aforementioned, now in the occupation of Silas Cook and Solomon Townsend, westerly down to the west end of my said lot, with all the buildings and appurtenances thereon and thereunto belonging. And all my gold and silver buttons and buckles, and also the westerly moiety, or half part of the lot, or piece of land, which I purchased of Thomas Cranston in Newport aforesaid.

ITEM.—I give and bequeath unto my grandson Robert Taylor Shearman, the sum of three hundred pounds in like bills of credit, as aforesaid, to be paid him in one year after my decease.

ITEM.—My mind and will is that all my children have the liberty and privilege of landing upon either of my wharves, wharfage free, all the firewood which they shall have occasion of for their own use.

ITEM.—I give and bequeath unto my well beloved wife, Rebecca Taylor, my dwelling house where I now live in Newport, aforesaid, with all the land I purchased of Daniel Sabeer and Peter Coggeshall. And the remainder of my twenty-three acre lot which I purchased of Godfrey Malbone, with all the buildings and appurtenances thereon and thereunto belonging, to be possessed and enjoyed by her until my said son, Benjamin, shall arrive to the age of twenty-one years. I also give my said wife Rebecca, my negro man named Tony, my negro girl named Phillis, and my chaise, chair, and chaise horse, four cows and all my hogs and fowls, my press and other utensils for car.

rying on the dairy ; and also all the household stuff and other things which she brought with her when we were married, and also one silver porringer marked  $R^T_E$ , one silver milk pot and pepper box marked  $R^T_R$ , and one thousand pounds in like bills of credit as aforesaid. And the whole of what I have herein given to my said wife is to be in full lieu of her right of dower and thirds of my estate.

ITEM.—I give and bequeath unto my said wife the keeping of a cow on the land I have herein given to my son Benjamin, in both winter and summer, for and during the time she shall remain my widow.

ITEM.—I give and bequeath unto my said daughter, Patience, the keeping of a cow on the farm I have herein given to my sons Nicholas and Joseph, both winter and summer, in the room of keeping one on Benjamin's part, and therefore not to be kept on Benjamin's part aforementioned.

ITEM.—In case my said wife shall have another child by me ; if a son, then if either of my aforenamed sons shall die before the time of receiving his portion, what I have given herein to him so dying, I give and devise to my son that shall be born as aforesaid and to his heirs and assigns forever. But if neither of my aforesaid sons shall die before the time of receiving his portion as aforesaid, then I give and devise unto such son as shall be born to me aforesaid, the sum of five thousand pounds in like bills of credit as aforesaid, to be paid out of such part of my estate as is not before in this my will given away, if sufficient remains, but if the remainder is not sufficient, then what shall be wanting shall be paid by the rest of my said sons in proportion to what I have herein given to them. But in case my said wife shall have another child by me as aforesaid, and the same shall be a daughter, if either of

my said daughters shall die before the time of receiving her portion, then what I have herein given to her so dying, I give and bequeath unto my daughter that shall be born to me as aforesaid, the sum of fifteen hundred pounds in like money or bills of credit as aforesaid, and a feather bed, bedstead and furniture, to be paid out of the aforesaid remainder of my estate, if sufficient, but if not sufficient, then what shall be wanting shall be paid by the rest of my daughters in proportion to what I have given them in this my will.

ITEM.—If either of my said three daughters, Mary, Sarah or Rebecca shall die before the time of receiving her portion, then if I have no other daughter born as aforesaid, I give the portion of her dying to be equally divided between the other two, and if two shall die before the time of receiving their portion respectively, then what I have herein given to them that shall die as aforesaid, I give to the surviving daughter of the three last named.

ITEM.—In case either of my aforesaid sons shall die before the time of receiving his portion (and no other son born to me as aforesaid), then what I have herein given to my son so dying, I give to the survivors of my said sons and their heirs and assigns forever to be equally divided between them, and if more than one of my said sons shall die before the time of receiving their portion, respectively, then what I have given to my sons, so dying as aforesaid, I give and devise to the survivors of them, their heirs and assigns forever, to be equally divided between them, and if all my sons shall die but one before the respective times of receiving their portion, then what I have herein given to all my sons so dying, I give to the survivor of them, his heirs and assigns for ever.

ITEM.—My mind and will is that all my sons shall, after having got sufficient learning, be put out apprentices

to some good trades, and the charges thereof to be paid out of my estate.

ITEM.—All the rest, residue and remainder of my estate, not before, in this my will given away, I give and bequeath unto my said wife, Rebecca Taylor and my three daughters, Mary, Sarah and Rebecca, to be equally divided between them.

ITEM.—My mind and my will is that all my children have liberty of fetching water at my pumps as often as they respectively shall have occasion.

ITEM.—When my son Benjamin Taylor shall arrive to the age of twenty-one years, then I give to my wife, the great room and bed room in my dwelling house where I now live in Newport aforesaid, with the privilege in the kitchen and cellar, and of laying firewood in the yard, for and during the time she shall remain my widow.

ITEM.—WHEREAS I have given, in this my will, to my wife, all the household stuff and other things which she brought with her when we were married, my mind and will is that she shall have what are left of them at my decease and in the condition they are in.

LASTLY.—I nominate, constitute and appoint my good friends Capt. Daniel Ayrault, Jr., Mr. Wm. Robinson and my wife Rebecca Taylor, to be my executors of this my last will and testament. My wife to continue in that office so long as she remains my widow and no longer, and I do hereby utterly disallow, revoke and disannul all and every other will, legacies, bequests and executors by me at any time heretofore made, named, willed and bequeathed, ratifying, allowing and confirming this and no other to be my last will and testament. In witness whereof I have

hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year first above written.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

Signed, sealed and declared by the said Robert Taylor as his last will and testament in the presence of us (the word Wanton, over the fourth line of the fourth side, being first interlined),

JOSIAS LYNDON, MARY LYNDON, SAMUEL LYNDON, JR.,	}	witnesses."
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Robert Taylor was born in Scotland in 1688. When a young man he came to America and settled in Newport, R. I. The tradition is that he came with an elder brother, who settled in one of the southern colonies, but of this brother nothing further is known. Robert, being a shipwright by trade, associated himself with Ralph Chapman, whose shipyard was just south of what is now known as Commercial Wharf. For several years—1712 to 1718—we find him plying his trade as a master shipwright. At that time this business was an important one in Newport. The headquarters of the master shipwrights, at that date, seems to have been the "Kings-Head Tavern," kept by Timothy Whiting, where such men as Ralph Chapman, James Sheffield, Benjamin Belcher, John Beere, Daniel Lambert, Robert Taylor, Thomas Swinburne, James Easton, George Cook and many others, all shipwrights, often met to discuss this branch of business in Newport. In 1720 we find Mr. Taylor residing on Jamestown and representing that town in the General Assembly. His name also appears as "constable" for many years. About 1730 he, with Daniel Ayrault, Jr., and Capt. Robert Sherman, became interested in the West India trade, owning a num-

ber of vessels, Captains Thomas Freebody, Benjamin Hicks and Robert Sherman being among the masters. During the French war many of their vessels were captured and they suffered considerable loss.

Soon after his first marriage, Robert Taylor bought what was more recently known as the Dixon place, on which he built a large house and where he brought up a large family of children. This house was occupied, after the death of Mr. Taylor's widow, by Anthony Dixon, Esq., who married one of his daughters. It was burned February 27, 1838, and an old colored man named Mintus, formerly a slave in the family, and well known to the people of Newport, narrowly escaped burning with it. He was probably one of the children of "Obbo," the negro woman who was given by Mr. Taylor, in his will, to his daughter Catharine.

Mr. Taylor became possessed of much property in Jamestown and Newport. His land on Jamestown was part of the Oliver Arnold, Sr., estate, which he became possessed of through his first wife, Patience, who was a daughter of Oliver Arnold. This estate was that part of the island known as Taylor's Point. When Oliver Arnold, Jr., died, his land on Jamestown was divided among his sisters, he leaving no will. The heirs, or their representatives, met at the house of Thomas Northup, a brother-in-law of Oliver Arnold, Jr., and drew lots, thus settling his estate. Robert Taylor, on behalf of his wife, drew what the other interested parties thought to be the "meanest lott," whereupon they agreed to give him their part of the township lot, in addition to the land which he drew. This was about 1716.

Sometime between 1721 and 1747, Robert Taylor bought of Godfrey Malbone a large tract of land on the "Neck," in Newport, comprising a part of the original

grant by the town in 1641 to Thomas Brassie. This land, called in Taylor's will his farm, he gave to his sons Nicholas and Joseph. It was until about 1827 known as Taylor's farm, at which time a yellow ochre was found there, which gave to Taylor's Point the modern name of "Ochre Point."

It is not known when Mr. Taylor came in possession of the Commercial Wharf property, which was known for many years as Taylor's Wharf. On Mumford's map, 1712-13, this wharf, then very small, is called "King's Dock." On Dr. Styles' map, 1758, the wharf extended quite a distance out into the harbor, and is called "Taylor's Wharf," with Chapman's Wharf adjoining on the south. A great fire occurred on this wharf January 18, 1771, consuming Green's sugar house, Lyon's cooper shop, and other buildings. It was then known as Taylor's Wharf. On Blaskowitz's map, 1777, it is still called Taylor's Wharf. In 1738 the town gave Robert Taylor permission to extend his wharf "nine hundred feet into the harbor from high water mark," but at his death only 740 feet had been built out. Mr. Taylor owned the house at the head of the wharf, now in possession of George Sayer, Esq.

In 1732 Robert Taylor bought of John Gidley and Mary, his wife, a "lot of land on the east side of Thames street, being in front, from north to south, sixty-five feet, and in depth ninety and seven and a half feet or thereabouts, extending only at the east end, from north to south, twenty-two feet, butted and bounded as follows: Easterly and southerly on a house belonging to John Chapman, westerly on said Thames street, and northerly on land belonging to the heir of John Goodson, deceased, together with the dwelling house thereon erected, and billiard table, with the appurtenances thereon and other improvements," &c., &c. This property he gave to his son James.

Some of the silver named in Mr. Taylor's will is still held by his descendants, and can be distinguished by the marks mentioned.

Mr. Taylor died in Newport, November 26, 1762, aged 73 years, and was buried in the Taylor burial ground on the "Dixon place." About 1875 the bodies buried on this land were taken up and reinterred in the Island Cemetery, and what was once the family burial ground of the Taylor family, is now the lawn of one of our summer residents.

Of Mr. Taylor's family, the author has not been able to obtain a full account. He was three times married; first, August 9, 1711, to Patience, widow of John Chapman, of Newport, and daughter of Oliver and Phebe Arnold, of Jamestown, R. I. She was born January 16, 1684, died December 9, 1739. She was buried in the Arnold burial ground in Newport, where her grandfather, Governor Benedict Arnold, established, by his will, a burial place for such of his descendants as wished to be buried there. The second wife of Robert Taylor was Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Clarke) Stanton, of Newport, to whom he was married in 1740. She was born September 18, 1714, and died Aug. 21, 1742. His third wife, to whom he was married December 30, 1742, was Rebecca, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Coggeshall, of Newport. She was born December 14, 1721, and died April 15, 1782. Robert Taylor was the father of nineteen children. Of ten sons two only were married, and to-day but two of his descendants in a direct male line are living. Only one son, Joseph, left children who were married. Of the nine daughters of Robert Taylor, seven were married.

Children of Robert and Patience (Arnold) Taylor :

- I. KATHARINE, born March 4, 1713, married Dec. 4, 1724, to Robert Shearman, of Newport. They had
  1. Patience, b. May 26, 1730.

2. Robert Taylor, b. July 31, 1735.
  3. Benjamin, b. June 1, 1737.
  4. Elizabeth, b. July 4, —.
  5. Katharine, b. July —, —.
  6. George, b. Sept. 28, 174—.
  7. Patience, b. Dec. 24, 1743.
  8. Hannah, b. Nov. 24, 1747.
  9. Isaac, b. Feb. 16, 1748-9.
  10. Abigail, b. Dec. 25, 1750.
- II. JAMES, born July 18, 1716, died May —, 1717.
- III. ELIZABETH, born August 29, 1718, died May 30, 1797, married July 4, 1737, to Capt. Thomas, son of John Freebody, Sr. They had several children.
- IV. PATIENCE, born Nov. 14, 1720, died, unmarried, Nov. 14, 1765.
- V. ROBERT, born Dec. 11, 1722, died — —, 1723.
- 
- Children of Robert and Elizabeth (Stanton) Taylor :
- VI. MARY, born July 9, 1741, died Nov. 21, 1757.
- VII. ROBERT, born July 27, 1742.
- 
- Children of Robert and Rebecca (Coggeshall) Taylor :
- VIII. A SON, not named, born Oct. 3, 1743, died young.
- IX. A SON, not named, born May 9, 1745, died young.
- X. BENJAMIN, born Sept. 27, 1746, died Oct. 14, 1766.
- XI. SARAH, born — — —, died June 16, 1795, married George Hazard Peckham ; he died Nov. 26, 1799. They had several children.
- XII. JOHN, born Dec. —, 1748, died, unmarried, 1791.
- XIII. REBECCA, born — —, 1750, died Dec. 27, 1817, married July 11, 1771, to Capt. John Freebody, Jr. ; he died Dec. —, 1800, aged 59. They had
1. John, died Sept. 1, 1847.
  2. Benjamin, died Aug. 19, 1853, aged 76.

- XIV. NICHOLAS, born — —, 1753, died Jan. 22, 1829, aged 75, married Catharine, daughter of Elisha Coggeshall ; she died June 29, 1847, aged 91. They had
1. Patience, died August 29, 1848, aged 65.
  2. Coggeshall, born Nov. 9, 1784, died Oct 5, 1811.

XV. JOSEPH WANTON, born April 24, 1755, died South Kingstown, R. I., May 22, 1819. He was twice married—first to Content, daughter of James and Hannah Coggeshall, of Newport. She was born Nov. 14, 1756; died May 28, 1779. His second wife, to whom he was married Nov. 15, 1786, was Ruth, daughter of Edward and Ruth (Slocum) Easton, of Newport, R. I. ; she was born April 21, 1767, and died 1801. By his first wife he had one child,

1. Rebecca, born Aug. 22, 1778, married Charles Williams.

By his second wife he had

2. Elizabeth, born March 18, 1788, married, 1st, Henry Gladding, 2d, Wm. Dennis.
3. Benjamin, born March 14, 1789, died March 11, 1781, married Susan Steadman ; she died 1836.
4. Sarah, born Sept. 3, 1790, died June 8, 1842, married John W. Williams.
5. Edward Easton, born May 24, 1792, died April 17, 1866, married April 14, 1814, to Rebecca, daughter of Brenton and Rebecca (Kaighn) Chapman. She died May 4, 1832, aged 37.
6. Robert, born Aug. 24, 1796, died July 3, 1881.

XVI. JAMES, born 1756, died unmarried.

XVII. MARY, born 1757, died Dec. 26, 1820, married Anthony Dixon ; he died June 21, 1826, aged 68. They had

1. James.

2. Mary.

XVIII. RUTH, born 1760, died March 11, 1806, married September, 1782, to John Easton, Esq. He, after her death, married her sister Hannah. The children of John and Ruth were

1. Jonathan, d. Aug. 3, 1784, aged 21 days.

2. Rebecca T., d. Apr. 20, 1864, aged 78 yrs.

3. Ruth, died July 31, 1830, aged 42 “

4. Sarah, died March 13, 1818, aged 30 “

5. Mary, died Sept. 24, 1841, aged 49 “

6. Hannah, died Oct. 10, 1866, aged 70 “

7. John, died April 13, 1842, aged 43 “

XIX. HANNAH, born 1762, died Aug. 3, 1832, married John Easton, Esq ; he died August 21, 1823, aged 66 years. No children.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

## NOTES.

A NEWPORT LOTTERY, 1732.—The following lottery scheme may interest some of your readers. It is a copy of a printed circular issued in Newport, Sept 23, 1732: J. E. M.

## A LOTTERY,

Set forth by Isaac Anthony, of Newport, Rhode Island, Goldsmith.

The Number of Tickets are from 1 to 690, inclusive, at Fifty Shillings a Ticket, amounting to £1725, the Number of Blanks 552, and the number of Prizes 138, which being added to 552, the Number of Blanks, make 690, equal to the Number of Tickets, and is but Four Blanks to a Prize.

The Number and value of the Prizes is as follows:

The highest Prize is a new House, two Stories high, a shop adjoining, and the Land thereto belonging, situated in King Street, Newport, over against the Market House, and near the Town Wharf, there being but one House between that and Thames Street, commonly called the Main Street. The land measures 66 Feet Front, and 30 and one half deep, the House 26 Foot Front and 26 deep, having a good Well, with a Pump in it, in a Sink Room. The Shop measures 12 Foot Front, and 12 deep, very suitable for a Tradesman, and may, with a small change, be made so for a Shopkeeper, all valued at £860.

The Second Prize is a Corner Lot of Land, fronting the Bridge leading to the Point, measuring Fifty Foot Front, and 100 deep, valued at £150.

The Third Prize is another Corner Lot of Land, adjoining to the above mentioned, fronting another Street, and measuring 50 Foot Front, and 100 deep, valued at £40.

The Fourth is a very handsome, new, Eight-Day Clock, which shows the Moon's Age, strikes the quarters on six very tuneable Bells, and is in a good Japann'd Case, in Imitation of Tortoise-Shell and Gold, valued at £65.

Besides the above Prizes, there will be Four of £15 value, Three of £12, Eleven of £8, Twenty-One of £5, 36 of £4, and 59 of £3, several of which will be in Goldsmith's Ware, and the rest in good, new, and vendible Merchandize.

The Prizes are valued by Persons of undoubted Reputation and Known Judgment of the Goods expos'd to Sale by this Lottery.

And for the Adventurers' further Satisfaction, the Prizes may be seen Three Days before Drawing; and those who think they are over valued, shall receive the Money advanced on the Return of their Tickets.

An authentick Deed will be given, as soon as possible, to those who shall be so fortunate as to draw either the House, Shop and Land, or the Lots of Land aforesaid, and the other Prizes shall be delivered immediately after drawing.

Tickets are deliver'd by the said Anthony, living in the said House. And as he has already met with considerable encouragement, 'tis expected this Lottery will be drawn on the 16th of November next.

Newport, Sept. 23, 1732.

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AQUIDNECK POINT, NEWPORT, 1727.—The following depositions made by Western Clarke and John Odlin, produced in the suit, Jonathan Marsh vs. Job Carr in 1728, give some facts not heretofore known: H. H. S.

"The Deposition of Western Clarke, of Newport, of seventy-nine years of age, or thereabouts, on oath sayeth that he very well knows the sandy point of land in the town of Newport, called Aquidneck Point, and part of said land is now in possession of Job Carr and sued for by Jonathan Marsh, and knoweth that this town improved the land in their own right, by fetching of ye land for the use of the town, and burying their dead slaves there, without interruption, for this sixty years and upwards. Newport, March 18, 1727-8.

"Sworn before JOHN CODDINGTON, Just' of Peace."

"The Deposition of John Odlin, of Newport, of sixty-two years of age, on oath sayeth that he knoweth that point of land called Aquidneck Point in the town of Newport, which Job Carr is in possession of a part thereof, and is sued for by Jonathan Marsh, and doth know very well that the town of Newport hath improved it in their own rights for above thirty years by fetching of land for

the use of town without interruption. Newport, March the 18th, 1727-8.

“Sworn before JOHN CODDINGTON, Just’ of Peace.”

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THE ADAMS FAMILY.—The following is a copy of a document found among some old papers in Hartford, Conn. It was sent to me by Mr. Royal Paine, of New York city, who saw the original in 1879. It may be of interest to some of the readers of the magazine.

R. H. TILLEY.

“William Adams, son of William Adams, of Milford, and grandson of William Adams, of the same place, whose great-great-grandfather came from England with his family and settled at Greenwich soon after its first settlement, and much disturbed by the natives. Removed to his sons, scattered from their places along the country to Milford, there being seven of them, from whom I sprang. Was born 18th of August, 1742, old stile. My mother’s name was Freelove Arnold, of Newport, daughter of Benedict Arnold of the same place.

Sarah Tiley, daughter of William Tiley and Sarah his wife, was born May 27, A. D. 1746, old stile.

Sarah Arnold died March 12, 1775.

Mary Adams was born Nov. 8, 1774, about 5 P. M.

Sarah, born April 6, 1785.

An account of the births and deaths of the children of William Adams and Sarah, his wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Tiley.

1st. A son born June 30, 1767, who died in about three hours after it was born, and not christened.

2d. Sarah Arnold, born June 17, 1768, about 7 o’clock, A. M., christened by Rev. Mr. Hubbard in New Haven; sponsors—Wm. Adams and Sarah Adams, her parents, and Mary Adams, her aunt.

3d. Mary and Freelove, twins, born June 25, 1770. Mary at 12 o’clock, noon, and

4th. Freelove at about 1-2 an hour later. Christened by Rev. Mr. Jarvis at Hartford. Sponsors—their parents and Freelove Adams, their aunt.

5th. Abigail, born Sept 5, 1772, about 5 o’clock, P. M. Christened by Rev. Mr. Jarvis, at Hartford. Sponsors—parents and Mary Smith, wife of William Smith.

Mary, one of the twins, died Oct. 13, 1773, about 5 o’clock, P. M., with the rattle in the throat, after a very distressing illness.”

THE BATTLE OF RHODE ISLAND.—The following is the substance of Gen. Pigot's report of the Battle of Rhode Island, 1778, from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Nov., 1778, page 537:

“RHODE ISLAND, Aug. 31, 1778.

From the first appearance of the [French] fleet to the 8th inst., our utmost exertions were directed in disposing everything for resisting the combined attacks of the French and Rebels upon us; and I immediately withdrew from Conanicut, Brown's Provincial Corps and two regiments of Auspach, which had been stationed there. The next morning the guns on the Beaver Tail and Dumping batteries (the former of which was directed with some effect against two line-of-battle ships that entered the Narragansett passage) were rendered unserviceable, as the fleet entering the harbor would cut off all communication with that Island, of which the French Admiral soon after took temporary possession, and landed the marines of his squadron. During this period the King Fisher and two gallies were obliged to be set on fire, and afterwards, on the 5th, the four advanced frigates, after saving some of their stores and securing the landing of the seamen.

When it was evident the French fleet were coming into the harbor, it became necessary to collect our forces and withdraw the troops from the north part of the island which was accordingly done that evening. I likewise ordered all the cattle on the island to be drove within our lines, leaving only one cow with each family.

On the 8th, the French fleet (which from its first appearance had continued, with little variation, at anchor, about three miles from the mouth of the harbor), got under way, and standing in under a light sail, kept up a warm fire on Brenton's Point, Goat Island and the north batteries, which was returned with equal spirit and in a good direction.

The next morning (9th) we had the pleasure to see the English fleet, and I immediately sent on board to communicate to Lord Howe our situation and that of the enemy. By nine o'clock the following day the French fleet re-passed our batteries and sailed out of the harbor, firing on them as before and having it returned with equal spirit on our side. By this cannonade from the ships, on both days, very fortunately, not one man was hurt or any injury done, except to some houses in town.

I shall now proceed to inform your Excellency of the movements

of the enemy from the 9th inst., when they landed at Howland's Ferry.

The badness of the weather for some days must have prevented their transporting of stores, or being in readiness to approach us, as they did not make their appearance near us 'till the 14th, when a large body took possession of Honeyman's Hill.

To repel any attempts from that quarter, a breastwork was directed to be made along the heights from Green End to Irish's redoubt, which was strengthened by an abattis.

On the 7th the enemy was discovered breaking ground on Honeyman's Hill, on the summit of which, and on their right of the Green End road, they were constructing a battery. The next day another was commenced by them for five guns, to their left, and in a direct line with the former, which was prepared for four. On this day a line of approach was likewise begun by them from the battery on the right to Green End road, which works we endeavored to obstruct by keeping up a continued fire on them. The 19th the enemy opened their left battery, which obliged our encampment to be removed further in the rear. This day we began another line, for the greater security of our left, from Irish's redoubt to Tammany Hill; and I directed a battery of one twenty-four and two eighteen pounds, to be raised on our right breastwork to counteract those of the enemy, which was opened the following day, when they were observed busied in forming a second approach from the first to a nearer distance on the road.

17th. At noon the French fleet again came in view, much disabled, and anchored off the point, where it continued 'till the 22d, when it finally disappeared.

This day the rebels were constructing two other batteries, much lower down the hill than the former, one on the right for 5 guns, the other on the left of Green End road for 7 guns, both of which were opened the next day, when I found it necessary to attempt silencing them, and therefore ordered a battery of seven heavy guns on commanding ground, near Green End, which, from the obstruction given by the enemy's fire, could not be completed till the 25th, when the rebels thought proper to close the embrasures of their lower batteries, and make use of them for mortars. During this time they had been constructing on the height of the East road, another for one of thirteen inches, and this day began a third approach in front and to the right of their lower batteries.

On the 26th, observing the enemy to discontinue their works, and

learning from deserters that they were removing the officer's baggage and heavy artillery, I detached Lt Col. Bruce with 100 men of the 54th regiment, in the night, over Easton's Beach, in quest of intelligence, who with great address surprised and brought off a piquet of two officers and twenty-five men without any loss. Some of Col. Fanning's corps at different times exerted themselves in taking off people from the enemy's advanced posts, but little intelligence to be depended upon was ever obtained from them. Nor were other attempts to obtain it more efficacious, as from all that could be learned, it was doubtful whether their intentions were to attack our lines or retreat.

On the 27th, the Sphynx and two other ships-of-war arrived, and I had the honor of being informed by Col. Stuart, of your Excellency's intentions to reinforce this port.

On the 28th, the Vigilant Galley took a station to cover the left flank of the army, and at ten o'clock that night the rebels made an attempt to surprise a subaltern's piquet from the Auspach corps, but were repulsed after killing one man and wounding two others.

The 29th, at break of day, it was perceived that the enemy had retreated during the night, upon which Maj. Gen. Prescott was ordered to detach a regiment from the second line under his command, over Easton's Beach towards the left flank of the enemy's encampment, and a part of Brown's corps was directed to take possession of their works. At the same time Brig. Gen. Smith was detached with the 22d and 43d regiments, and the flank companies of the 38th and 54th, by the East road, Maj. Gen. Losberg marching by the West road, with the Hessian chasseurs, and the Auspach regiments of Vort and Seaboth, in order, if possible, to annoy them in their retreat, and upon receiving a report from Gen. Smith that the rebels made a stand and were in force upon Quaker Hill, I ordered the 54th and Hessian regiment, with part of Brown's corps, to sustain him; but before they could arrive, the perseverance of Gen. Smith and the spirited behavior of the troops had gained possession of the strong post on Quaker Hill, and obliged the enemy to retire to their works at the north end of the island. On hearing a smart fire from the chasseurs engaged on the West road, I dispatched Col. Fanning's corps of Provincials to join Gen. Losberg, who obliged the rebels to quit two redoubts made to cover their retreat, drove them before him and took possession of Turkey Hill. Towards evening an attempt being made by the rebels to surround and cut off the chasseurs, who

were advanced on the left, the regiments of Fanning and Huyn were ordered up to their support, and after a smart engagement with the enemy obliged them to retreat to their main body on Windmill Hill.

29th. This night the troops lay on their arms on the ground they had gained, and directions were given for bringing the camp equipage. Artillery were likewise sent for and preparations made to remove the rebels from their redoubts, but by means of the great number of boats, they retreated in the night of the 30th, over Bristol and Howland's ferries, thus relinquishing every hold on the island and resigning to us its entire possession.

The prisoners taken on the 29th are not many in number, but I have reason to believe the killed and wounded of the rebels is greater than I have the honor to inclose you of ours, the total of which was 1 captain, 1 volunteer, 4 sergeants, 31 rank and file, and 1 driver killed; 2 corporals, 5 lieutenants, 7 ensigns, 13 sergeants, 1 drummer, 180 rank and file, and 2 drivers wounded; 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 10 rank and file missing. Total, 260."

#### QUERIES.

16. — Is anything further known of the circumstances connected with the graves on the shore at the south end of Rhode Island, beyond the inscription on one of them, of which the following is a copy?

MAC.

IN MEMORY OF  
GEORGE, 2d son of  
SEBASTIAN and  
SABRA CROPPER,  
Who died Feb'y the  
27th, A. D. 1772, aged  
15 years.

17.—Geoffrey or Jeffrey Champlin, of Kingstown, son of Jeffrey (2) of Kingstown, and grandson of Jeffrey (1) of Newport, had three wives, whose given names were respectively, Susanna, Hannah and Sussanna. Can any one give me their family names? In his will, dated Feb. 14, 1717, Jeffrey mentions "my trusty kinsman, Thomas Hazard, of Kingstown." What was the connection?

New York, Feb. 6, 1882.

JOHN D. CHAMPLIN, JR.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

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We take pleasure in calling attention to the proposed publication of an historical magazine by our esteemed and useful correspondent, James N. Arnold, of Hamilton, R. I. His plan is to bring out and make accessible the stores of documentary matter, in which Washington county, formerly Kings, is peculiarly rich, and which Mr. Arnold's contiguous residence and indefatigable industry will enable him to do in an especially successful manner.

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In our notes, we re-publish from the *Gentleman's Magazine* of November, 1778, Gen. Pigot's report of the Battle of Rhode Island. This has heretofore been re-published in Mr. Rider's R. I. tract, No. 6, in connection with Gen. Sullivan's report of the same event. That number containing Hon. S. G. Arnold's address at the celebration of Butt's Hill, in August, 1878, is a most valuable contribution to R. I. history.

We call attention particularly to the recent issue of an admirable tract, No. 15, in Mr. Rider's series, "The Planting and Growth of Providence", by Henry C. Dorr, Esq., as an able and interesting "resume" of the progress of that flourishing city.

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We are doubly pained to call the attention of our readers to the almost simultaneous decease of the President of the Newport Historical Society, Dr. David King, who died on the 7th of March, 1882, age 69 years; and of the Hon. Zachariah Allen, the President of the Rhode Island Historical Society, at Providence, who died the 17th of March, 1882, age 86 years.

Dr. King was an active member of the R. I. Society, as well as of the local Society, over which he had presided since its organi-

zation in 1853, and was equally interested in both. He delivered before the R. I. Society, some years since, an address on Gov. William Coddington, which has not been published, but which was received by the Society in a very flattering manner, and which we hope may be given to the public soon.

Very early in life Dr. King exhibited intense interest in all matters pertaining to local history, and possessed at the time of his death a vast magazine of material, to which he has always been adding; and he undoubtedly possessed a more thorough knowledge of this subject than any contemporary, and it is hoped that this knowledge is so recorded as to become available to posterity.

Mr. Allen had been President of the State Society only a few years, but the President who preceded him being an invalid, he had had the laboring oar for many years; and no discouragement prevented his constant attendance and active interest in the meetings of the society, and in all that related to its advancement, and to the promotion of the cause for which it was instituted.

Mr. Allen was the author of several publications on historical subjects, and he also has a national reputation as an author in several branches of literature and science.

His vitality was wonderful; always genial, always industrious, up to the very day of his death, you met him in the streets of Providence, expressing and exhibiting the same interest and understanding in regard to all current events, and not in any way reminding you that he felt the infirmities of age, more than his juniors by twenty years.

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No. 1 of Vol. 3 of this magazine will be issued about the first of July. We hope our old subscribers will renew their subscriptions and help us to add others to our list. The index to Vol. 2 will be issued soon and sent to subscribers; it being unusually large we are unable to get it ready for this issue.

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